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THE

ENCYCLOPÆDIC DICTIONARY.

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ENCYCLOPÆDIC DICTIONARY:

A NEW AND ORIGINAL WORK OF REFERENCE TO ALL THE WORDS IN THE ENGLISH LANGUAGE,

WITH A

FULL ACCOUNT OF THEIR ORIGIN, MEANING, PRONUNCIATION, AND USE.

WITH NUMEROUS ILLUSTRATIONS.

VOL. III. (PART II.)

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ĕs-trān'-ĝēr, *s.* [Eng. *estrang(e); -er.*] One who estranges or alienates the affections.

***ĕs-trăn'-gle,** *v.t.* [STRANGLE.]

ĕs-trą-pāde', *s.* [Fr.; Ital. *strappata*, from *strappare* = to pull, to snatch, to wrench; Prov. Ger. *strappen* = to draw; Ger. *straff* = tight.] The struggles of a horse to get rid of his rider by rearing, kicking, plunging, &c.

***ĕs-trā'y,** *v.i.* [O. Fr. *estrayer, estraier*, from Low Lat. *extravago.*] [STRAY, *v.*] To stray, to wander, to rove.

"This nymph one day, surcharged with love and grief,
Estrays apart." *Daniel: Hymen's Triumph.*

ĕs-trā'y, *s.* [ESTRAY, *v.*] A tame beast, as a horse, ox, &c., found straying without an owner.

"*Estrays* are such valuable animals as are found wandering in any manor or lordship, and no man knows the owner, in which case the law gives them to the sovereign as the general owner, in recompense for the damage which they may have done therein: and they now most commonly belong to the lord of the manor by special grant from the crown."—*Blackstone: Comment.*, bk. i., ch. 8.

***es-tre, *es-ter, *es-tere,** *s.* [O. Fr., from *estre*; Fr. *être* = to be.]

1. A matter, an affair.

"He told him of alle the *estere* that him mette that nyght." *Robert de Brunne*, p. 94.

2. The inner part of a building.

"[She] knew the *estres* bet than did this John."
Chaucer: C. T., 4,292.

ĕs-trēat', *s.* [Norm. Fr. *estraite, estreite*, from Lat. *extractum*, sup. of *extraho* = to draw out.]

Law: A true copy of an original writing; specification of fines or penalties set down in the rolls of a court, to be levied by the bailiff or other officer on each offender.

ĕs-trēat', *v.t.* [ESTREAT, *s.*]

Law:

1. To extract or copy from the records of a court, as a forfeited recognizance, to be returned to the Court of Exchequer for prosecution.

"This recognisance, if taken by a justice of the peace, is certified to the next sessions; and if the condition be broken by any breach of the peace in the one case, or any misbehaviour in the other, the recognisance becomes forfeited or absolute; and being *estreated* or extracted, taken out from among the other records, and sent up to the Exchequer; the party and his sureties, having now become absolute debtors of the crown, are sued for the several sums in which they are respectively bound."—*Blackstone: Comment.*, bk. iv., ch. 16.

2. To levy fine under estreat.

"If, as divines tell us, the poor be God's receivers, then they seem to have a title, as well by justice as by charity, to the amerciaments that are *estreated* upon trespasses against their Lord."—*Boyle: Against Swearing*, p. 112.

***ĕs-trē'pe,** *v.t.* [Norm. Fr. *estreper, estripper* = to waste, to strip.]

Law: To commit waste, as by depriving trees of their branches, lands of their trees, &c.

***ĕs-trē'pe-mĕnt,** *s.* [Eng. *estrepe; -ment.*]

Law: Waste or spoil made by the tenant for term or life upon any lands or woods to the prejudice of him to whom the reversion belongs.

"Cheerful prattle about *estrepement* and mortdancester, mainprise, &c."—*Daily Telegraph*, Aug. 4, 1874; *The Great Seal.*

***es-tres,** *s. pl.* [ESTRE.]

***ĕs'-trĭçh, *ĕs'-trĭdĝe,** *s.* [OSTRICH.]

1. An ostrich (q.v.).

"In that mood,
The dove will peck the *estridge.*"
Shakesp.: Antony & Cleopatra, iii. 13.

2. The fine, soft down lying immediately under the feathers of the ostrich.

***ĕs'-trō,** *s.* [Lat. *œstrum* = a gadfly.]

1. *Lit.:* A gadfly.

2. *Fig.:* Any violent or irresistible impulse. (*Marston: Parasitaster*, ii.)

***ĕs'-tu-ançe,** *s.* [Lat. *œstuans*, pr. par. of *œstuo* = to boil with heat; *œstus* = heat.] Heat, warmth.

"Averroes restrained his hilarity, and made no more thereof than Seneca commendeth, and was allowable in Cato; that is, a sober incalescence, and regulated *estuance* from wine."—*Browne.*

***ĕs-tu-ăr'-ĭ-ąn,** *a.* [ESTUARINE.]

ĕs'-tu-ąr-īne, *ĕs-tu-ăr'-ĭ-ąn, *a.* [Eng. *estuary; -ine, -an.*] Of or pertaining to an estuary; formed in an estuary.

"A tendency to a recurrence of *estuarine* conditions."—*Judd*, in *Quar. Jour. Geol. Soc.*, xxxiv., pt. i., p. 680.

ĕs'-tu-ąr-ў, æs'-tu-ąr-ў, *es-tu-ar-ie, *s.* & *a.* [Lat. *œstuarium* = a creek; *œstuo* = to surge, to foam; *œstus* = the tide.]

A. *As substantive:*

* **I.** *Ord. Lang.:* A place where water, &c., boils up.

"Over the *estuary*, or in some neighbouring part of the place, where the mineral water springs."—*Boyle: Works*, iv. 799.

II. *Technically:*

1. *Geog.:* An arm of the sea; the mouth of a river, &c. in which the tide meets the current, or ebbs and flows; a firth.

"The dreary strand of the *estuary* of the Laggan."—*Macaulay: Hist. Eng.*, ch. xvi.

2. *Geol.:* Most estuaries were formed at first by the combined influence of rivers seeking exit into the adjacent ocean, and tides from that ocean forcing themselves up the channel inland. The same causes which formed an estuary at first tend to keep it open. Both the tide and the river current in their mutual encounter are laden with sediment which, as long as the struggle between them is balanced, tends to be deposited, forming a bar at the river's mouth, but on the ebb of the tide the river current, hitherto dammed up as by an embankment, rushes out to sea with unchecked violence, carrying all or most of the deposited sediment to a great distance. Estuaries, though in the main keeping their channels open, yet here and there partially silt up where eddies exist. But this gain of land does not nearly compensate for the immense quantity carried out to sea. Freshwater species of animals and plants are imbedded in modern estuaries.

B. *As adjective:*

1. *Biol.:* Living in an estuary. (Often used of shells.)

"One very common *estuary* shell."—*Woodward: Mollusca* (ed. *Tate*), p. 48.

2. *Geol.:* Belonging to or formed in an estuary. (Used of strata.)

***ĕs'-tu-āte,** *v.i.* [Lat. *œstuo* = to boil, to surge.] To boil up, to swell, to be in a state of commotion; to rage, and swell.

"Whose lusts . . . *estuate* and boil within."
Hopkins: Practical Exposition.

***ĕs-tu-ā'-tion,** *s.* [Lat. *œstuatio*, from *œstuo* = to boil, to surge.]

1. The act or state of boiling, foaming, or surging.

"Rivers and lakes who want those fermenting parts at the bottom, are not excited unto *estuations.*"—*Browne: Vulgar Errours*, bk. vii., ch. xiv.

2. Agitation, commotion, excitement.

"The less obnoxious we shall be to the *estuations* of joys and fears."—*Mountagu: Devoute Essayes*, pt. i., treat. xvi., § 5.

***ĕs'-tūre,** *s.* [Lat. *œstuo* = to boil, to surge.] Boiling, foaming, surging, violence, commotion.

"The seas retain
Not only their outrageous *esture* there."
Chapman: Homer's Odyssey, bk. xii.

***ĕst-ward,** *adv.* [EASTWARD.] Toward the east; on the east side.

"And for to don his right and sacrifise,
He *estward* hath upon the gate above."
Chaucer: C. T., 1,904, 1,905.

***ē-sū'-rĭ-ent,** *a.* & *s.* [Lat. *esuriens*, pr. par. of *esurio* = to be hungry; a desid. from *edo* = to eat.]

A. *As adj.:* Hungry, inclined to eat, greedy, voracious.

"To the end that he might advance his *esurient* genie in antiquities."—*Life of A. Wood*, p. 147.

B. *As subst.:* One who is greedy or voracious.

"An insatiable *esurient* after riches."—*Wood: Athenæ, Oxon.*

***ē'-su-rīne,** *a.* & *s.* [Lat. *esurio* = to be hungry.]

A. *As adj.:* Causing hunger; promoting the appetite.

"Over much piercing is the air of Hampstead, in which sort of air there is always something *esurine* and acid."—*Wiseman.*

B. *As substantive:*

Med.: A draught or drug intended to promote the appetite; a tonic.

ē'-tą-çĭsm, *s.* [Fr. *étacisme.*]

Philol.: The method of pronouncing Greek in which the letter η (*eta*) has the sound of *a* in *fate.* (*Larousse.*) In modern Greek this letter has the sound of *ee* in *fleet.* [ITACISM.]

ē'-tą-çĭst, *s.* [Fr. *étaciste.*] One who practises or defends etacism (q.v.)

ē-tæ'-rĭ-ō, †ē-tăir'-ĭ-ŭm, *s.* [Gr. ἑταιρία (*hetairia*), ἑταιρεία (*hetaireia*) = companionship, brotherhood.]

Bot.: An aggregate fruit having distinct ovaries, the pericarp indehiscent, either dry upon a dry receptacle, as in Ranunculus, or dry upon a fleshy receptacle, as in the Strawberry, or fleshy upon a dry receptacle, as in the genus Rubus. Containing the raspberry, the blackberry, &c. The parts of an etærio are achenes. (*Lindley.*) [ERYTHROSTOMUM.]

ē-ta-gere (gere as **zhär),** *s.* [Fr., from *étager* = to raise by stages or stories; *étage* = a stage, a story.] A set of shelves in the form of an ornamental standing-piece of furniture. Used for the display of articles of vertu.

Et'-ą-nĭn, *s.* [Corrupted Arab.]

Astron.: A fixed star of the second magnitude, called also γ Draconis. By it Bradley discovered the aberration of the fixed stars.

etat-major (ā-ta ma-zhor'), *s.* [Fr.]

Mil.: The staff of an army or regiment. [STAFF.] It includes all officers above the rank of colonel; all adjutants, quarter-masters, inspectors, engineers, commissaries, ordnance officers, paymasters, surgeons, judge-advocates, and their non-commissioned assistants. In the department of military map-making, the English Ordnance Office corresponds in some respects to the French état-major.

ĕt çæt'-ĕr-ą, *ĕt çĕt'-ĕr-ą, *phr.* [Lat.] And the rest; and others of a like kind; and so forth; and so on. It is used to indicate that more of the same kind might be mentioned, but for brevity have been omitted. It is commonly written etc., or &c.

"I have by me an elaborate treatise on the aposiopesis called an *et cetera*, it being a figure much used by some learned authors."—*Addison: Tatler*, No. 133.

et cætera oath. An oath imposed on the clergy by the Anglican bishops in 1640, "binding them to attempt no alteration in the government of the Church by bishops, deans, archdeacons, &c." (*Hallam: Con. Hist.*, ch. ix.)

ĕtçh, *s.* & *a.* [EDDISH.]

A. *As substantive:*

1. Eddish (q.v.).

"Lay dung upon the *etch*, and sow it with barley."—*Mortimer: Husbandry.*

2. Ground from which a crop has been taken.

B. *As adj.:* Sown on ground from which a crop has been taken.

"When they sow their *etch* crops, they sprinkle a pound or two of clover on an acre."—*Mortimer: Husbandry.*

ĕtçh (1), *v.t.* & *i.* [Dut. *etsen* = to etch, from *ätzen* = to corrode, to etch; O. H. Ger. *ezzen* = to eat.]

A. *Transitive:*

1. To engrave by means of a pointed tool and acid upon a metallic or glass surface; to draw with an etching-needle. It is applied both to the plate and design. [ETCHING, *s.*]

"Plates *etched*, some by a French, and others by an English artificer."—*Boyle: Works*, iii. 439.

2. To sketch, to draw, to delineate. (Here it may be a mistake or a misspelling for *eche* = *eek* (q.v.)

"There are many empty terms to be found in some learned writers, to which they had recourse to *etch* out their systems."—*Locke.*

B. *Intrans.:* To practise the art of etching.

"Swanevelt painted landscape at Rome: he *etched* in the manner of Waterloo, but with less freedom."—*Gilpin: Essay on Prints*, p. 109.

***ĕtçh** (2), *v.i.* [EDGE.] To edge, to move from one side to another.

ĕtçh'-ĕr, *s.* [Eng. *etch* (1); *-er.*] One who etches.

"The *etcher* does not reproduce nature, he translates it into a language of his own."—*Times*, Dec. 19, 1874.

ĕtçh'-ĭng, *pr. par., a., & s.* [ETCH (1), *v.*]

A. & **B.** *As pr. par. & particip. adj.:* (See the verb).

C. *As substantive:*

1. *On metal:* Engraving executed by a pointed tool and acid upon a metallic or glass surface previously covered with varnish. The ordinary procedure is as follows: Cover a polished metallic plate with a composition technically called ground, and consisting of asphaltum, four parts; Burgundy pitch, two parts; white wax, one part. For use this is melted and compounded, and tied up in a silk rag. The plate is heated, rubbed with the ground, which is then spread evenly, smoked,

and allowed to cool. The design is traced by a pointed tool, called an etching-point, which lays bare the metal wherever it goes. This finished, a wall of wax is raised around the design to hold the dilute acid which is poured on. For a copper-plate this consists of five parts water to one of nitrous acid. For steel, pyroligneous acid, one part; nitric acid, one part; water, six parts. This is poured on the plate, which it corrodes on the lines made through the ground. This is called Biting-in. The etching is swept with a feather to remove the bubbles from the surface; in case of a steel-plate, agitation may answer the purpose. When a sufficient depth is attained for the lighter tints of the etching, the acid is removed, the surface washed and allowed to drain dry. The parts having sufficient depth are now stopped out by a varnish of Brunswick-black. When the varnish is dry, another biting-in will deepen the lines of the parts not stopped out, and when these lines are deep enough for the second tint, the varnish is removed, the plate dried, &c. This is repeated as many times as may be necessary. The wall of wax is then removed, the surface of the plate cleaned with turpentine, and a proof taken. It may be finished by a graver, but then it partakes of the character of a line engraving. Another mode of etching is to remove lights with point and scraper, and then bite-in so as to expose the design in relief.

2. [ETCHING ON GLASS.]

3. *Lithography:*

(1) The preparation of a lithographic stone with a weak mineral acid after the drawing or transfer has been put upon its surface; the object being to fix and render such drawings capable of receiving the ink used in printing.

(2) Etching by a needle or diamond on stone is done in two ways.

(*a*) [ENGRAVING.]

(*b*) The surface of the stone is covered with an asphaltum ground; the work is etched in, cutting away so much of the ground and exposing the stone. Acid is then applied, which eats away the stone, making a depression; this is inked, the asphaltum cleaned off, the clear spaces etched, and gummed as usual in the lithographic process.

4. An impression taken from an etched plate.

etching-ground, *s.* [ETCHING, C. 1 (1).]

etching-needle, *s.* A sharp-pointed instrument for scratching away the ground on a prepared plate, preparatory to the biting-in.

etching on glass, *s.* This art was invented by Schwanhard of Nuremberg, 1670, and originated in an accident to his spectacles, which became corroded by some drops of acid. Fluoric acid, discovered by Scheele, 1771, is now employed for biting-in the etching. The glass is covered with a resinous ground, and the design marked by an etching-point, exposing the glass. The latter is then subjected to an acid, which acts upon the silicate and eats away the glass at these points, making depressions which constitute the etching.

etching on soft ground, *s.* An imitation of chalk or pencil drawing, which has been abandoned since lithography has attained excellence. The soft ground is made by adding one part of hog's lard to three parts etching ground [GROUND], which is laid on the plate with the dabber in the usual way. A piece of smooth writing-paper, having the design in outline, is damped and stretched over the plate. A pencil is then used to follow the lines of the design, observing that the softer the ground the softer the pencil should be. The temperature of the season or the room will affect the character of the ground. When the paper is removed it withdraws the adhering lines of ground, and the plate is bitten-in in the usual way.

etching-point, *s.* The steel or diamond point of the etcher.

etching-varnish, *s.* A compound of wax, asphaltum, pitch, &c., for spreading on plates which are to be etched. [GROUND.]

***ĕt-ĕ-ŏs'-tĭc, *ĕt-ĕ-ŏs'-tick,** *s.* [Gr. ἔτος (*etos*), genit. ἔτεος (*eteos*) = a year, and στιχός (*stichos*) = a verse.] The same as CHRONOGRAM (q.v.).

"Those hard trifles, anagrams,
Or *eteosticks*, or your finer flams
Of eggs and halberds."
B. Jonson: Underwoods.

***ē-tĕrn',** ***ē-tĕr'ne,** *a.* [Lat. *æternus;* Ital. *eterno.*] Eternal, ever-living, everlasting.

"*Eterne* God, that thurgh thy perveance
Ledest this world by certain guvernance."
Chaucer: C. T., 11,177.

ē-tĕr'-nal, ***ē-tĕr-nall,** *a.* & *s.* [O. Fr. *eternel*, from Lat. *æternalis*, from *æternus* = everlasting; a contracted form of *æviternus*, from *ævum* = age; Sp. & Port. *eternal;* Fr. *éternel;* Ital. *eternale.*]

A. *As adjective:*

1. Without beginning or end of existence; everlasting.

"*Eternal* sure, as without end,
Without beginning." *Milton: P. R.*, iv. 391.

2. Without beginning of existence.

"They maintained the *eternal* existence of matter."
—*Blair: Sermons*, vol. iii., ser. 19.

3. Without end of existence; endless, perpetual, immortal, unending.

"That wan thurg hire merite
The *eternal* lif, and over the fend victorie."
Chaucer: C. T., 15,502.

4. Perpetual, constant, unceasing, uninterrmittent, ceaseless.

"Suffering the vengeance of *eternal* fire."—*Jude* 7.

5. Existing from the beginning without change; unchangeable.

"According to the *eternal* purpose which he purposed in Christ Jesus our Lord."—*Ephesians* iii. 11.

B. *As substantive:*

1. (*With the def. article*): The Everlasting God; the Deity.

"The *Eternal*, to prevent such horrid fray,
Hung out of heaven his golden scales."
Milton: P. L., iv. 996, 997.

2. Anything which is eternal or everlasting.

* 3. Eternity.

"Since *eternal* is at hand
To swallow time's ambitions."
Young: Night Thoughts, viii. 34, 35.

¶ Crabb thus discriminates between *eternal, endless,* and *everlasting:* "The *eternal* is set above time; the *endless* lies within time: that is properly *eternal* which has neither beginning nor end; that is *endless* which has a beginning but no end: God is therefore an *eternal* but not an *endless* being. That which is *endless* has no cessation; that which is *everlasting* has neither interruption nor cessation: the *endless* may be said of existing things; the *everlasting* naturally extends itself into futurity: hence we speak of *endless* disputes, an *endless* warfare; an *everlasting* memorial, an *everlasting* crown of glory." (*Crabb: Eng. Synon.*)

***ē-tĕr'-nal-ĭst,** *s.* [Eng. *eternal; -ist.*] One who holds the past existence of the world to be infinite.

"I would ask the *eternalists* what mark is there that they could expect to desire of the novelty of a world, that is not found in this?"—*Burnet: Theory of the Earth.*

* **ē-tĕr-năl'-ĭ-tȳ,** * **e-ter-nal-i-tee,** * **e-ter-nal-i-tie,** *s.* [Eng. *eternal; -ity.*] The quality or state of being eternal; eternal nature; eternity.

"Signifying an *eternalitee*, and a nature that cannot chaunge."—*Udal: John* ix.

* **ē-tĕr'-nal-īze,** *v.t.* [Eng. *eternal; -ize.*] To make eternal, everlasting, or perpetual.

"And so with his burnt ashes Don Quixote's valour is *eternalized*."—*Shelton: Don Quixote*, vol. iv., ch. iii.

ē-tĕr'-nal-lȳ, *adv.* [Eng. *eternal; -ly.*]

1. Without beginning or ending.

2. Without beginning of existence.

3. Without end; for ever, to eternity.

"Both body and soul live *eternally* in unspeakable bliss."—*Sharp: Sermons*, vol. i., ser. 12.

4. Perpetually, constantly, without intermission.

"Where western gales *eternally* reside,
And all the seasons lavish all their pride."
Addison: Letter from Italy, 65, 66.

5. Unchangeable; invariably.

"That which is morally good, or evil, at any time, or in any case, must be also *eternally* and unchangeably so, with relation to that time and to that case."—*South.*

6. Used colloquially for constantly, persistently.

***ē-tĕr'ne,** *a.* [ETERN.]

ē-tĕrne, *v.t.* [ETERNE, *a.*] To eternize, to make eternal.

"Whose happy labours have your lands *eterned*."
Sylvester: Babylon, 197.

***ē-tĕrn'-ĕsse,** *s.* [Eng. *etern; -ness.*] The quality of being eternal; eternity.

"Corruption and *eternesse* at one time."—*Byron's Tragedy.* (*Nares.*)

***ē-tĕr'-nĭ-fȳ,** *v.t.* [Lat. *æternus* = eternal, and *facio* (pass. *fio*) = to make.] To make eternal or undying; to immortalize, to perpetuate.

"True Fame, the trumpeter of heaven, that doth desire inflame
To glorious deeds, and by her power *eternifies* the name."
Mirrour for Magistrates, p. 325.

ē-tĕr'-nĭ-tȳ, ***ē-tĕr'-nĭ-tie,** *s.* [Fr. *éternité*, from Lat. *æternitas*, from *æternus* = eternal; Sp. *eternidad;* Port. *eternidade;* Ital. *eternità.*] [ETERNAL.]

1. The quality or condition of being eternal; endless duration.

"*Eternity* is a duration without bounds or limits: now there are two limits of duration, beginning and ending: that which has always been, is without beginning: that which always shall be, is without ending."—*Tillotson: Sermons*, vol. ii., ser. 192.

2. The infinity of time past or future.

"The past, the future, two *eternities*."
Moore: Veiled Prophet of Khorassan.

ē-tĕr-nĭz-ā'-tion, *s.* [Eng. *eternis(e); -ation.*] The act of eternizing or rendering immortal or perpetual.

***ē-tĕr'-nīze,** *v.t.* [Lat. *etern(us)* = eternal, and Eng. suff. *-ize;* Fr. *éterniser;* Sp. *eternizar.*]

1. To make eternal, endless, or unending.

"Where is the fame
Which the vainglorious mighty of the earth
Seek to *eternize?*" *Shelley: Queen Mab*, iii.

2. To make for ever famous; to immortalize; to perpetuate the name or memory of.

"St. Alban's battle, won by famous York,
Shall be *eternised* in all age to come."
Shakesp.: 2 Henry VI., v. 2.

ē-tē'-sian or **ē-tē'-sĭ-an,** *a.* [Lat. *etesius;* Gr. ἐτήσιος (*etēsios*) = for a year, annual; ἔτος (*etos*) = a year; Fr. *étésien.*] Recurring or happening annually at certain times; periodical.

"Supplying soft *etesian* gales."
Dryden: Horace, i. 3.

etesian winds, *s. pl.*

Meteorology:

1. *Spec.:* Periodical winds, blowing for about six weeks in summer over the countries bordering the Mediterranean.

2. *Gen.:* Any periodical winds.

***ē'-thal,** *s.* [Eng. *eth(er)*, and *al(cohol).*]

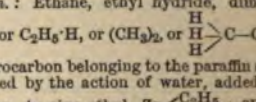
Chem.: A name sometimes given to cetylic alcohol, $C_{16}H_{33}{\cdot}OH$.

ĕ-thăl'-dĕ-hȳde, *s.* [Eng., &c., *eth(yl)*, and *aldehyde* (q.v.).]

Chem.: Also known as acetic aldehyde, $CH_3{\cdot}CO{\cdot}H$. [ALDEHYDE.]

ē'-thane, *s.* [Eng., &c. *eth(er); -ane,* a termination used to denote that the hydrocarbon belongs to the series, C_nH_{2n+2}.]

Chem.: Ethane, ethyl hydride, dimethyl, C_2H_6, or $C_2H_5{\cdot}H$, or $(CH_3)_2$, or



A hydrocarbon belonging to the paraffin series, obtained by the action of water, added drop by drop, to zinc ethyl, $Zn\left\langle\begin{matrix}C_2H_5\\C_2H_5\end{matrix}\right. + 2H_2O = 2C_2H_5H + Zn(OH)_2$; also by the electrolysis of acetic acid or acetates; by heating an excess of barium dioxide with sand and acetic anhydride, $BaO_2 + 2(CH_3{\cdot}CO)_2O = (CH_3)_2 + 2CO_2 + Ba(O{\cdot}CO{\cdot}CH_3)_2$. Ethane occurs dissolved in raw American petroleum oil; it is a colourless inodorous gas, which is liquefied at 4°, under a pressure of forty-six atmospheres; it is nearly insoluble in water and slightly soluble in alcohol; it burns with a bluish pale flame. With an equal volume of chloride in diffused daylight it forms chlor-ethane, $C_2H_5{\cdot}Cl$.

***ēthe,** *a.* [EATH.] Easy.

"A fool is *ethe* to beguile."
Romaunt of the Rose, 3,365.

***ĕth'-ęl,** *a.* [A.S. *æthel.*] Noble.

***ĕth'-ęl-ĭng,** *s.* [ATHELING.]

ē'-thēne, *s.* [Eng., &c. *eth(er)*, and suff. *-ene* (*Chem.*) (q.v.).]

Chem.: C_2H_4 or $H_2C = CH_2$, ethylene, olefiant gas, elayle, bicarburetted hydrogen, heavy carburetted hydrogen. A fatty hydrocarbon, belonging to the olefine series, C_nH_{2n}. It is formed in the dry distillation of organic bodies; about five per cent. is contained in coal gas. Ethene is obtained by the action of nascent hydrogen, when cuprous acetylide

is gently warmed with a mixture of metallic zinc and dilute ammonia. Ethene is prepared by heating on a sand bath 25 grammes of alcohol with 150 grammes of concentrated sulphuric acid in a flask of the capacity of three litres, and then gradually dropping into the mixture equal parts of alcohol and sulphuric acid, and washing the gas in H_2SO_4, then in KHO, and again in H_2SO_4. A small quantity of pure ethene can be obtained by heating an alcoholic solution of ethene dibromide, $C_2H_4Br_2$, with granulated zinc. Ethene is a colourless gas, which at 1° and a pressure of forty-one and a-half atmospheres becomes liquid, burns with a white luminous flame, and explodes violently when mixed with oxygen on the application of a light or the electric spark. When it is passed through a tube heated to redness, it is decomposed, yielding CH_4, and carbon is deposited. It is readily dissolved by sulphuric acid at 170°, and forms ethyl sulphuric acid, $\left.\begin{matrix}H\\C_2H_5\end{matrix}\right\}SO_4$, which, when diluted with water and distilled, yields ethyl alcohol. It is absorbed by fuming nitric acid with the formation of oxalic acid. Chromic acid mixture at 120° converts it into aldehyde; potassium permanganate oxidizes it into oxalic and formic acids. Ethene unites at 100° with concentrated hydriodic acid to form ethyl iodide, C_2H_5I, and with hydrobromic acid to form ethyl bromide, C_2H_5Br, but it does not unite with hydrochloric acid. Ethene agitated with an aqueous solution of hypochlorous acid, HClO, is converted into ethene chlorhydrin, $C_2H_4\begin{matrix}OH\\Cl\end{matrix}$, a colourless liquid, boiling at 128°. Ethene in contact with platinum black unites with hydrogen to form ethane, C_2H_6; it unites directly with chlorine, forming ethene dichloride or Dutch liquid (q.v.).

ĕth′-ĕn-ȳl, *s.* [Eng., &c. *ethen(e)*, and *yl* = Gr. ὕλη (*hulē*) = matter.]

Chem.: C_2H_3''' or $\begin{matrix}\\H\end{matrix}>C-C<\begin{matrix}H\\H\end{matrix}$. A triatomic fatty hydrocarbon radical derived from Ethane C_2H_6 by the abstraction of three atoms of hydrogen.

ē′-thĕr, æ′-thĕr, *s.* [Lat. *æther* = Gr. αἰθήρ (*aithēr*) = the sky, the home of the gods, from αἴθω (*aithō*) = to burn, to light up, to shine; cogn. with Lat. *æstas* = summer, *æstus* = heat.]

1. *Astron. & Nat. Phil.*: A medium of extreme tenuity assumed to exist all through space. It is believed to be invisible, imponderable, exceedingly elastic, and capable of undulations as it is being acted upon by light and heat. From being the medium through which heat is transmitted, it is sometimes called luminiferous ether.

¶ The spelling æther, and of the adj. æthereal, found in Kersey's Dict. and other old works, is not extinct; Tyndall uses it.

"An almost infinitely attenuated and elastic medium, which fills all space, and which we name the *Æther*."—*Tyndall: Frag. of Science* (3rd ed.), p. 251.

2. *Chem.*: The name given to organic compounds derived from alcohols by the replacement of the hydrogen atom in the hydroxyl (OH)′ of the alcohol by a radical. These compounds are called Oxygen Ethers, to distinguish them from Haloid Ethers, which are formed by the substitution of chlorine, &c., for hydrogen, atom for atom, in a hydrocarbon, as Ethane, $C_2H_6 + Cl_2 = HCl + C_2H_5Cl$ ethyl chloride; they are also obtained by the action of phosphorus pentachloride on aldehyde; $PCl_5Cl_2 + CH_3{\cdot}CO{\cdot}H = \begin{matrix}Cl\\Cl\end{matrix}>P-OCl$, phosphorus oxychloride, and $CH_3{\cdot}CHCl_2$, ethylidene dichloride, and by the direct union of chlorine with olefines, as $H_2C = CH_2$ ethene $+ Cl_2 = ClH_2C - CH_2Cl$ ethylene dichloride. The oxygen ethers are divided into simple ethers, which are the oxides of the hydrocarbon radicals, or the anhydrides of the alcohols, thus $\begin{matrix}C_2H_5\\C_2H_5\end{matrix}>O$ is the oxide of ethyl, C_2H_5', or the anhydride of ethyl alcohol $2(C_2H_5{\cdot}OH.) - H_2O = (C_2H_5)_2O$. If the ether contains two different radicals, as $CH_3{\cdot}O{\cdot}C_2H_5$ methyl ethyl ether, it is called a Mixed Ether. The boiling-point of an ether is generally 120° less than the sum of the boiling-points of the alcohols from which it is derived. Mixed ethers are obtained by the action of an iodide of a hydrocarbon radical on a sodium alcoholate, thus CH_3I, methyl iodide, $+ C_2H_5ONa$, sodium ethylate $= NaI + CH_3{\cdot}O{\cdot}C_2H_5$ methyl ethyl ether, the same substance is obtained by the action of ethyl iodide C_2H_5I on sodium methylate, CH_3ONa. Compound ethers, or etherial salts, are formed by the replacement of the hydrogen of the hydroxyl (OH)′ in the alcohol by an acid radical, or they may be regarded as hydrocarbon radical salts of the corresponding acids, as ethyl acetate $CH_3{\cdot}CO{\cdot}OC_2H_5$. They are formed by the abstraction of water from an acid and an alcohol, acetic acid $CH_3{\cdot}CO{\cdot}OH$ + ethyl alcohol $C_2H_5{\cdot}OH$ − water H_2O, yielding ethyl acetate, $CH_3{\cdot}CO{\cdot}OC_2H_5$. If the acid is monobasic, one molecule of water is eliminated to form a neutral ether; if dibasic, then two molecules of water, &c. Compound ethers derived from polybasic acids may be either acid ethers or neutral ethers, corresponding to acid or neutral salts.

3. *Comm. & Chem.*: $C_4H_{10}O$, or $C_2H_5{\cdot}O{\cdot}C_2H_5$. Ethyl ether, ethylic ether, ethyl oxide, formerly called Sulphuric ether. Ether is obtained when sodium is dissolved in absolute alcohol, and the resulting sodium ethylate is mixed with ethyl iodide, $C_2H_5.ONa + C_2H_5I = NaI + C_2{\cdot}H_5{\cdot}O{\cdot}C_2H_5$. But it is prepared on a large scale by the action of sulphuric acid on alcohol, $H_2SO_4 + C_2H_5{\cdot}OH = H_2O + H{\cdot}C_2H_5{\cdot}SO_4$, ethyl sulphuric acid, and then $H{\cdot}C_2H_5{\cdot}SO_4 + C_2H_5{\cdot}OH = C_2H_5{\cdot}O{\cdot}C_2H_5 + H_2SO_4$, so the same quantity of sulphuric acid can convert a large quantity of alcohol into ether. A mixture of 9 parts of concentrated sulphuric acid and 5 parts of 90 per cent. alcohol is heated to boiling, and then alcohol is allowed to flow gently into the flask, so that the temperature of the boiling liquid remains between 130° and 140°. The ether which distils over is shaken with milk of lime to remove traces of SO_2, and washed several times with water to remove alcohol, and then dried with calcium chloride, and if required absolute, distilled over sodium or phosphoric anhydride P_2O_5. Pure ether is a colourless, transparent, mobile, fragrant, neutral liquid. Sp. gr. 0·736 at 0°. Its vapour is very heavy, being 2·58 times that of air, and when mixed with air explodes violently when it approaches a flame. It is dangerous to distil ether unless the distillate is collected in a flask on the floor, or the vapour will run along the table to the flame. Ether is very inflammable, and burns with a white flame. It is soluble in twelve parts of water, and thirty-six parts of ether will dissolve one part of water. Ether mixes readily with alcohol, and dissolves fats, resins, as well as bromine, iodine, many metallic chlorides, and bromides. Ether is very volatile, producing intense cold when allowed to evaporate on the skin. Pure ether is not acted on by sodium or potassium. It absorbs oxygen from the atmosphere, and is slowly converted into acetic acid. It distils at 35·6° C or 96° F, and is slowly decomposed into alcohol when kept in contact with water. When ether is heated with hydriodic acid it is converted into ethyl iodide. Chlorine acts on ether, replacing the hydrogen in only one ethyl group in the following order:—$CHHH{\cdot}CHH{\cdot}O{\cdot}C_2H_5$ (2·3·4·1·5), forming, lastly, pentachlor ethyl ether, $CCl_3{\cdot}O{\cdot}C_2H_5$.

4. *Phar.*: Ether is used to form Collodion (q.v.), the Etherial Solution of Cantharides, and *Spiritus Ætheris* (Ether ten fl. ounces and rectified spirit twenty fl. ounces). Ether taken internally is a powerful diffusible stimulant, more rapid and evanescent in its action than alcohol. It is used to expel flatus from the stomach, to allay pain and cramp in that organ, and to diminish spasm. It stimulates the salivary and pancreatic secretions, and assists the digestion of fatty matters. Applied externally in the form of spray it is used to produce local insensibility from pain in small operations. Inhaled in the form of vapour it acts as an anæsthetic. It is said to be safer than chloroform, it stimulates instead of depressing the heart, and its use is followed by less vomiting, but it is required in larger quantity, and is very inflammable, and is apt to cause laryngeal spasm and violent struggling. The recovery of consciousness is often followed by great excitement. (*Garrod: Materia Medica.*)

¶ When ether is mentioned in chemistry, it is always *ethylic ether*, unless it is stated to be some other ether, as "soluble in ether."

ē-thĕr′-ĕ-ăl, ***ĕ-thĕr′-ĭ-ăl,** †**æ-thĕr′-ĕ-ăl,** *a.* [Lat., &c. *æthere(us)*, and Eng. suff. *-al.*]

I. *Ordinary Language*:

1. *Lit.*: Pertaining or relating to the ether believed to be diffused through space; containing or filled with ether.

"Then sacred seemed the *ethereal* vault no more."
Pope: Essay on Man, iii. 253.

2. *Figuratively*:

(1) Resembling the celestial ether.

(2) Heavenly, celestial, having heavenly qualities.

"Vast chain of being which from man began,
Nature's *ethereal* human angel, man."
Pope: Essay on Man, i. 238.

† II. *Chem.*: Containing more or less of ether. (*Gregory.*)

ethereal oils, *s. pl.* [VOLATILE-OILS.]

ē-thĕr′-ĕ-ăl-ĭsm, *s.* [Eng. *ethereal*; *-ism.*] The state or quality of being ethereal; ethereality.

ē-thĕr-ĕ-ăl′-ĭ-tȳ, *s.* [Eng. *ethereal*; *-ity.*] The state or quality of being ethereal, etherealism.

"Fire, energy, *ethereality*, have departed."—*Lytton: Pelham*, ch. lxxiii.

ē-thĕr′-ĕ-ăl-īze, *v.t.* [Eng. *ethereal*; *-ize.*]

1. *Lit.* To convert into ether.

2. *Fig.* To render more spiritual, or refined.

ē-thĕr′-ĕ-ăl-lȳ, *adv.* [Eng. *ethereal*; *-ly.*] In an ethereal manner.

ē-thĕr′-ĕ-ăl-nĕss, *s.* [Eng. *ethereal*; *-ness.*] The same as ETHEREALITY (q.v.).

***ē-thĕr′-ĕ-ŭs,** *a.* [Lat. *æthereus.*] Ethereal.

"Behold the bright surface
Of this *ethereous* mould, whereon we stand."
Milton: P. L., vi. 473.

ē-thĕr′-ĭą, æ-thĕr′-ĭ-ą, *s.* [Lat. *ætherius*; Gr. αἰθέριος (*aitherios*) = belonging to the ether or upper air.] [ETHER.]

Zool.: A genus of molluscs, family Unionidæ. Known species four, from the Nile and the Senegal rivers. According to M. Calliard, the natives of the upper parts of the Nile valley use the shells in astonishing numbers to ornament their tombs.

ē-thĕr-ĭ-fĭ-cā′-tion, *s.* [Lat. *æther* (genit. *ætheris*); *facio* = to make, and Eng., &c. suff. *-ation*; Fr. *éthérification.*]

Chem.: The process of forming ether (q.v.).

ē-thĕr′-ĭ-form, *a.* [Lat. *æther* (genit. *ætheris*) and *forma* = form.] Having the form or appearance of ether. (*Prout.*)

ē′-thĕr-ĭn, *s.* [Eng., &c. *ether*; *-in* (*Chem.*) (q.v.).]

Chem.: When heavy oil of wine is warmed with water, a light oily liquid, which is a mixture of two substances, etherin and etherol (q.v.), rises to the surface. On decanting this liquid, and leaving it at rest, the etherin crystallizes out, while the etherol remains liquid. Etherin forms transparent, colourless, shining prisms, moderately hard, very friable; it is tasteless, but smells like etherol. Melts at 110°; boils at 260°, without alteration. Insoluble in water, soluble in alcohol, and still more so in ether.

ē′-thĕr-ĭsm, *s.* [Eng. *ether*; *-ism*; Fr. *éthérisme.*]

Med.: The effects produced upon the human frame by the administration of ether.

ē-thĕr-ĭ-zā′-tion, *s.* [Fr. *éthérisation.*]

1. *Chem.*: The process of manufacturing ether.

2. *Medicine*:

(1) The art or act of administering ether to a patient.

"He was slow in having recourse to *etherization* in his obstetric cases."—*Trans. Amer. Philos. Soc.*, 1873, vol. xiii., p. 177.

(2) The state of the human frame when under the influence of ether.

ē′-thĕr-īze, *v.t.* [Fr. *éthériser.*]

1. *Chem.*: To convert into ether.

2. *Med.*: To subject to the influence of ether.

ē′-thĕr-ŏl, *s.* [Eng., &c. *ether*, and Lat. *ol(eum)* = oil.]

Chem.: A yellowish viscid liquor obtained from heavy oil of wine. [ETHERIN.] Sp. gr. 0·921, boils at 280°. It becomes more viscid

on exposure to cold, but does not solidify even at —35°. It has a peculiar aromatic odour. Insoluble in water, but dissolves easily in ether, and less easily in alcohol.

ē'-thĕr-sphēre, *s.* [Eng. *ether*, and *sphere*.]

Physics: A term introduced by the Rev. S. Earnshaw to illustrate an hypothesis of his. He considers that all space not filled by matter is filled by ether. If from any cause a portion of space be rendered void of this subtle existence, the medium outside the space will press it into smaller compass, and, if there be in it an atom of matter, the ether around it will become more dense under the influence of the pressure. The ethersphere is then the excess of ether about the vacant space above its original amount or quantity. (*Brit. Assoc. Rep.* (1879), p. 248).

* **ĕth'-ĭc** (1), * **ĕth'-ĭck** (1), *a.* [ETTICKE.]

ĕth'-ĭc (2), * **ĕth'-ĭck** (2), **ĕth'-ĭc-al,** *a.* [Lat. *ethicus* = moral, ethic; Gr. ἠθικός (*ēthikos*), from ἦθος (*ēthos*) = custom, moral nature, habit.] Moral; treating of or relating to manners or morals; containing precepts or discourses on morality.

"*Ethical* means practical; it relates to practice or conduct passing into habit or disposition."—*Matthew Arnold: Literature and Dogma*, p. 29.

ĕth'-ĭc-al-lȳ, *adv.* [Eng. *ethical*; *-ly*.] In an ethical manner; according to the doctrines of morality.

"My subject leads me not to discourse *ethically* but Christianly of the faults of the tongue."—*Government of the Tongue.*

ĕth'-ĭ-çĭst, *s.* [Eng. *ethic*; *-ist*.] A writer on ethics; one learned in ethics.

ĕth'-ĭcs, * **ĕth'-ĭcks,** *s.* [ETHIC, *a.*] The science of morals; moral philosophy when the word moral is used in opposition to mental, instead of including it. The first to employ the Greek word ἠθική, which originally meant no more than that which arises from use or custom [ETHIC, etym.], to designate the all-important science of moral duty as based, not on changing custom, but on unchanging laws, was Aristotle, who wrote three treatises on the subject. His disciple Theophrastus followed in the same direction.

The word ethics may be used in a more or less comprehensive sense. In a more comprehensive sense it takes in man's moral duty, not merely to those individuals with whom he may be brought in contact, but also to the body politic of which he constitutes a part, nay even to the inferior animals. In a more limited sense it excludes politics, and Aristotle had a distinct treatise on this latter subject. One old and much accepted division of the science was into three parts—(1) the duty of a good man, (2) that of a good father, and (3) that of a good citizen and a good magistrate. Various hypotheses or theories have been propounded regarding the basis of morals. One of these, extensively embraced, refers this to the Divine will expressed in revelation; another founds it on utility to society, and as a rule considers that moral the natural tendency of which is to benefit society, and especially to produce the greatest attainable happiness to the greatest number of persons. Mr. John Stuart Mill considers ethics not a science but an art. The imperative mood he regards as characterizing art and not science. Whatever speaks in rules or precepts, not in assertions regarding matters of fact, he regards as art; and tried by this test ethics and morality are properly a portion of the art corresponding to the sciences of human nature and society; the remainder consisting of prudence and policy, and the art of education.

ē'-thīde, *s.* [Eng., &c. *eth(yl)*; suff. *-ide* (*Chem.*) q.v.).]

Chem.: A name given to compounds formed by the union of an element with the monad radical ethyl C_2H_5 — *e.g.*, Zinc Ethide, $Zn''(C_2H_5)_2$, generally called Zinc Ethyl.

ĕth'-ĭ-dēne, *s.* [Eng., &c. *ethid(e)*, and suff. *-ene* (*Chem.*) (q.v.).]

Chem.: The same as ETHYLIDENE (q.v.).

ē'-thīne, *s.* [Eng., &c. *eth(er)*; suff. *-ine* (*Chem.*) (q.v.).]

Chem.: C_2H_2 or HC = CH, a hydrocarbon, also called Acetylene (q.v.)

ē'-thĭ-ŏn-āte, *s.* [Eng. *ethion(ic)*; suff. *-ate* (*Chem.*) (q.v.).]

Chem.: A salt of ethionic acid. Ethionates are decomposed by boiling with water. The free acid decomposes in like manner, yielding sulphuric acid and isethionic acid, $C_2H_4{<}^{O\cdot SO_2\cdot OH}_{SO_2OH} + H_2O = H_2SO_4 + C_2H_4{<}^{OH}_{SO_2\cdot OH}$

ē-thĭ-ŏn'-ĭc, *a.* [Eng., &c. *ethyl*; Gr. θεῖον (*theion*) = sulphur, and suff. *-ic*.] See the compounds.

ethionic-acid, *s.*

Chem.: $C_2H_4{<}^{O\cdot SO_2\cdot OH}_{SO_2\cdot OH}$. Obtained by dissolving its anhydride in water, also by the action of sulphuric acid on barium isethionate, then it is diluted with water and filtered, the filtrate treated with barium carbonate and again filtered, evaporated in a vacuum, stirred up with water, and then separated, $BaSO_4$ filtered off.

ethionic-anhydride, *s.*

Chem.: CH_2-O-SO_2 / CH_2-SO_2 $>$O. Obtained by passing the vapour of sulphur trioxide, SO_3, into anhydrous alcohol, also from the direct union of ethene, C_2H_4, with two molecules of SO_3. It is a deliquescent crystalline mass, melting at 80°. Also called Sulphate of Carbyl.

* **Ē'-thĭ-ŏp,** *s.* [Lat. *Æthiops*; Gr. Αἰθίοψ (*Aithiops*).] A native of Ethiopia or Abyssinia; an Ethiopian.

"Earn dirty bread by washing *Ethiops* fair."
Young: Night Thoughts, iv. 353.

Ē-thĭ-ōp'-ĭ-an, *a.* & *s.* [Eng. *Ethiop*; *-ian*.]

A. *As adj.:* Of or pertaining to Ethiopia or its inhabitants.

B. *As subst.:* A native of Ethiopia.

Ē-thĭ-ŏp'-ĭc, *a.* & *s.* [Eng. *Ethiop*; *-ic*.]

A. *As adj.:* Pertaining to Ethiopia or Abyssinia.

B. *As subst.:* The language of Ethiopia.

Ē'-thĭ-ŏps, *s.* [Gr. Αἰθίοψ (*Aithiops*) = an Ethiopian.] [ÆTHIOPS.]

Old Chem.: A name given to several dark-coloured compounds, specif., black protoxide of mercury.

Ethiops-martial, *s.*

Min.: Black oxide of iron; iron in the form of a very fine powder.

Ethiops-mineral, *s.*

Phar.: A medicine made by embodying equal parts of running quicksilver and flowers of brimstone; black sulphuret of mercury.

ĕth-mō-, *pref.* [Gr. ἠθμός (*ēthmos*) = a sieve.]

Anat.: Pertaining to the Ethmoid bone (q.v.).

ethmo-cranial, *a.*

Anat.: Pertaining to the ethmoid bone and to the cranium.

Ethmo-cranial angle:

Anat.: The angle formed by the basicranial axis with the line of the cribrethmoid plate. The name was first given by Professor Huxley.

ethmo-turbinals, *s. pl.*

Anat.: Two lateral masses, one on each side of the central vertical plate of the ethmoid bone.

ĕth'-moid, *a.* & *s.* [Gr. ἠθμοειδής (*ēthmoeidēs*) = like a sieve; ἠθμός (*ēthmos*) = a sieve, and εἶδος (*eidos*) = form, appearance; Fr. *ethmoïde*.]

A. *As adjective:*

Anat.: Resembling a sieve; cribriform.

B. *As substantive:*

Anat.: The ethmoid bone (q.v.)

ethmoid-bone, *s.*

Anat.: One of the bones of the head, situated between the orbital processes at the root of the nose. It is of a cuboid figure, and is exceedingly light for its size, being composed of very thin plates of bone forming in part irregular cells. (*Quain.*)

ĕth-moid'-al, *a.* [ETHMOID.]

Anat.: The same as ETHMOID (q.v.).

† **ĕth'-mōṣe,** *s.* [Gr. ἠθμός (*ēthmos*) = a sieve.]

Phys.: A name sometimes applied to cellular tissue.

* **ĕth'-narch,** *s.* [Gr. ἐθνάρχης (*ethnarchēs*), from ἔθνος (*ethnos*) = a nation, and ἄρχω (*archō*) = to rule, to govern.]

Greek Antiq.: The commander or governor of a province or people.

ĕth'-nĭc, ĕth'-nĭc-al, * **eth-nicke,** * **eth-nique,** *a.* & *s.* [Lat. *ethnicus*, from Gr. ἐθνικός (*ethnikos*) = national; ἔθνος (*ethnos*) = a nation; Fr. *ethnique*.]

A. *As adjective:*

* 1. Heathen, pagan; opposed both to Jewish and Christian.

"Acting any *ethnicke* rite
In this translated temple."
B. Jonson: King's Entertainment.

2. Pertaining to races; ethnological.

"Without doubt all *ethnic* questions form an integral part of anthropological study."—*Prof. Turner, in Brit. Assoc. Rep.* (1871), pt. ii., p. 145.

* **B.** *As subst.:* A heathen, a pagan; one who is neither Jew or Christian.

"This first Jupiter of the *ethnicks* was then the same Cain, the son of Adam."—*Raleigh: History.*

* **ĕth'-nĭ-çĭṣm,** * **eth-ni-cisme,** *s.* [Eng. *ethnic*; *-ism*.] Heathenism, paganism, idolatry.

"A hallowed temple, free from taint
Of *ethnicism*" *B. Jonson: Epigrams.*

ĕth-nŏǵ'-ĕn-ȳ, *s.* [Fr. *ethnogénie*; from Gr. ἔθνος (*ethnos*) = a nation, and γενεά (*genea*) = birth, descent.] That branch of anthropology which treats of the origin of peoples. The French form was introduced by Ampère.

ĕth-nŏg'-ra-phĕr, *s.* [Eng. *ethnograph(y)*; *-er*.] One devoted to the study of ethnography (q.v.)

ĕth-nō-grăph'-ĭc, ĕth-nō-grăph'-ĭc-al, *a.* [Eng. *ethnograph(y)*; *-ic*, *-ical*.] Pertaining or relating to ethnography.

"Others give *ethnographical* descriptions of the aboriginal tribes."—*Saturday Review*, June 30, 1883, p. 842.

ĕth-nŏg'-ra-phȳ, *s.* [Gr. ἔθνος (*ethnos*) = a body of men, a nation, and γραφή (*graphē*) = a description.] (For def. see extract.)

"That a whole nation should have a special dress, special tools and weapons, special laws of marriage and property, special moral and religious doctrines, is a remarkable fact. . . . It is with such general qualities of organised bodies of men that *ethnography* has to deal."—*Tylor: Primitive Culture*, i. 11.

ĕth-nō-lŏǵ'-ĭc, ĕth-nō-lŏǵ'-ĭc-al, *a.* [Eng. *ethnolog(y)*; *-ic*, *-ical*.] Relating to ethnology.

¶ The Ethnological Society of Paris was commenced in A.D. 1839; that of London in 1843. The latter was amalgamated with the Anthropological Society in 1871; the name chosen for the combined body being the Anthropological Institute.

"The assumption that all fetishes are adored for the same reasons causes delay in *ethnological* debate."—*Saturday Review*, June 30, 1883, p.

ĕth-nō-lŏǵ'-ĭc-al-lȳ, *a.* [Eng. *ethnological*; *-ly*.] When viewed from the ethnological standpoint; with respect to race.

"Wherever man can live he has ever been *ethnologically* the same."—*Notes & Queries*, Oct. 16, 1858, p. 3..

ĕth-nŏl'-ō-ǵĭst, *s.* [Eng. *ethnolog(y)*; *-ist*.] One whose special study is ethnology; a proficient in ethnology.

"The American *ethnologists* animadvert on Dr. Prichard's apparent inconsistencies."—*Notes & Queries*, Oct. 16, 1858, p. 306.

ĕth-nŏl'-ō-ǵȳ, *s.* [Gr. ἔθνος (*ethnos*) = a body of men, a nation, and λόγος (*logos*) = a discourse.] The science which treats of the various races of mankind, and attempts to trace them to their origin. It developed from ethnography, of which it is the extension, and to which it stands in a relation akin to that which geology possesses to geography. Itself it has now been merged in anthropology, of which it is only one branch, though an important one. Anthropology, again, is a branch of biology.

"To give to *ethnology* those important details which it craves, respecting the persistence of races."—*Notes & Queries*, Oct. 16, 1858.

ē-thō-lŏǵ'-ĭc, ĕth-ō-lŏǵ'-ĭc-al, *a.* [Eng. *etholog(y)*; *-ic*, *-ical*.] Pertaining or relating to ethology.

"The *ethological* consequence of certain circumstances of position."—*J. S. Mill: Logic*, bk. vi. ch. 5.

ē-thŏl'-ō-ǵĭst, *s.* [Eng. *etholog(y)*; *-ist*.] One who studies ethology (q.v.).

ē-thŏl'-ō-ǵȳ, *s.* [Gr. ἦθος (*ēthos*) = an accustomed seat . . . the manners and habits of mankind, the disposition, character.] The

name given by Mr. John Stuart Mill to a science which he calls the science of character, or of the formation of character. It is the science which corresponds to the art of education in the widest sense of the term, including the formation of national as well as of individual character.

"A science is thus formed, to which I now propose to give the name of *Ethology*, or the Science of Character; from ἦθος a word more nearly corresponding to the term 'character,' as I here use it, than any other word in the same language."—*J. S. Mill: Logic*, bk. vi., ch. v.

¶ Psychology is the science of the elementary laws of mind; ethology is the subordinate science which determines the kind of character produced in conformity to those general laws by any set of circumstances, physical or moral. Mr. John S. Mill considers ethics an art, and ethology a science. [ETHICS.] (*J. S. Mill: Logic*, bk. vi., ch. v.)

ē-thō-pŏ-ĕt'-ĭc, *a.* [Gr. ἦθος (*ethos*) = manner, habit, and ποιητικός (*poiētikos*) = making; ποιέω (*poiéō*) = to make.] Pertaining to or suitable for the formation of character.

ĕ-thū'-lĭ-ą, *s.* [Etym. doubtful.]

Bot.: The typical genus of the sub-tribe Ethulieæ (q.v.).

ĕ-thū'-lĭ-ĕ-æ, *s. pl.* [Lat. *ethuli(a)*; fem. pl. adj. suff. *-eæ*.]

Bot.: A sub-tribe of composite plants, tribe Vernoniaceæ.

ē-thū'-są, *s.* [Gr. αἰθύσσω (*aithussō*) = to put in rapid motion, to kindle.] [ÆTHUSA.]

Zool.: A genus of brachyurous short-tailed Crustaceans. Example, *Ethusa mascarone*.

ē'-thȳl, *s.* [Eng., &c. *eth(er)* and *yl* = Gr. ὕλη (*hulē*) = matter, principle; Ger. *æthyl*.]

Chem.: A monad fatty hydrocarbon radical, C_2H_5'; also denoted by the Symbol Eth or E.

ethyl-acetate, *s.*

1. *Chem.:* Acetic ether, $C_4H_8O_2$ or $CH_3{\cdot}CO{\cdot}OC_2H_5$. It is prepared by heating concentrated sulphuric acid to 130°, and then allowing a mixture of sixty parts of glacial acetic acid and forty-six parts of 93 per cent. alcohol to run slowly into the flask. The ether distils over, and is washed with a solution of soda, and then dried over calcium chloride. Ethyl acetate is a fragrant, colourless, limpid liquid, boiling at 73°. It is soluble in seventeen parts of water; twenty-eight parts of the ether dissolves one part of water. When passed through a red-hot tube it is decomposed into acetic acid and ethene.

2. *Pharm.:* Ethyl acetate (*Æther aceticus*) is used as a stimulant and anti-spasmodic.

ethyl aceto-acetate, *s.*

Chem.: Aceto-acetic ethyl ether, $CH_3{\cdot}CO{\cdot}CH_2{\cdot}CO{\cdot}OC_2H_5$. This substance is obtained as the sodium compound by the action of sodium on ethyl acetate; the sodium compound is decomposed by acetic acid, and fractionally distilled. It is a colourless liquid, boiling at 180°. Its aqueous solution is coloured dark violet by ferric chloride. An atom of hydrogen can be replaced by sodium, as $CH_3{\cdot}CO{\cdot}CHNa{\cdot}CO{\cdot}OC_2H_5$.

ethyl-alcohol, *s.*

Chem.: $C_2H_5{\cdot}OH$. [ALCOHOL.] Ethyl-alcohol can be obtained from acetic acid by converting the acid into acetyl chloride by distillation with phosphorus pentachloride, and acting on a mixture of acetyl chloride and glacial acetic acid with sodium amalgam, which decomposes the acetic acid, liberating hydrogen, which acts on the acetyl chloride, $CH_3{\cdot}CO{\cdot}Cl$, converting it into aldehyde, which, by the further action of hydrogen, is converted into alcohol, and this is converted by acetyl chloride into acetic ether. This is then saponified by distilling with potash, yielding potassium acetate and ethyl-alcohol. Ethyl-alcohol has been detected in several growing plants, as in the fruit of the parsnip (*Pastinaca sativa*). It is formed during the fermentation of dough, and mostly evaporates during baking, but bread contains 0·314 per cent. of alcohol. A mixture of one part snow and two parts of 70 per cent. alcohol at 0°, lowers the temperature to −20°. To detect alcohol, oxidize with sulphuric acid and permanganate of potassium, then add sodium thiosulphate to render the solution colourless. The aldehyde formed gives a violet colour on the addition of a drop of a solution of magenta. Or, warm the liquid and add a fragment of iodine, and then caustic potash till it is colourless; on cooling, it deposits a yellow powder which, under the microscope, appears as six-sided plates.

ethyl-benzene, *s.*

Chem.: $C_6H_5{\cdot}C_2H_5$. Isomeric with Xylene, $C_6H_4{<}^{CH_3}_{CH_3}$. A liquid hydrocarbon boiling at 134°. It is obtained by the action of sodium on a mixture of bromide of ethyl, C_2H_5Br, and bromben zene, C_6H_5Br. Ethyl-benzene when oxidized with chromic acid mixture is converted into benzoic acid, $C_6H_5{\cdot}CO{\cdot}OH$.

ethyl-borate, *s.*

Chem.: $(C_2H_5)_3BO_3$, triethylic borate. Formed by the action of boron trichloride, BCl_3, on alcohol. It is a thin, limpid liquid, boiling at 119°, and decomposed by water. Its alcoholic solution burns with a flame edged with green, giving off boric-oxide. Monethylic borate, $C_2H_5BO_3$, is a heavy liquid, decomposed when heated.

ethyl-bromide, *s.*

Chem.: C_2H_5Br, bromide of ethyl. Obtained by adding slowly four parts of bromine to a mixture of forty-five parts of alchol, and four of amorphous phosphorus, and then distilling on a water-bath. It is a colourless liquid, boiling at 38°.

ethyl-carbinol, *s.* [NORMAL PROPYL-ALCOHOL.]

ethyl-chloride, *s.*

Chem.: C_2H_5Cl. Obtained by saturating a cold solution of one part of fused $ZnCl_2$ in two parts of 95 per cent. alcohol with hydrochloric acid gas, and then distilling on a water bath. Ethyl-chloride is a liquid boiling at 12·5°. It burns with a green flame.

ethyl-cyanide, *s.* [PROPIONITRIL.]

ethyl-formate, *s.*

Chem.: $H{\cdot}CO{\cdot}OC_2H_5$, formic ether. Obtained by distilling sodium formate with ethylic alcohol and strong sulphuric acid. A liquid boiling at 54°.

ethyl-hydride, *s.* [ETHANE.]

ethyl-iodide, *s.*

Chem.: C_2H_5I, iodide of ethyl, hydriodic ether, iodethane. Ethyl-iodide is prepared by gradually adding ten parts of iodine to one part of red phosphorus and five parts of 90 per cent. alcohol, and then distilling. It is a colourless liquid, boiling at 72·5°. Heated with water to 150° in a sealed tube, it is decomposed in alcohol and hydriodic acid. By heating with excess of hydriodic acid to 150° it is converted into ethane, $C_2H_5I + HI = C_2H_6 + I_2$.

ethyl-oxalate, *s.*

Chem.: $C_2O_4(C_2H_5)_2$ or $(CO{\cdot}OC_2H_5)_2$. Oxalic ether, diethylic oxalate. Prepared by digesting alcohol and dehydrated oxalic acid in a flask with an inverted condenser, or by saturating the mixture with dry hydrochloric acid. Oxalic ether is a colourless oily liquid, which boils at 186°. It is decomposed by sodium, forming ethyl carbonate, and CO is liberated. If oxalic ether is mixed with three times its weight of absolute alcohol, it yields glycolic and tartaric acids when treated with sodium amalgam. With excess of an aqueous solution of ammonia it yields oxamide $(CO{\cdot}ONH_2)_2$. When dry ammonia gas is passed into oxalic ether it is absorbed, and a white precipitate of oxam-ethane, $\begin{matrix} CO{\cdot}NH_2, \\ CO{\cdot}OC_2H_5, \end{matrix}$ the ethylic ether of oxamic acid is formed.

ethyl-oxide, *s.* [ETHER.]

ethyl-silicate, *s.*

Chem.: Tetrethylic silicate, $Si(OC_2H_5)_4$. A colourless liquid, boiling at 166°. It is obtained by acting on anhydrous alcohol with tetrachloride of silicon. It burns with a white flame, and finely divided silica is given off.

ethyl-sulphide, *s.*

Chem.: Thio-ethylic ether, $(C_2H_5)_2S$. A colourless oily pungent liquid, boiling at 91°; it is very inflammable, and burns with a blue flame. It is obtained by passing ethyl-chloride into an alcoholic solution of potassium sulphide.

ethyl-sulphydrate, *s.* [MERCAPTAN.]

ethyl-sulphite, *s.*

Chem.: $SO{<}^{OC_2H_5}_{OC_2H_5}$. Obtained by the action of thionyl chloride, $SOCl_2$, or of sulphur dichloride, S_2Cl_2, on absolute alcohol. It is a liquid, boiling at 161°, decomposed by water into alcohol and sulphurous acid.

ethyl sulphonic-acid, *s.*

Chem.: $C_2H_5{\cdot}SO_2{\cdot}OH$. Formed by the action of ethyl iodide on sodium sulphite.

ethyl-sulphuric acid, *s.*

Chem.: Sulphovinic acid, $C_2H_5{>}^{H}SO_4$. Prepared by mixing alcohol with twice its weight of concentrated sulphuric acid, and heating till the mixture boils. When cold it is diluted with water, and neutralised with carbonate of barium, and the barium sulphate filtered off; the filtrate deposits crystals of barium ethyl sulphate. The free acid can be obtained as a thick syrup by decomposing the salt by dilute sulphuric acid and evaporating under the air-pump. Ethyl sulphates are soluble in water; their solutions are decomposed when boiled, therefore the solution must be left to crystallize.

ē-thȳl'-ą-mĭne, *s.* [Eng., &c. *ethyl*, and *amine* (q.v.).]

Chem.: $NH_2{\cdot}C_2H_5$, amido-ethane, a liquid boiling at 18°. It mixes with water in all proportions. Obtained by distilling ethyl isocyanate, $OC = N{\cdot}C_2H_5$, with caustic potash; by the action of nascent hydrogen on acetonitril, $CH_3{\cdot}CN$; and by heating ethyl iodide and alcohol saturated with dry ammonia gas to 100° in sealed tubes and distilling the liquid with caustic potash, when a mixture of ethylamine, di- and tri-ethylamine is obtained; the mixture is treated with oxalic ether and distilled, when triethylamine, $N(C_2H_5)_3$, comes over. It is an oil, boiling at 89°; the residue consists of a mixture of $\begin{matrix} CO{\cdot}NHC_2H_5 \\ CO{\cdot}NHC_2H_5 \end{matrix}$, diethyloxamide, which is soluble in water, and converted into oxalate of potassium and ethylamine, $NH_2{\cdot}C_2H_5$, by boiling with caustic potash. The part insoluble in water is $\begin{matrix} CO{\cdot}N(C_2H_5)_2 \\ CO{\cdot}OC_2H_5 \end{matrix}$, the ethylic ether of diethyloxamic acid; this distilled with caustic potash yields diethylamine, an inflammable liquid, boiling at 58°. Ethylamine is a powerful base, decomposing metallic salts. It is decomposed by nitrous acid, forming nitrous ether, and free nitrogen is liberated, $NH_2C_2H_5 + 2HNO_2 = C_2H_5{\cdot}NO_2 + 2H_2O + N_2$. Ethylamine with cyanic acid forms ethyl carbamide or ethyl urea, $CO{<}^{NH_2}_{NH{\cdot}C_2H_5}$. The salts of ethylamine are generally easily soluble in alcohol. The hydrochlorate, $C_2H_5{\cdot}NH_2{\cdot}HCl$ crystallizes in deliquescent prisms, which melt at 80°. It forms a double salt, with platinic chloride.

ē'-thȳl-āte, *s.* [Eng., &c. *ethyl*; *-ate* (*Chem.*) (q.v.).]

Chem.: The name given to compounds which are obtained by the replacing the hydrogen in the hydroxyl in ethyl alcohol by a metal, as sodium ethylate, $C_2H_5{\cdot}ONa$.

ē'-thȳl-ēne, *s.* [Eng., &c. *ethyl*; *-ene* (*Chem.*) (q.v.).]

Chem.: A symmetrical hydrocarbon dyad radical C_2H_4'' having the graphic formula, $H{>}^{H}C{-}C{<}^{H}_{H}$, each carbon atom having an unsaturated bond. It is isomeric with the unsymmetrical dyad radical ethylidene. It is sometimes called ethene, but that name should be only used for the hydrocarbon, C_2H_4.

ē-thȳl'-ĭc, *a.* [Eng., &c. *ethyl*; *-ic*.]

Chem.: Pertaining to, resembling, or containing ethyl (q.v.).

ethylic-ether, *s.* [ETHER.]

ethylic ortho-carbonate, *s.*

Chem.: Ortho-carbonic ether, $C(OC_2H_5)_4$, analogous to carbon tetrachloride CCl_4, is formed by the action of sodium ethylate on chloropicrin, $CCl_3(NO_2) + 4NaOC_2H_5 = 3NaCl + NaNO_2 + C(OC_2H_5)_4$. It is a liquid with

an etherial odour, boiling at 159°. Heated with ammonia it yields guanidine, CN_3H_5, and ethyl alcohol, $C(OC_2H_5)_4 + {}_3NH_3 = CN_3H_5 + {}_4C_2H_5{\cdot}OH$.

ĕ-thȳl′-ĭ-dēne, *s.* [Eng., &c. *ethyl*; Gr. εἶδος (*eidos*) = form, appearance, and suff. *-ene* (*Chem.*).]

Chem.: An unsymmetrical hydro-carbon dyad radical, having the graphic formula, $\begin{matrix}H\\H\\H\end{matrix}{>}C{-}C{<}_{H}$, the two unsaturated bonds belonging to the same carbon atom. It is isomeric with the symmetrical dyad radical ethylene.

ē′-tĭ-ô-lāte, *v.t.* & *i.* [Fr. *étioler*; Norm. Fr. *s'etieuler* = to shoot and grow into stubble or straw, from *etieule* = stubble; which Littré traces to Lat. *stipula* = a straw.]

A. *Transitive*:

1. *Bot.*, &c.: To blanch, to deprive of colour or prevent from acquiring it. Used of a plant kept in the dark.

"Celery is in this manner blanched or *etiolated*."—*Whewell: Bridgewater Treatises*, p. 99.

† 2. *Physiol.*: Of man. To render pale or unhealthy by deprivation of light.

"I left a bullet in one of his poor *etiolated* arms."—*C. Brontë: Jane Eyre*, ch. xv.

B. *Intrans.*: To become blanched through deprivation of light.

ē-tĭ-ô-lā′-tion, *s.* [Eng. *etiolat(e)*; *-ion*.]

1. *Hort.*: The act of rendering white, crisp, and tender, by excluding the light. Used of certain plants.

2. *Physiol.*: The act of rendering a human being pale and unhealthy by depriving him of sunlight.

* **ē-tĭ-ô-lŏġ′-ĭc-al,** *a.* [Eng. *etiolog(y)*; *-ical*.] Pertaining or relating to etiology.

* **ē-tĭ-ŏl′-ô-ġȳ,** *s.* [Gr. αἰτιολογία (*aitiologia*), from αἰτία (*aitia*) = cause, reason, and λόγος (*logos*) = a discourse; Fr. *étiologie*.] An account of the causes of anything, especially of diseases.

"I have not particulars enough to enable me to enter into the *etiology* of this distemper."—*Arbuthnot.*

ē-tĭ-ô-tĭn, *s.* [Fr. *étio(ler)*, or Eng. *etio(late)*; *t* connective, and suff. *-in* (*Chem.*).]

Chem.: A yellow colouring matter, found in plants which have grown in the dark.

ĕt′-ĭ-quĕtte (qu as **k),** *s.* [Fr., = a label, a ticket; O. Fr. *etiquet* = a little note . . . especially such as is stuck up on the gate of a court, &c. (*Cotgrave*); from Ger. *stichen* = to stick, set, fix. *Etiquette* and *ticket* are thus doublets.] The conventional rules or forms of ceremony or decorum required by good breeding to be observed towards particular persons, or in particular places, or in courts, levees, &c.

"In spite of the restraint imposed by *etiquette*, the astonishment and disgust of the bystanders could not be concealed."—*Macaulay: Hist. Eng.*, ch. viii.

* **ē′-tīte,** *s.* [Ætites.] Eagle-stone.

Ĕt-nē′-an, *a.* [Lat. *Ætnæus*.] Of or pertaining to Mount Etna, a celebrated volcano in Sicily.

Ē-tōn′-ĭ-an, *s.* [Eng. *Eton*; *-ian*.] A boy educated at Eton.

* **ĕ-trī′de,** *a.* [Tride, *a.*] Tried.

"You see the stay of states *stride*."
Sackville & Norton: Mirrour for Magistrates.

Ē-trû′-rĭ-an, *a.* & *s.* [Eng. *Etruri(a)*; *-an*.]

A. *As adj.*: Of or pertaining to Etruria.

B. *As subst.*: A native of Etruria.

Ē-trŭs′-can, *a.* Of or pertaining to Etruria.

ĕt′-tĕr, *s.* [A.S. *átor*, *áttor*, *ǽtter*, *ǽttor*.] Poison.

etter-pike, *s.* The lesser weaver or sting-fish, *Trachinus vipera*.

etter-pyle, *s.* The same as etter-pike (?). (*Sibbald.*)

ĕt′-tĕr-cap, ăd′-dĕr-căp, *s.* [Attercoppe.] A spider; hence fig. a virulent, atrabilious person. (*Scotch.*)

"A fiery *ettercap*, a fractious chiel,
As het as ginger, and as stieve as steel."
Scott: Waverley, ch. lxiv.

* **ĕt-tĭcke,** * **ethic,** * **ethike,** *a.* [Fr. *étique*.] Hectic, ague.

"A sicknesse like the fever *etticke* fittes."
Promos & Cassandra, iii 1.

* **ĕt′-tĭn,** *s.* [A.S. *eoten*.] A giant.

"They say the king of Portugal cannot sit at his meat, but the giants and the *ettins* will come and snatch it from him."—*Beaum. & Flet.: Knight of the Burning Pestle*, i. 1.

ĕt′-tle, *v.i.* & *t.* [Icel. *ætla*, *etla* = to think, to intend.]

A. *Intrans.*: To expect, to intend.

B. *Trans.*: To aim, to intend.

"He drees the doom he *ettled* for me."—*Scott: Rob Roy*, ch. xxxiv.

ĕt′-tle, *s.* [Ettle, *v.*] Aim, intention, purpose, intent.

ĕt′-trĭng-īte, *s.* [Named from Ettringen, on the Rhine, where it occurs.]

Min.: The name given by Lehmann, to a hydrated sulphate of lime and alumina, $Al_2O_3 3SO_3 + 6(CaOHO) + 26$ Aq. Crystallization hexagonal. In minute needles in limestone enclosures of a lava. (*Thomas Davies, F.G.S.*)

ĕt-uĭ′ (uĭ as **wē), ĕt-weē′, ĕt-weē′-cāse,** *s.* [Fr. *étui*; O. Fr. *estui*, from M. H. Ger. *etuche* = a sheath.] A pocket-case for pins, needles, &c.; a ladies' reticule.

"The gold *etui*
With all its bright inhabitants."
Shenstone: Economy, i.

* **ĕt′-ȳm,** *s.* [Etymon.]

* **ĕt-ȳ-mŏl′-ô-ġĕr,** *s.* [Eng. *etymolog(y)*; *-er*.] The same as Etymologist (q.v.).

"Laws there must be; and 'lex à ligando,' saith the *etymologer*."—*Dr. Griffith: Fear of God and the King* (1660), p. 82.

* **ĕt-ȳ-mô-lŏġ′-ĭc,** *a.* [Gr. ἐτυμολογικός (*etumologikos*); Lat. *etymologicus*, from *etymologia* = etymology (q.v.); Fr. *étymologique*.] Pertaining to etymology.

ĕt-ȳ-mô-lŏġ′-ĭc-al, *a.* [Eng. *etymologic*; *-al*.] Pertaining or relating to etymology or the derivation or source of words.

"Excuse this conceit, this *etymological* observation."—*Locke: To the Bishop of Worcester.*

ĕt-ȳ-mô-lŏġ′-ĭc-al-lȳ, *adv.* [Eng. *etymological*; *-ly*.] According to or by means of etymology.

* **ĕt-ȳ-mô-lŏġ′-ĭc-ŏn,** *s.* [Gr. ἐτυμολογικόν (*etumologikon*), from ἐτυμολογικός (*etumologikos*) = pertaining to etymology.] A dictionary or work on the etymologies of the words in a language; an etymological dictionary.

ĕt-ȳ-mŏl′-ô-ġĭst, *s.* [Eng. *etymolog(y)*; *-ist*; Fr. *étymologiste*.] One versed in etymology; one who studies the derivations and sources of words.

"Our *etymologists* seem to have been too lavish of their learning."—*Johnson: Plan of English Dictionary.*

ĕt-ȳ-mŏl′-ô-ġīze, * **eth-i-mol-o-gise,** *v.t.* & *i.* [Eng. *etymolog(y)*; *-ize*; Fr. *étymologiser*.]

* **A.** *Trans.*: To examine into the etymology or derivation of; to trace the etymology of.

"*Phæ.* Breeches, quasi bear-riches; when a gallant bears all his riches in his breeches."
"*Amo.* Most fortunately *etymologized!*"
Ben Jonson: Cynthia's Revels, iv. 2.

B. *Intrans.*: To study etymology; to search into the derivation or source of words.

ĕt-ȳ-mŏl′-ô-ġȳ, * **eth-i-mol-o-gie,** *s.* [Fr. *étymologie*, from Lat. *etymologia*; Gr. ἐτυμολογία (*etumologia*), from ἔτυμος (*etumos*) = true, real, and λόγος (*logos*) = a word.]

1. That part of philology which deals with the origin or true sources of words.

"The explanation and *etymology* of those words require a degree of knowledge in all the antient northern languages."—*Tooke: Diversions of Purley*, vol. i., ch. ix.

2. The etymon or true source of a word.

"If the meaning of a word could be learned by its derivation or *etymology*, yet the original derivation of words is oftentimes very dark."—*Watts: Logick.*

* 3. That branch of grammar which treats of the inflections and modifications of words.

ĕt′-ȳ-mŏn, *s.* [Lat., from Gr. ἔτυμον (*etumon*), neut. of ἔτυμος (*etumos*) = true, real.]

1. The true source of a word; the root from which a word is derived.

"Blue hath its *etymon* from the High Dutch blaw; from whence they call himmel-blue that which we call sky-colour or heaven's blue."—*Peacham.*

* 2. The original or primitive meaning of a word; its primary signification.

eū, *pref.* [Gr.] Well, happily, prosperously, safely; it is used frequently as a prefix in English with the force of well, good, easy, &c.

eū-ăs′-trŭm, *s.* [Gr. εὐάστερος (*euasteros*) = rich in stars: εὖ (*eu*) = rich or abundant in, and ἀστήρ (*astēr*), ἀστέρος (*asteros*) = a star.]

Bot.: A genus of Algals, sub-order Desmidieæ. M. Ralfs describes twenty-one species as British.

eū-bŏt′-rȳs, *s.* [Gr. εὔβοτρυς (*eubotrus*) = rich in grapes: εὖ (*eu*) = rich or abounding, and βότρυς (*botrus*) = a cluster or bunch of grapes.]

Bot.: A genus of Ericaceæ. *Eubotrys arborea* (formerly *Lyonia arborea*) is the sorrel-tree of America, the acid leaves of which are chewed by hunters to assuage their thirst.

eū-caïr′-īte, * **eū-kaïr′-īte,** *s.* [Ger. *eukairit*, from Gr. εὔκαιρος (*eukairos*) = seasonable: εὖ (*eu*) = good, and καιρός (*kairos*) = the right point of time. So named by Berzelius, because he found it opportunely soon after the discovery of the metal selenium.]

Min.: A soft mineral easily cut by the knife; colour between silver-white and lead-grey, lustre metallic, structure massive and granular, or in black metallic films. Compos.: Selenium 31·6; copper, 25·3; silver 43·1 = 100. Found in Sweden, Chili, &c. (*Dana.*)

eū′-căl-ȳn, *s.* [Eng., &c. *eucal(yptus)*; *-in*.]

Chem.: An unfermentable sugar, which separates in the fermentation of Melitose (the sugar of Eucalyptus). It is a thick syrup, which polarises to the right, and does not reduce copper solution.

eū-cal-ȳp′-tēne, *s.* [Eng., &c. *eucalypt(us)*; *-ene* (*Chem.*) (q.v.).]

Chem.: A terpene, $C_{10}H_{16}$, contained in the volatile oil of *Eucalyptus globulus*. Eucalyptene boils at 172°. By the action of iodine it is converted into cymene $C_6H_4{<}^{CH_3}_{C_3H_7}(1-4)$.

eū-ca-lȳp-tô-crī′-nĭ-dæ, *s. pl.* [Mod. Lat. *eucalyptocrin(us)*; and Lat. fem. pl. adj. suff. *-idæ*.]

Palæont: A family of Crinoideans, type Eucalyptocrinus (q.v.).

eū-ca-lȳp-tô-crī′-nŭs, *s.* [Gr. εὖ (*eu*) = well; καλυπτός (*kaluptos*) = covered, and κρίνον (*krinon*) = a lily.] [Def.]

Palæont.: The typical genus of the family Eucalyptocrinidæ. The calyx is invected upon itself, whence the name of the genus. Range in time, Silurian to the Devonian rocks.

eū-ca-lȳp′-tŏl, *s.* [Eng., &c. *eucalypt(us)*, and Lat. *ol(eum)* = oil.]

Chem.: A volatile oil obtained from *Eucalyptus globulus*. It contains seventy per cent. of eucalyptene and thirty per cent. of cymene.

eū-ca-lȳp′-tŭs, *s.* [Mod. Lat., from Gr. εὖ (*eu*) = well, and καλύπτω (*kaluptō*) = to cover.]

Bot.: A genus of plants belonging to the order Myrtaceæ, or Myrtle blooms. *Eucalyptus globulus* is the blue gum-tree of Tasmania. The leaves are about ten inches long by an inch wide, and are oddly twisted, exhaling a strange camphor-like odour. The flowers small and inodorous. It is an evergreen tree, remarkable for its rapid growth. It reaches the

EUCALYPTUS GLOBULUS.

extraordinary maximum height of 300 feet, with a circumference of from thirty to fifty. The timber is hard, easily worked, and very serviceable for keels of vessels, bridges, or for any purpose requiring durability. The tree supplies a medicinal preparation efficacious in throat affections and in intermittent fever. It has also a wonderful power of destroying malaria. It has been introduced into California. (*San Francisco Bulletin*, quoted in the *Times* for Friday, May 29, 1874.)

It has since been planted in the South of Europe and in North and South Africa. *Eucalyptus resinifera* furnishes a kind of gum kino, occasionally sold as a medicine by the natives of India. *E. resinifera* in the dry season exudes a saccharine mucous substance like manna, but less nauseous; so do other species. *E. robusta* has large cavities in the stem between the concentric zones of annual growth; these are filled with a rich vermilion-coloured gum. When *E. Gunnii*, the Tasmanian cider-tree, is wounded, there comes forth in a copious stream a cool, refreshing, slightly aperient liquid, which on fermentation becomes beer. Various species of Eucalypti furnish tannin; many yield good timber. (*Lindley, &c.*)

eū'-chą-rĭs, *s.* [In Greek a female name, but more commonly an adj. εὔχαρις (*eucharis*) = pleasing, charming, winning. Used of Aphroditē (Venus), or of people in general. [EUCHARIST.]

Astron.: An asteroid, the 181st found. It was discovered by Cottenot, on Feb. 2, 1878.

eū'-chą-rĭst, *s.* [Lat *eucharistia*, from Gr. εὐχαριστία (*eucharistia*) = a giving of thanks, the Eucharist: εὖ (*eu*) = well, and χαρίζομαι (*charizomai*) = to show favour; χάρις (*charis*) = favour; χαίρω (*chairō*) = to rejoice.]

Scripture & Ecclesiology:

* 1. The act of giving thanks; thanksgiving.

"Some receive the sacrament as a means to procure great graces and blessings, others as an *eucharist* and an office of thanksgiving for what they have received." —*Taylor.*

2. The Holy Communion, specially in one aspect of it—viz., the giving of thanks. On the night of the Saviour's betrayal, whilst he and the disciples were reclining at table eating the passover, "Jesus took bread and blessed it" . . . "and he took the cup and gave thanks." (Matt. xxvi. 26, 27; cf. also Mark xiv. 22, 23). In Luke xxii. 19 and 1 Cor. x. 11, with which cf. 1. Cor. xi. 24, it is related that "he took the bread and gave thanks"—"gave thanks" being evidently equivalent to "blessed it" in the first two gospels, though the Greek words are different: (having) blessed it being εὐλογήσας (*eulogēsas*), and having given thanks being εὐχαριστήσας (*eucharistēsas*). Evidently the giving of thanks at the first communion was closely analogous to what is sometimes termed Grace before meat. It partly implied an acknowledgment of God's goodness in providing food, at the time represented by bread and wine, for the sustenance of man's bodily necessities, but as this was no ordinary feast, but one in which every act was symbolical, it chiefly denoted thanksgiving for the benefits derived from the approaching death of Christ, which the bread and wine so clearly prefigured.

eū-chą-rĭs'-tĭc, eū-chą-rĭs'-tĭc-ąl, *a.* [Eng. *eucharist*; *-ic, -ical.*]

1. Containing an expression or act of thanksgiving.

"It would not be amiss to put it into the *eucharistical* part of our daily devotions."—*Ray.*

2. Pertaining to the Holy Eucharist; used in the celebration of the Lord's Supper.

* **eū-chąr-ĭst'-īze,** *v.t.* [Eng. *eucharist*; *-ize.*] To bless.

"The elements being *eucharistized* or blessed by the prayer of the word that came from him."—*Waterland; Works*, vii. 99.

eū-chĕ-lāī'-ŏn, *s.* [Gr. εὐχή (*euchē*) = prayer, and ἔλαιον (*elaion*) = oil.]

Gr. Church: The oil with which a penitent guilty of a mortal sin is anointed by an archbishop or bishop and seven priests, in order to gain absolution. The ceremony is preceded and followed by prayer, and is called the Sacrament of Euchelaion.

eū-cheĭr'-ŭs, *s.* [EUCHIRUS.]

eū-cheū'-mą, *s.* [Gr. εὖ (*eu*) = abundant (?), and χεῦμα (*cheuma*) = that which is poured; a flood.]

Bot.: A genus of rose-spored Algæ. *Eucheuma speciosum* is the Jelly-plant of Australia. (*Treas. of Bot.*)

eū-chĭr'-ŭs, eū—cheĭr'-ŭs, *s.* [Gr. εὔχειρ (*eucheir*) = with good hands; handy, active, dexterous: εὖ (*eu*) = well developed, and χείρ (*cheir*) = the hand. So called from the exceeding elongation of the anterior tibiæ and tarsi.]

Entom.: The name given by Kirby to a genus of lamellicorn beetles, placed by Swainson in the family Cetoniadæ, sub-family Megasominæ. *Eucheirus longimanus*, an East Indian species, has antennæ longer than the body.

eū'-chītes, *s. pl.* [Gr. εὔχομαι (*euchomai*) = to pray, and Eng., &c. pl. suff. *-ites.*]

Ch. Hist.: A Christian sect which arose in the latter part of the fourth century, though, as is generally the case when new sects arise, some of their tenets were older than themselves. Their name, Euchites, was derived from their belief that there dwelt in man a demon who could only be expelled by incessant prayer and singing. They combined with this view various opinions derived partly from Manicheism, partly from the Oriental Philosophy. After a time the term Euchite became a vague one, applied to all who withdrew from the Catholic Church and spent much time alone in prayer. They were called also Massalians. Michael Psellus, writing about A.D. 1050, brings charges against them of causing the lights to be overturned and extinguished at their meetings, promiscuous intercourse following. Then the children born of these unions were reported to be murdered and burnt, ashes being mixed with their blood for magical purposes. The same scandalous untruths were told of the early Christians themselves, and arose through exaggeration and malignant perversion of the harmless facts that the elements in the Holy Communion symbolized the body or flesh and blood of its Divine Founder, and that the ordinance being instituted in the evening, was kept by Christians also in the evening. (*Mosheim: Ch. Hist.*, cent. iv. & xii.; *Baur: Ch. Hist.*, ii. 133.)

eū-chlăn-ĭ-dō'-tą, *s. pl.* [Mod. Gr. εὐχλανίς (*euchlanis*), genit. εὐχλανίδος (*euchlanidos*), and n. pl. suff. *-ta.*]

Zool.: A family of Rotatoria. The rotatory organs are multiple, or divided into more than two lobes; a carapace is present. There are eleven genera. [EUCHLANIS.] (*Griffith & Henfrey.*)

eū-chlā'-nĭs, *s.* [Gr. εὖ (*eu*) = well, and χλανίς (*chlanis*), genit. χλανίδος (*chlanidos*) = an upper garment of wool.]

Zool.: The typical genus of the family Euchlanidota.

eū'-chlōre, *a.* [Gr. εὖ (*eu*) = well, good, and χλῶρος (*chlōros*) = green.]

Min.: Having a distinct green colour.

eū-chlōr'-īc, *a.* [Eng. *euchlor(e); -ic.*] Of a distinct green colour.

eū'-chlōr-īne, *s.* [Pref. *eu-*, and Eng., &c. *chlorine* (q.v.).]

Chem.: A gaseous mixture of chlorine and oxide of chlorine obtained by gently heating potassium chlorate with dilute hydrochloric acid. It is a yellow explosive gas.

eū-chŏl'-ō-ğy, * **eū-chŏ-lō'-ğĭ-ŏn,** *s.* [Gr. εὐχολόγιον (*euchologion*), from εὐχη (*euchē*) = a prayer, and λόγος (*logos*) = a word, a discourse.]

Gr. Church: A book containing the order of ceremonies, ritual, and ordinances; a liturgy.

"A prayer taken out of the *euchologion* of the Greek Church."—*Taylor: Holy Dying*, ch. iv., § 7.

eū'-chre (chre as kĕr), *s.* [Etym. doubtful.] A game of cards, a modified form of *écarté*, all cards between the seven and the ace being discarded, commonly played in America. The highest card is the knave of trumps, technically known as the right bower, and the next the knave of the same colour, called the left bower.

"I thanked my new acquaintance, but the thing was impossible, as I had never played *euchre*."—*Mayne Reid: Quadroon*, ch. xlvii.

eū'-chre (chre as kĕr), *v.t.* [EUCHRE, *s.*]

1. *Lit.:* To beat the dealer, when not ordered up (q.v.), by taking three out of the five tricks in a hand at euchre, thereby gaining two points.

2. *Fig.:* To beat thoroughly; to force into a situation from which there is no escape.

"'*Euchred*, old man!' said Tennessee, smiling."—*Bret Harte: Tennessee's Partner.*

eū-chrĕs'-tą, *s.* [Gr. εὔχρηστος (*euchrēstos*) = easy to make use of; serviceable.]

Bot.: A genus of papilionaceous plants, tribe Dalbergieæ. The people of Java regard *Euchresta Horsfieldia* as a specific against the poison of venomous reptiles. Lindley thinks it acts like an emetic.

eū'-chrō-īc, *a.* [Gr. εὖ (*eu*) = well; χροία (*chroia*) = a colour, and Eng. suff. *-ic.*] See the compound.

euchroic-acid, *s.*

Chem.: $C_{12}H_4N_2O_8$. Obtained by heating paramide with alkalies. It is a dibasic acid which crystallizes in short prisms, which are slightly soluble in water. By the action of reducing agents, such as zinc, it is converted into a dark-blue insoluble substance called euchrone. Euchroic-acid is also obtained by distilling the ammonium salt of mellitic acid $C_6(CO{\cdot}OH)_6$.

eū'-chrō-īte, *s.* [Gr. εὖ (*eu*) = well, good, χροία (*chroia*) = colour, and Eng. suff. (*Min.*) *-ite.*]

Min.: A bright green orthorhombic mineral of vitreous lustre; its hardness 3·5 to 4; its sp. gr. 3·39. Compos.: Arsenic acid 32·42 to 34·42; oxide of copper 46·97 to 48·09; water 18·80 to 19·31. Found at Libethen, in Hungary. (*Dana.*)

eū'-chrōne, *s.* [Gr. εὔχροος (*euchroos*) = well coloured: εὖ (*eu*) = well, and χρώς (*chrōs*) = colour.]

Chem.: A dark blue insoluble substance formed when zinc is added to an aqueous solution of euchroic acid.

eū'-chy-mĭ, *s.* [Gr. εὐχυμία (*euchumia*), from εὖ (*eu*) = well, good, and χυμός (*chumos*) = juice, chyme; Fr. *euchymie.*]

Med.: A good state of the fluids in the body.

eū-chy-sĭd'-ēr-īte, *s.* [Gr. εὖ (*eu*) = well; χύσις (*chusis*) = a pouring, from χέω (*cheō*) = to pour; σίδηρος (*sidēros*) = iron, and *-ite* (*Min.*) (q.v.).]

Min.: The same as PYROXENE (q.v.).

eū'-clāse, *s.* [Ger. *euklas*; Gr. εὖ (*eu*) = easily, and κλάω (*klaō*), fut. κλάσω (*klasō*) = to break.]

Min.: A monoclinic green, blue, or white transparent mineral of vitreous lustre, except on the cleavage face, where it is pearly; its hardness 7·5; sp. gr. 3·1. Compos.: Silica, 41·63—43·22; alumina, 30·56—34·07; beryllium, 16·97—21·78; sesquioxide of iron, 0—2·22, &c. Found in South America and in the Ural Mountains.

* **eū'-cląs-īte,** *s.* [Eng., &c. *euclas(e)*, and suff. *-ite* (*Min.*) (q.v.).]

Min.: A name formerly given to a green apatite from Lake Baikal.

eū'-clē-ą, *s.* [Gr. εὔκλεια (*eukleia*) = good fame, glory: εὖ (*eu*) = good, and κλέος (*kleos*) = glory. So named from the lasting beauty of its evergreen foliage.]

Bot.: A genus of Ebenaceæ. They are from Africa. The berries of various species are eaten.

eū-clī-dī-dæ, *s. pl.* [Mod. Lat. *euclid(ium)* (q.v.), and Lat. fem. pl. adj. suff. *-idæ.*]

Bot.: A family of Crucifers, tribe Pleurorhizeæ.

eū-clīd'-ĭ-ŭm, *s.* [Gr. εὖ (*eu*) = well, and κλειδίον (*kleidion*) = a little key; κλειδόω (*kleidoō*) = to lock up. So named because the pods are well or effectively shut.]

Bot.: The typical genus of the family Euclididæ (q.v.).

* **eū'-clĭ-ŏn-ĭsme,** *s.* [From *Euclio*, a miser in the *Aulularia* of Plautus, and Eng. suff. *-ism.*] Stinginess.

"Such stinging remorse of their miserable *euclionisme*."—*Nashe: Lenten Stuffe.*

eū-cnē'-mĭ-dæ, *s. pl.* [Gr. ευκνήμις (*euknēmis*), genit. ευκνήμιδος (*euknēmidos*) = well-greaved, well equipped with greaves: εὖ (*eu*)

= well, and κνημίς (*knēmis*), genit. κνημῖδος (*knēmidos*) = a greave, a legging stretching from the knee to the ankle.]

Entom.: A family of Beetles, tribe Pentamera. Four genera, containing six species, are British: Throscus, Melasis, Cerophytum, and Microrhagus.

eū'-cra-sȳ, *s.* [Gr. εὐκρασία (*eukrasia*), from εὖ (*eu*) = well, good, and κρᾶσις (*krasis*) = a mixing; κεράννυμι (*kerannumi*) = to mix.]

Med.: A well-balanced temperament.

* **eūc'-tĭc-al,** *a.* [Gr. εὐκτικός (*euktikos*) = expressing a wish; εὐκτός (*euktos*) = wished for; εὔχομαι (*euchomai*) = to pray, to wish.]

1. Containing or of the nature of a prayer or supplication.

"Sacrifices . . . expiatory, *euctical*, and eucharistical."—*Law: Theory of Religion*, p. 226.

2. Containing or expressive of thanksgiving.

"The *euctical* or eucharistical offering must consist of three degrees, or parts; the offering of the heart, of the mouth, of the hand."—*Mede: Disc. upon Offerings*, bk. i., dis. 49.

* **eū-dæ'-mōn,** * **eū'-dē'-mōn,** *s.* [Gr.] A good angel.

"The simple appendage of a tail will cacodemonise the *eudemon*."—*Southey: The Doctor; Frag. on Beards.*

eū-dæ'-mōn-ĭşm, *s.* [Gr. εὐδαίμων (*eudaimōn*) = happy: εὖ (*eu*) = well, good, δαίμων (*daimōn*) = a spirit, and Eng. suff. *-ism*.] The system of philosophy which places the *summum bonum* in the promotion of the happiness of humanity, and teaches that the most virtuous act of which an individual is capable is to render others happy.

"Renouncing all effeminate dallyings with *Eudæmonism*."—*De Quincey: Last Days of Kant.*

eū-dæ'-mōn-ĭst, *s.* [Gr. εὐδαίμων (*eudaimōn*) = happy, and Eng. suff. *-ist*.] A believer in eudæmonism.]

eū-dæ-mōn-ĭst'-ĭc, *a.* [Eng. *eudæmonist*; *-ic*.] Pertaining to or of the nature of eudæmonism.

"We reject the Israelitish morals as *eudæmonistical*."—*Modern Review*, vol. ii., No. 8, p. 718 (1881).

eū-dī'-a-lȳte, eū-dȳ'-a-līte, *s.* [Ger. *eudialyt*, from Gr. εὖ (*eu*) = easily, and διαλύω (*dialuō*) = to part asunder, to dissolve: εὖ (*eu*) = well, and λύω (*luō*) to loosen, to dissolve, in allusion to the facility with which it dissolves in acids.]

Min.: A rhombohedral red mineral of vitreous lustre, translucent or nearly so; its hardness 5·5; its sp. gr. 2·90 to 3·01. Compos.: Silica, 45·70 to 54·10; zirconia 10·90 to 15·60; sesquioxide of iron 6·37 to 7·86; sesquioxide of manganese 1·15 to 2·93; lime 9·23 to 12·06; soda 11·40 to 13·92, &c. There are two varieties—Eudialyte proper, of which the double refraction is positive, and Eucolite in which it is negative. Found in North Greenland, in Norway, and in Arkansas.

eū-dĭ-ŏm'-ĕ-tēr, *s.* [Gr. εὔδιος (*eudios*) = fine, clear (of weather), and μέτρον (*metron*) = a measure; Fr. *eudiomètre*.]

Nat. Phil.: An instrument devised for ascertaining the quantity of oxygen contained in a given bulk of aëriform fluid. The first eudiometer was constructed by Dr. Priestley, the discoverer of oxygen. His device was founded upon the idea of subjecting a measured volume of air to a substance which would absorb the oxygen of the air For this purpose he used deutoxide of nitrogen, which has an energetic tendency to regain the oxygen of which it has been deprived, and resume its condition as nitric acid. Ure's eudiometer consists of a graduated glass siphon, whose open extremity is slightly flaring. The other end is closed, and has two platinum wires. Being filled with water or mercury, the closed leg receives a volume of gas by the ordinary means. A couple of inches of water being displaced from the open end of the tube, the mouth is closed by the thumb, and the instrument brought near to the electric conductor, a spark from which, leaping the interval between the end wires, explodes the gases. The rise of the water in the closed end indicates the volume removed, and the result is determined by reference to the graduated tube. If merely oxygen and hydrogen gases have been introduced in their proper equivalent proportions, eight of the former and one of the latter, by weight, or two volumes of hydrogen to one volume of oxygen, the result will be water without gaseous remainder.

eū-dĭ-ȯ-mĕt'-rĭc, eū-dĭ-ȯ-mĕt'-rĭc-al, *a.* [Eng. *eudiometr(y)*; *-ic*, *-ical*; Fr. *eudiométrique*.] Of or pertaining to eudiometers or eudiometry; performed by means of a eudiometer.

eū-dĭ-ŏm'-ĕ-trȳ, *s.* [Eng. *eudiometer*; *-y*; Fr. *eudiométrie*.] The art, process, or practice of measuring the purity of the air by means of a eudiometer; the determining the nature and proportion of the constituents of any gaseous mixture by a eudiometer.

eū-dī-ŏs'-mĕ-æ, *s.* [Gr. εὖ (*eu*) = typical; Mod. Lat. *diosma*; Lat. fem. pl. adj. suff. *-eæ*.]

Bot.: A tribe of Rutaceæ, tribe Diosma.

eūd'-nȯph-īte, *s.* [From Gr. εὖ (*eu*) = great, δνόφος (*dnophos*) = gloom, in allusion to the cloudiness of the mineral, and suff. *-ite* (*Min.*) (q.v.).]

Min.: A white, greyish, or brownish orthorhombic mineral, of feeble lustre, except on the cleavage faces, where it is pearly; its hardness 5·5, and its sp. gr. 2·27. Compos.: Silica 54·93 to 55·06; alumina 23·12 to 25·59; soda 8·16 to 8·29. Found on the Norwegian island Lamöe. (*Dana*.)

Eū-dŏx'-ĭ-ans, *s.pl.* [For etym. see def.]

Ch. Hist.: The followers of Eudoxus, who from A.D. 356 was Bishop of Antioch, in Syria, and from 360 to his death in 370 Bishop and Patriarch of Constantinople. He was successively an Arian, a Semi-Arian, and an Aëtian. Respecting the Trinity, he believed the will of the Son to be differently affected from that of the Father.

eū-dȳ'-a-līte, *s.* [EUDIALYTE.]

eū-dȳn'-a-mĭs, *s.* [Gr. εὖ (*eu*) = good, great, and δύναμις (*dunamis*) = strength.]

Ornith.: A genus of Cuculidæ (Cuckoos), having a strong, thick bill. Found in Asia and Australia.

eū-dȳ'-tēs, *s.* [Gr. εὖ (*eu*) = good, and δύτης (*dutēs*) = a diver, from δύω (*duō*) = to dive.]

Ornith.: A genus of Spheniscidæ. *Eudytes demersa* is the Jackass Penguin (q.v.).

eū-ĕm'-ĕr-ĭşm, eū-hĕm'-ĕr-ĭşm, *s.* [From Lat. *Euhemerus*, *Euemerus*, *Euhemeros*; Gr. Εὐήμερος (*Euēmeros*) = the philosopher whose views are described in the def.]

Religions: The method of interpreting myths practised by Euhemerus of Messenia, a philosopher of the Cyrenaic sect, who lived at the time of Alexander the Great and his immediate successors. His proclivities were what would now be called strongly rationalistic. In his *Sacred History* he represented the classic gods as being nothing more than deified heroes. Jupiter, for example, was a king of Candia (Crete), who, when he lived, was a great conqueror, whom his admirers elevated after his death to the skies. The sincere adherents of the popular mythology were much scandalised to find such opinions published, and freely applied to their author the name of atheist; but many subsequent writers approved of his work. So did the early Christians; for they found that the rationalism of Euhemerus powerfully aided them in demolishing the Greek and Roman heathen faiths. Euhemerism then properly signifies the explanation of popular mythology by the hypothesis that the beings worshipped were originally eminent men, deified on their decease by their admirers, and ultimately worshipped as if from the very first they had been gods. [APOTHEOSIS, DEIFICATION.]

"By one writer it is spoken of as a piece of *euemerism*; by another it is denounced as degrading the myth from a genuine to an artificial state."—*Cox: Tales of the Gods & Heroes*, p. 290.

eū-ĕm'-ĕr-ĭst, eū-hĕm'-ĕr-ĭst, *s.* [Gr. Εὐήμερος (*Euēmeros*) [EUHEMERISM], and Eng. suff. *-ism*.] A believer in the doctrine of euemerism.

"The modern *euhemerists* . . . in part adopted the old interpretations, and sometimes fairly left the Greek and Roman teachers behind in the race after prosaic possibility."—*Tylor: Primitive Culture*, 2nd ed. (1873), i. 279.

eū-ĕm-ĕr-ĭst'-ĭc, eū-hĕm-ĕr-ĭst'-ĭc, eū-ĕm-ĕr-ĭst'-ĭc-al, eū-hĕm-ĕr-ĭst'-ĭc-al, *a.* [Eng. *euemerist*; *-ic*, *-ical*.] Of or belonging to euemerism or euemerists; in the manner of euemerists, rationalistic.

"The *euhemeristic* fashion of dealing with the primitive legends of human infancy."—*J. Morley; Diderot*, ch. xv.

eū-ĕm-ĕr-ĭst'-ĭc-al-lȳ, eū-hĕm-ĕr-ĭst'-ĭc-al-lȳ, *adv.* [Eng. *euemeristical*; *-ly*.] After the manner of Euemerus or the euemerists; rationalistically.

eū-ĕm'-ĕr-īze, eū-hĕm-ĕr-īze, *v.t.* [Gr. Εὐήμερος (*Euēmeros*), and Eng. suff. *-ize*.] To believe in or follow euemerism.

eū-frā'-ġĭ-a, *s.* [Gr. εὖ (*eu*) = well, and Lat. *fragium* = a fracture, from *frango* = to break.]

Bot.: A sub-genus of Bartsia, containing *Bartsia viscosa*, a not very common British plant.

* **eū'-ġĕ,** *s.* [Lat., from Gr. = well done! bravo!] Applause, acclamation.

"To solemnize the *euges*, the passionate welcomes of heaven poured out on penitents."—*Hammond: Works*, iv. 500.

eū'-ġĕn-āte, *s.* [Mod. Lat. *eugen(ia)* (q.v.), and suff. *-ate* (*Chem.*) (q.v.).]

Chem.: [EUGENOL].

eū-ġĕn'-ĕ-sĭs, *s.* [Gr. εὖ (*eu*) = well, and γένεσις (*genesis*) = origin, source.] The quality of breeding well or freely; the production of young by the union of individuals of different species or stocks.

eū-ġĕn'-ĕ-sīte, *s.* [Gr. εὖ (*eu*) = good, γένεσις (*genesis*) = origin, source, and suff. *-ite* (*Min.*) (q.v.).]

Min.: The same as Selenpalladite (q.v.).

* **eū-ġĕn-ĕt'-ĭc,** *a.* [EUGENESIS.] Of or pertaining to eugenesis.

Eū-ġē'-nĭ-a (1) *s.* [So called in honour of Eugénie, Empress of the French at the time of its discovery.]

Astron.: An asteroid, the forty-fifth found. It was discovered by Goldschmidt, on June 28, 1857.

eū-ġē'-nĭ-a (2), *s.* [Mod. Lat.; named after Prince Eugene of Savoy, a great patron of botany and horticulture.]

Bot.: A genus of Myrtaceæ, tribe Myrteæ, containing the berried species of the order. Calyx with a rounded tube, in four divisions; petals four, inserted in the calyx; stamens many; ovary two to three-celled, each with several ovules; seeds one or two, large. About 200 species are known; they are from the tropics, especially those of America. *Eugenia Jambos*, *malaccensis*, &c., produce what are called in the East Rose Apples. The fruits of *E. cauliflora*, *E. dysenterica*, *Michelii*, and *brasiliensis*, the dried fruits of *E. acris* and *E. Pimento* are made into the pepper called Allspice or Pimento. The leaves of *E. depauperata* and *E. variabilis* are used in Brazil as astringents, and the berries of *E. Caryophyllus* as carminatives.

eū-ġēn-ĭ-a-crī'-nĭ-dæ, *s. pl.* [Mod. Lat. *eugeniacrin(us)*, and Lat. fem. pl. adj. suff. *-idæ*.]

Palæont.: A family of Crinoidea. Range in time, from the Oolite to the Chalk.

eū-ġē-nĭ-a-crī'-nŭs, *s.* [Lat. *eugenius*, and *crinon* = a lily.] [EUGENIA, CRINUM.]

Palæont.: The typical genus of the Eugeniacrinidæ (q.v.).

eū-ġĕn'-ĭc, *a.* [Mod. Lat. *eugen(ia)* (q.v.); *-ic*.] Obtained from or relating to cloves.

eugenic acid, *s.*

Chem.: [EUGENOL].

eū'-ġĕn-ĭn, *s.* [Mod. Lat. *eugen(ia)*; suff. *-in* (*Chem.*) (q.v.).]

Chem.: Clove camphor, a crystalline substance deposited from water which has been distilled from cloves. Nitric acid turns it blood red.

eū'-ġĕn-ŏl, *s.* [Mod. Lat. *eugen(ia)* (q.v.), and Eng., &c. (*alcoh*)*ol*.]

Chem.: $C_{10}H_{12}O_2$, or $C_6H_3\begin{cases} CH{=}CH{\cdot}CH_3 & (1) \\ O{\cdot}CH_3 & (3) \\ OH & (4) \end{cases}$

Also called Eugenic-acid. It is contained in the volatile oil of *Caryophyllus aromaticus* (oil of cloves) and in oil of pimento. It is obtained by shaking the oil with alcoholic potash, and then a crystalline mass of potassium eugenate separates, which is washed with alcohol and decomposed by acid. Eugenol is an aromatic oil, boiling at 247°. Its alcoholic solution

gives a blue colour with ferric chloride; it has the property of phenol. When heated with hydriodic acid, it gives off methyl iodide. When fused with caustic potash it is converted into acetic acid and protocatechuic acid, $C_6H_3(OH)_2 \cdot CO \cdot OH$. The H in the (OH) in eugenol can be replaced by sodium, &c.

* **eū′-ġĕn-y,** *s.* [Gr. εὐγενία (*eugenia*): εὖ (*eu*) well, good, and γένος (*genos*) = birth.] Nobleness of birth.

* **eūgh** (*gh* silent or guttural), *s.* [Yew.]

* **eūgh-ẹn** (*gh* silent or guttural), * **ewgh-en,** *a.* [Eng. *eugh*; *-en.*] Made of yew.

"His stiffe armes to stretch with *eughen* bowe."
Spenser: Mother Hubberds Tale, 747.

eū-glē′-nạ, *s.* [Gr. εὔγληνος (*euglēnos*) = bright-eyed: εὖ (*eu*) = well, bright, and γληνή (*glēnē*) = the pupil of the eye; the eyeball.]

Zool.: The typical genus of the family Euglenia. It is unattached, with a red-eye speck, a tail-like process, and a single flagelliform filament. The species or forms are present in some pools to such an extent as to render the water green or red, and form a brilliant pellicle on the surface. (*Griffith & Henfrey.*) The colouring matter is insoluble in water, but is soluble in alcohol, from which it crystallizes in octohedra.

eū-glē′-nĭ-a, *s.* [Mod. Lat. *euglen(a)*, and Lat. neut. pl. suff. *-ia.*]

Zool.: The name given by Dujardin to a family of Infusoria, nearly the same as Astasiæa of Ehrenberg. They belong to the order Flagellata.

eū-grăt-ĭ-ō′-lĕ-æ, *s. pl.* [Gr. εὖ (*eu*) = typical, and Mod. Lat. Gratioleæ (q.v.).]

Bot.: A sub-tribe of Scrophulariads, tribe Gratioleæ.

Eū′-gu-bīne, *a.* [See def.] Of or belonging to the ancient town of Eugubium (now Gubbio) in Italy. Specially applied to seven tables or tablets discovered there in A.D. 1444, which furnish materials for a comprehensive view of the ancient Umbrian language. Four of the tablets are in the Umbrian tongue, two in Latin, and one partly in Umbrian and partly in Latin. The contents of the tablets, which are still preserved at Gubbio, are directions for the performance of sacrificial rites, forms of prayer, &c.

eū-har-mŏn′-ĭc, *a.* [Gr. εὖ = well, good, and ἁρμονικός (*harmonikos*) = harmonic.]

Music: Producing perfect harmony or concord. (Used to distinguish concordant sounds from those produced by the tempered scale.)

eū-hĕm′-ẽr-ĭṣm, *s.* [Euemerism.]

¶ For the cognate words see the spelling Euem-.

eū-käir′-īte, *s.* [Eucairite.]

eū-kămp′-tīte, *s.* [Gr. εὐκαμπτής (*eukamptēs*) = well-bent or curved; εὖ (*eu*) = well, and κάμπτω (*kamptō*) = to bend, to curve.]

Min.: According to Dana, a hydrous variety of Biotite (q.v.), but the *Brit. Mus. Catal.* makes the two species distinct. Eukamptite is nearly black, except in thin laminæ, when it is brown, red, or reddish-yellow. Its hardness is 2 to 2·5, its sp. gr. 2·72. Compos.: Silica, 38·13; alumina, 21·60; protoxide of iron, 19·92; protoxide of manganese, 2·61; magnesia, 13·76; water, 3·98. Found at Presburg in Hungary. (*Dana*, &c.)

eū′-kô-līte, *s.* [Eucolite.]

eū-lĭ-mĕl′-lạ, *s.* [Mod. Lat., dimin. of *eulima* (q.v.).]

Zool.: A sub-genus of molluscs, genus Chemnitzia. It contains four British species.

eū′-lĭ-mạ, *s.* [Gr. εὖ (*eu*) = great, and λιμός (*limos*) = hunger.]

Zool.: A genus of gasteropodous Molluscs, family Pyramidellidæ. It has a small white polished shell, slender and elongate, with many nearly level whorls, with internal prominent ribs; apex acute; aperture pointed; outer lip thickened internally, inner one reflected over the pillar; operculum horny, sub-spiral. When the animal creeps, it places the foot much in advance of the head, the latter being so concealed within the shell that only the tentacles protrude. Forty-nine recent and forty fossil species are known. The former are from Britain, the Mediterranean, Australia, India, and the Pacific; the latter date apparently from the Carboniferous period till now. The recent species are found in the sea between five and ninety fathoms deep. (*Woodward.*)

* **eū-lŏġ′-ĭc,** * **eū-lŏġ′-ĭc-ạl,** *a.* [Eng. *eulog(y)*; *-ic, -ical.*] Containing or expressive of eulogy; of the nature of eulogy; commendatory; eulogistic.

* **eū-lŏġ′-ĭc-ạl-lỹ,** *adv.* [Eng. *eulogical*; *-ly.*] In manner of a eulogy; eulogistically.

"Give me leave *eulogically* to enumerate a few of those many attributes, which have deservedly been given that glorious planet."—*Sir T. Herbert: Travels*, p. 389.

eū′-lô-ġĭst, *s.* [Eng. *eulog(y)*; *-ist.*] One who eulogizes, speaks well of, or commends another for any quality, act, or performance; an encomiast.

eū-lô-ġĭst′-ĭc, eū-lô-ġĭst′-ĭc-ạl, *a.* [Eng. *eulogist*; *-ic, -ical.*] Containing or expressive of eulogy; commendatory, laudatory.

eū-lô-ġĭst′-ĭc-ạl-lỹ, *adv.* [Eng. *eulogistical*; *-ly.*] In a eulogistic manner; with commendation or eulogy.

* **eū-lō′-ġĭ-ŭm,** *s.* [Low Lat.] A eulogy (q.v.).

"T' adorn the sofa with *eulogium* due."
Cowper: Task, iii. 12.

eū′-lô-ġīze, *v.t.* [Eng. *eulog(y)*; *-ize.*] To speak of in terms of eulogy or praise; to praise, to commend.

"Those
Who *eulogize* their country's foes."
Huddesford: Satir. Poems.

eū′-lô-ġỹ, *s.* [Low Lat. *eulogium*, from Gr. εὐλογία (*eulogia*); εὐλογίον (*eulogion*), from εὖ (*eu*) = well, good, and λέγω (*legō*) = to speak; O. Fr. *euloge*; Fr. *éloge.*] Praise, encomium, panegyric; a writing or speech in praise or commendation of any person, on account of his character, services, or performances.

"Yet gnats have had, and frogs and mice, long since,
Their *eulogy*." *Cowper: Task*, iii. 453.

¶ For the difference between *eulogy* and *encomium*, see Encomium.

eū-lŏph′-ĭ-ạ, *s.* [From Gr. εὔλοφος (*eulophos*) = well plumed: εὖ (*eu*) = well, and λόφος (*lophos*) = the back of the neck, the crest of a helmet. So named because the labellum bears elevated lines or ridges.]

Bot.: A genus of Orchids, tribe Vandeæ, family Sarcanthidæ. Salep has been made in India from a species of the genus.

eū-lỹ′-sȳte, *s.* [Gr. εὐλυσία (*eulusia*) = readiness in loosing: εὖ (*eu*) = well, and λύσις (*lusis*) = loosing, dissolving: λύω (*luō*), first fut. λύσω (*lusō*) = to untie.]

Petrol.: A gneissic rock consisting of augite, garnet, &c., found at Tunaberg in Sweden.

eū′-lȳte, *s.* [Eulytine.]

Chem.: $C_6H_6N_4O_7$. Obtained with dyslyte by the action of concentrated nitric acid on citraconic acid. They are separated by fractional crystallization from alcohol. Eulyte is the more soluble. It melts at 99·5°, and dyslyte melts at 189°.

eū′-lỹ-tīne, *s.* [Gr. εὔλυτος (*eulutos*) = easily dissolved or broken up; εὖ (*eu*) = well; λύω (*luō*) = to loose, and Eng. suff- *-ine.*]

Min.: The same as Eulytite (q.v.).

eū′-lỹ-tīte, *s.* [Ger. *eulytin*, from Gr. εὔλυτος (*eulutos*) = easy to untie, easily dissolved or fusible; suff. *-ite* (*Min.*) (q.v.).]

Min.: A tetrahedral mineral of resinous or adamantine lustre, and dark brown, grey, greyish-white, or pale yellow colour. Its hardness, 4·5; its sp. gr., 5·9 to 6. Compos.: Silica, 22·23; oxide of bismuth, 69·38; phosphoric acid, 3·31; sesquioxide of iron, 2·40, &c. Found in Saxony. (*Dana.*)

eū′-mạn-īte, *s.* [Gr εὖ (*eu*) = very, and μανός (*manos*) = scanty, scarce.]

Min.: A variety of Brookite found in minute crystals at Chesterfield, Massachusetts, in an albite vein. (*Dana.*)

eū′-mĕn-ēṣ, *s.* [Gr. Εὐμενές (*Eumenes*) as *s.* = a Greek proper name, borne by various kings; as *adj.* εὐμενής (*eumenēs*) = well disposed, gracious: εὖ (*eu*) = well, and μένος (*menos*) = temper, disposition.]

Entom.: The typical genus of the family Eumenidæ (q.v.). The genus, which is extensive, consists of large and, as a rule, gaily coloured insects, with a very long petiole and a pyriform abdomen.

eū-mĕn′-ĭ-dæ, *s. pl.* [Mod. Lat. *eumen(es)* (q.v.), and Lat. fem. pl. adj. suff. *-idæ.*]

Entom.: A family of solitary wasps akin to the Vespidæ, in which they are sometimes merged.

Eū-mĕn′-ĭ-dēṣ, *s.* [Gr., from εὐμενής (*eumenēs*) = well-disposed, wishing well: εὖ (*eu*) = well, good, and μένος (*menos*) = disposition, temper.]

Gr. Myth.: Literally the gracious goddesses, a title given euphemistically to the Furies, instead of their proper name of Erinnes or Erinnys.

eū-mĭ-mō′-sĕ-æ, *s. pl.* [Gr. εὖ (*eu*) = typical, and Mod. Lat. *mimoseæ* (q.v.).]

Bot.: The typical tribe of the sub-order Mimoseæ (q.v.).

eū-nĕc′-tŭs, *s.* [Gr. εὖ (*eu*) = good, and νηκτός (*nēktos*) = swimming, floating; νήχω (*nēchō*) = to swim.]

Zool.: A genus of Boidæ. *Eunectus murinus* is the American Anaconda, which must not be confounded with the Anaconda proper, *Python tigris*, a native of Ceylon. [Anaconda.]

Eū′-nĭ-çē, Eū′-nĭ-kē, *s.* [Gr. Εὐνίκη (*Eunikē*) = Eunice, a Greek female proper name. Timothy's mother was so called (Acts xvi. 1, 2 Tim. i. 5; εὖ (*eu*) = well, good, and νίκη (*nikē*) = conquest, victory.]

1. *Astron.* (*Of the form* Eunike): An asteroid, the 185th found. It was discovered by Peters, on March 1, 1878.

2. *Zool.* (*Of the form* Eunice): The typical genus of the family Eunicidæ or the tribe Euniceæ (q.v.). *Eunice gigantea* is a sea centipede, sometimes as long as four feet, and consisting of above four hundred rings. It is found in the ocean adjacent to the West Indies.

eū-nĭç′-ĭ-dæ, eū-nĭç′-ĕ-æ, *s. pl.* [Mod. Lat. *eunic(e)*, and Lat. fem. pl. suff. *-idæ*, or *-eæ.*]

Zool.: A family or tribe of Errant Annelids with large branchial tufts, and from seven to nine toothed jaws. [Eunice.]

eū′-nĭ-kē, *s.* [Eunice.]

eū-nō′-mĭ-ạ, *s.* [Gr., = (1) good order, (2) the daughter of Themis and goddess of good government; εὖ (*eu*) = well, good, and νόμος (*nomos*) = anything assigned, hence, a custom, a law; νέμω (*nemō*) = to deal out, to distribute.]

Astron.: An asteroid, the fifteenth found. It was discovered by De Gasparis, July 29, 1851.

Eū-nō′-mĭ-an, *a.* & *s.* [Named after Eunomius. See def.]

A. *As adj.:* Pertaining or relating to Eunomius, his opinions, or those of his followers. Eunomius was the secretary and disciple of Aetius, whom he eclipsed in celebrity. He became Bishop of Cyzicum in A.D. 368, and died about 394.

B. *As subst.* (*Pl.*): The followers of Eunomius. [A.] He held that Christ was a created being, and of a nature unlike that of the Father.

* **eū-nô′-mỹ,** *s.* [Gr. εὐνομία (*eunomia*), from εὖ (*eu*) = well, good, and νόμος (*nomos*) = law, order.] A just constitution; equal law.

eū-nō′-tĭ-a, *s.* [Gr. εὔνωτος (*eunōtos*) = stout-backed: εὖ (*eu*) = stout, and νῶτος (*nōtos*), or νῶτον (*nōton*) = the back.]

Bot.: A genus of Diatomaceæ, sub-order Cymbelleæ. Kützing describes forty-four species, of which Smith admits seven to be British. (*Griffith & Henfrey*, &c.)

eū′-nŭch, *s.* & *a.* [Lat. *eunuchus*, from Gr. εὐνοῦχος (*eunouchos*) = one who had charge of the sleeping apartments; εὐνή (*eunē*) = a bed, and ἔχω (*echō*) = to have, to keep; Fr. *eunuque.*]

A. *As subst.:* One who is castrated or emasculated; a chamberlain.

"Like *eunuchs* they sacrifice their manhood for a voice."—*Lansdown: Peleus & Thetis.* (Argument.)

* **B.** *As adj.:* Unproductive.

"He had a mind wholly *eunuch* and ungenerative in matters of literature and taste."—*Godwin: Mandeville*, iii. 96.

* **eū'-nŭch,** *v.t.* [EUNUCH, *s.*] To castrate, to emasculate, to make a eunuch of.

"They *eunuch* all their priests; from whence 'tis shewn,
That they deserve no children of their own."
Creech: Lucretius, ii. 578, 579.

* **eū'-nŭch-āte,** *v.t.* [Lat. *eunuchatus*, pa. par. of *eunucho*, from *eunuchus* = a eunuch.] To make a eunuch of, to castrate.

"It was an impossible act to *eunuchate* or castrate themselves."—*Browne: Vulgar Errours.*

* **eū'-nŭch-ĭsm,** * **eu-nuch-ĭsme,** *s.* [Gr. εὐνουχισμός (*eunouchismos*) = castration.] The state or condition of a eunuch; castration.

"That *eunuchism*, not in itself, but for the kingdom of heaven, is better than it, we doubt not."—*Bp. Hall: Hon. of the Married Clergy*, p. 64.

* **eū'-nŭch-īze,** *v.t.* [Eng. *eunuch*; *-ize.*] To emasculate.

"Quite excoriated, exsected, *eunuchised*."—*Gauden: Tears of the Church*, p. 321.

eū-ŏm'-phą-lŭs, *s.* [Gr. εὖ (*eu*) = wide, and ὀμφαλός (*omphalos*) = the navel.]

Palæont.: A genus of gasteropodous Molluscs, family Turbinidæ. The shell is depressed or discoidal; the whorls angular or coronated; the aperture polygonal; the umbilicus very large; the operculum shelly, round, multispiral. Eighty species are known, ranging from the Lower Silurian to the Trias. They are found fossil in North America, Europe, and Australia. (*Salter & Woodward.*) *E. pentagonalis* is a characteristic fossil of the carboniferous limestone; *E. rugosus* of the Wenlock limestone.

eū-ŏn'-ĭ-mŭs, *s.* [Lat. *Euonyme;* Gr. Εὐνομία (*Eunomia*), the mother of the Furies, in allusion to the poisonous character of the berries.]

Bot.: Spindle-tree. A genus of trees, order Celastraceæ. Calyx four to six-cleft; petals four to six; stamens four to six, inserted in a broad fleshy disc; ovary three to five-celled; style short; stigma three to five-lobed; capsule three to five-lobed; three to five-celled cells, with one to two arillate seeds. About forty species are known. One, *Euonymus europæus*, the Common Spindle-tree, grows in England, and more rarely in Scotland. The bark of *E. turgens*, the inside of which is bright yellow, is used by the Hindoos to mark the tika on their forehead. Lindley thinks that it might be useful as a dye. It is employed in diseases of the eye.

"The *euonymus*, of which the best skewers are made, is called prickwood."—*Monck Mason: Notes on Shakespeare.*

eū-ō-nĭm'-ĕ-æ, *s. pl.* [Mod. Lat. *euonym(us)* (q.v.), and Lat. fem. pl. adj. suff. *-eæ.*]

Bot.: A tribe of Celastraceæ, having capsular fruit.

eū-ŏs'-mīte, *s.* [Gr. εὔοσμος (*euosmos*) = sweet-smelling, fragrant: εὖ (*eu*) = good, and ὀσμή (*osmē*) = smell; Eng. suff. *-ite* (*Min.*) (q.v.).]

Min.: An amorphous and pitchy-looking brittle brownish-yellow mineral, transparent when in thin pieces. It is strongly electric. Compos.: Carbon, 81·89; hydrogen, 11·73; oxygen, 6·38 = 100.

eū-ŏt'-ō-moŭs, *a.* [Gr. εὖ (*eu*) = well, τομή (*tomē*) = a cutting, τέμνω (*temnō*) = to cut, and Eng. adj. suff. *-ous.*]

Min.: Cleaving readily; having distinct cleavages.

* **eū'-pą-thy,** *s.* [Gr. εὐπάθεια (*eupatheia*) = comfort, luxury, sensitiveness: εὖ (*eu*) = well, good, and πάθος (*pathos*) = suffering.] Right feeling.

"Opposed to these, had the virtuous his εὐπάθειαι, his *eupathies*, or well-feelings, translated by Cicero *constantiæ*." — *Harris: Three Treatises.* (Note on treat. iii.)

eū-pą-tōr-ĭ-ā'-ē-æ, *s. pl.* [Mod. Lat. *eupatori(um)*, and Lat. fem. pl. adj. suff. *-aceæ.*]

Bot.: A tribe of Composite plants, sub-order Tubuliflorœ.

eū-păt'-ōr-īne, *s.* [Mod. Lat., &c. *eupator(ium)*; *-ine* (*Chem.*) (q.v.).]

Chem.: An alkaloid, said by Righoni to be contained in *Eupatorium cannabinum.*

eū-pą-tōr'-ĭ-ŭm, *s.* [Lat. *eupatoria;* Gr. εὐπατωρίον (*eupatōrion*) = the genus Agrimony. (See def.) Said by Pliny and others to have been named from Mithridates Eupator, King of Pontus, who used it as an antidote to poison.]

Bot.: Hemp Agrimony. A genus of Composite plants. It has much-exserted styles and perfect florets. *Eupatorium cannabinum*, the Common Hemp Agrimony, is a plant two to four feet high, having the leaves with three to five leaflets, and the heads of flowers, which are very numerous, pale reddish-purple, thickly crowded in terminal corymbs. It is an emetic and purgative. *E. Ayapana* and *E. perfoliatum* are sudorifics. They are used in Brazil in poison-bites. Mr. Hartweg says that the vulnerary called matica comes from *E. glutinosum.* About 300 species are known, chiefly from America.

eū'-pa-tōr-ȳ, *s.* [EUPATORIUM.]

Bot.: A book name given by Bentham to the botanical genus Eupatorium. There is but one British species, the Common Eupatory (*Eupatorium cannabinum*).

eū'-păt'-rĭd (pl. **eū-păt'-rĭ-dæ),** *s.* [Gr. εὐπατρίδης (*eupatridēs*) = of a good or noble father; of noble birth: εὖ (*eu*) = well, good, and πατήρ (*patēr*) = a father.]

Gr. Antiq.: A member of the Eupatridæ, or aristocracy of Athens, in whom was vested the whole power of the state.

eū-păt'-rĭ-dæ, *s.pl.* [EUPATRID.]

* **eū-pĕp'-sĭ-ą,** * **eū'-pĕp-sȳ,** *s.* [Gr. εὐπεψία (*eupepsia*) = good digestion: εὖ (*eu*) = well, good, and πέψις (*pepsis*) = concoction, digestion; πέπτω (*peptō*) = to cook, to digest.] Good digestion.

"An age merely mechanical! *Eupepsy* its main object."—*Carlyle: Miscell. Essays; Signs of the Times.*

eū-pĕp'-tĭc, *a.* [Gr. εὔπεπτος (*eupeptos*) = (1) easy of digestion; (2) having a good digestion.] [EUPEPSIA.]

1. Easy of digestion.
2. Having a good digestion.

"Thus it seems easy for a large, *eupeptic*, and jolly-looking man to have a good temper.' —*Saturday Review*, March 2, 1877, p. 351.

eū-phē'-mą, *s.* [Gr. εὔφημος (*euphēmos*) = auspicious: εὖ (*eu*) = well, good, and φήμη (*phēmē*) = fame.]

Ornith.: A genus of Psittacidæ, sub-family Pezoporinæ (Parakeets or Parroquets). It contains some of the beautiful little Grass Parakeets of Australia.

eū'-phĕ-mĭsm, *s.* [Gr. εὐφημισμός (*euphēmismos*), from εὐφημία (*euphēmia*) = the use of words of good omen: εὖ (*eu*) = well, and φημί (*phēmi*) = to speak; Fr. *euphémisme.*]

Rhet.: The use of a delicate word or expression for one which is harsh, indelicate, or offensive to delicate ears; a softened expression: as the use of Eumenides or gracious goddesses for the Erinnes or Furies.

eū'-phĕ-mĭs'-tĭc, eū-phĕ-mĭs'-tĭc-ąl, *a.* [Gr. εὐφημιστικός (*euphēmistikos*); Eng. suff. *-ism.*] Pertaining to or of the nature of euphemism; making soft or more delicate of expression.

eū-phĕ-mĭs'-tĭc-ąl-lȳ, *adv.* [Eng. *euphemistical*; *-ly.*] In a euphemistic manner; by way of euphemism.

* **eū'-phĕ-mīze,** *v.t.* [Gr. εὐφημίζω (*euphēmizō*).] To make euphemistic; to soften or render more delicate in expression.

eū-phō'-nĭ-ą, *s.* [Gr. εὐφωνία (*euphōnía*) = symphony: εὖ (*eu*) = well, good, and φωνή (*phōnē*) = sound, voice.]

I. *Music:*

1. A sweet sound.
2. A consonant combination of sounds.

II. *Ornith.:* A genus of Fringillidæ, sub-family Tanagrinæ (Tanagers). *Euphonia musica* is the Organist Tanager of the West Indies, a small bird which sings well. The plumage of the male is mostly black and orange.

eū-phō'-nĭ-ăd, *s.* [Gr. εὐφωνία (*euphōnía*) = euphony, and Eng. suff. *-ad.*]

Music: An instrument in which are combined the characteristic tones of the organ and other instruments.

eū-phŏn'-ĭc, eū-phŏn'-ĭc-ąl, *a.* [Eng. *euphon(y)*; *-ic, -ical.*] Characterized by or pertaining to euphony; sounding agreeably; pleasing to the ear.

eū-phŏn'-ĭ-cŏn, *s.* [EUPHONIC.]

Music: A kind of upright piano.

eū-phō'-nĭ-oŭs, *a.* [Eng. *euphony*; *-ous.*] Agreeable in sound; pleasing to the ear; euphonic; smooth-sounding.

"*Euphonious* languages are not necessarily easy of acquirement."—*Latham.*

eū-phō'-nĭ-oŭs-lȳ, *adv.* [Eng. *euphonious*; *-ly.*] In a euphonic or melodious manner; with euphony or harmony.

* **eū'-phŏn-ĭsm,** *s.* [Eng. *euphon(y)*; *-ism.*] An agreeable sound, or combination of sounds.

eū-phō'-nĭ-ŭm, *s.* [Gr. εὔφωνος (*euphōnos*) = harmonious or pleasant in sound.] [EUPHONY.]

Music: A brass bass instrument, properly belonging to a military band, but frequently introduced into the orchestra as a substitute for the third or bass trombone, to the tone of which the sound of the euphonium has not the slightest affinity. (*Stainer & Barrett.*)

* **eū'-phō-nīze,** *v.t.* [Eng. *euphon(y)*; *-ize.*] To make harmonious or agreeable in sound.

eū'-phō-nŏn, *s.* [Gr. εὔφωνος (*euphōnos*) = harmonious or pleasant in sound.

Music: The same as EUPHONICON (q.v.).

* **eū'-phō-noŭs,** *a.* [Gr. εὔφωνος (*euphōnos*).] Euphonious; pleasant to the ear; smooth-sounding.

eū'-phō-nȳ, *s.* [Gr. εὐφωνία (*euphōnía*), from εὔφωνος (*euphōnos*) = harmonious or pleasant to the ear: εὖ (*eu*) = well, good, and φωνή (*phōnē*) = a sound, a voice; Fr. *euphonie.*] An agreeable or pleasing sound or combination of sounds; a pronunciation of letters, syllables, or words which is pleasant to the ear; the contrary to harshness.

"The mountains anciently named Epopæus, now for *euphony* softened into Eporneo."—*Eustace: Tour through Italy*, ch. i.

eū-phor'-bĭ-ą, *s.* [Lat. *euphorbia, euphorbium* (*Pliny*); Gr. εὐφορβίον (*euphorbion*) = an African plant with an acrid juice; εὐφορβία (*euphorbia*) = good feeding, high condition; εὔφορβος (*euphorbos*) = well fed: εὖ (*eu*) = well, and φέρβω (*pherbō*) = to feed, to nourish.]

Bot.: A genus of plants, the typical one of the tribe Euphorbieæ, the order Euphorbiaceæ, and the alliance Euphorbiales (q.v.). Inflorescence consisting of many male and one female flower in a four-to-five lobed

EUPHORBIA AMYGDALOIDES.
1. Inflorescence. 2. Male Flower.

involucre, lobes with thick glands at the sinuses. Male flower with a pedicelled stamen and a didymous anther; female with an ovary on a lengthened pedicel, stigma lobed, capsule three-lobed, three-valved; the outer part of the fruit coriaceous, the inner hard and two valved. About 700 species are known. Bentham enumerates the following twelve species as British:—

(1) *Euphorbia Peplis* (Purple Spurge), (2) *E. Helioscopia* (Sun Spurge), (3) *E. platyphyllos* (Broad Spurge), (4) *E. hibernica* (or *hiberna*) (Irish Spurge), (5) *E. pilosa* (Hairy Spurge), (6) *E. Peplus* (Petty Spurge), (7) *E. exigua* (Dwarf Spurge), (8) *E. Lathyris* (Caper Spurge), (9) *E. segetalis* (Portland Spurge), (10) *E. Paralias* (Sea Spurge), (11) *E. Esula* (Leafy Spurge), and (12) *E. amygdaloides* (Wood Spurge).

Sir Joseph Hooker reduces the species to ten. Nos. 2, 6, 7, and 12 are the most frequent. Many species are very poisonous. The Africans smear their arrows with the

juice of *Euphorbia heptagona*, *E. virosa*, and *E. cereiformis*; the Brazilian Indians theirs with that of *E. cotinifolia*. The capsules of *E. Lathyris* are said to intoxicate fish; the native *E. hibernica* and the foreign *E. piscatoria* poison them. Many have medicinal qualities. *E. esula*, *E. Cyparissias*, *E. amygdaloides*, *E. Helioscopia*, *E. Peplus*, *E. Peploides*, *E. palustris*, *E. pilosa*, *E. Chamæsyce*, *E. Peplis*, *E. spinosa*, *E. dendroides*, *E. aleppica*, *E. Apios*, and *E. Lathyris* are known as purgatives; so also are *E. buxifolia* in the West Indies, *E. papillosa* (a dangerous species however) in Brazil, *E. laurifolia* in Peru, *E. portulacoides* in Chili, and *E. Tirucalli* in India. The leaves of *E. nereifolia* are regarded by the native practitioners of India as a purgative and deobstruent; externally it is employed, when mixed with Margosa oil, in cases of contracted limb produced by chronic rheumatism. The roots of one of these, *E. Helioscopia*, have been the basis of various quack fever mixtures. *E. parviflora* and *E. hirta* are used in India, *E. linearis* in America, *E. canescens* in Spain, as *E. hiberna* formerly was in England, as a remedy against syphilis. *E. tribuloides* is regarded in the Canaries, of which it is a native, as a diaphoretic. The roots of *E. Gerardiana*, *E. Ipecacuanha*, and *E. Pithyusa* are emetic. *E. thymifolia* is prescribed in India for children's diarrhœa and to expel worms; so also is *E. hypericifolia* in tropical America. *E. balsamifera* is cooked and eaten; *E. mauritanica* is used as a condiment; *E. officinarum*, *E. antiquorum*, and *E. canariensis* furnish the gum resin called Euphorbium (q.v.); the juice of *E. Tirucalli* is used in India as a vesicatory and the plant itself as a fence, the acridity of the juice preventing cattle from eating it. *E. phosphorea* shines in the forests of Brazil by night with a phosphorescent light. (*Bentham, Sir Joseph Hooker, Lindley, &c.*)

eū-phor´-bĭ-æ, *s. pl.* [Pl. of Lat. *euphorbia* (q.v.).]

Bot.: A tribe of the sub-order Euphorbieæ. It consists of herbs or shrubs with milky juice; many stamens collected into a calyx-like involucre, by some called a perianth; a solitary pistil pedicelled, three-lobed and three-celled.

eū-phor-bĭ-ā´-çĕ-æ, *s. pl.* [Lat. *euphorbi(a)* (q.v.), and fem. pl. adj. suff. *-aceæ*.]

Bot.: Spurgeworts. A large and important order of Diclinous Exogens, the typical one of the alliance Euphorbiales (q.v.). The species consists of trees or herbaceous plants, often abounding in acrid milk; the leaves are opposite or alternate, generally simple, and, as a rule, with stipules; the flowers are axillary or terminal, often placed within a calyx-like involucre; the calyx, if present, is inferior, with various scaly glandular or scaly internal appendages; corolla petaloid or scaly, sometimes gamopetalous; stamens definite or indefinite, distinct or monadelphous; ovary generally three-celled, but sometimes with two cells or with one, or with more than three styles generally equal in number to the cells; stigma compound or single, with several lobes; fruit generally tricoccous; seeds solitary or twin, suspended often, with an aril; embryo enclosed in fleshy albumen. Jussieu and his followers considered the Euphorbiaceæ an apetalous order, exceptional genera forming petals; Lindley and his followers a polypetalous one, in many genera of which the petals are wanting. The habit of the Euphorbiaceæ is very diversified. In 1845 Lindley enumerated 191 genera, and estimated the known species described or undescribed at 2,500. These have now been increased to about 3,000. Three-eighths are from tropical America; fifty from North America, outside the tropics; about one-sixth from India, many from the Cape, and about 120 from Europe, of which sixteen are British. Many Euphorbiaceæ are poisonous, the special seat of the venom being in the milk; but heat can drive it away, so that the Manihot or Cassava, highly deleterious when raw, becomes wholesome by being cooked. The milk of this order furnishes caoutchouc. For the gum resin Euphorbium, see that word; for the properties of other species of the order see Box, Bridelia, Buxus, Castor-oil, Croton, Euphorbia, Manchineal, Pedilanthus, Siphonia, &c.

eū-phor-bĭ-ā´-çĕ-oŭs, *a.* [Mod. Lat. *euphorbiaceæ* (q.v.), and Eng., &c. suff. *-ous*.]

Bot.: Of or belonging to the Euphorbiaceæ (q.v.)

eū-phor´-bĭ-al, *a.* & *s.* [Lat. *euphorbi(a)*, and Eng., &c. suff. *-al*.]

A. *As adjective:*

Bot.: Pertaining, or relating, or akin to the alliance Euphorbiales, or to the genus Euphorbia (q.v.).

B. *As substantive:*

Bot.: A member of the alliance Euphorbiales (q.v.).

eū-phor-bĭ-ā´-lēṣ, *s. pl.* [Lat. *euphorbi(a)*, and pl. masc. & fem. suff. *-ales*.]

Bot.: An alliance of Diclinous Exogens. It has scattered monodichlamydeous flowers, superior consolidated carpels, axile placentæ, and a large embryo, surrounded by abundant albumen. It contains the five following orders: (1) Euphorbiaceæ, (2) Scepaceæ, (3) Callitrichaceæ, (4) Empetraceæ, and (5) Nepenthaceæ (?). (*Lindley.*)

eū-phor´-bĭ-ĕ-æ, *s. pl.* [Lat. *euphorbi(a)* (q.v.), and fem. pl. adj. suff. *-eæ*.]

Bot.: A tribe of Euphorbiaceæ (q.v.). The ovule is solitary, the seeds are albuminous, the flowers monœcious, with the male and female ones mixed in a cup-shaped involucre. (*Lindley.*) Dr. Hooker makes the Euphorbieæ a sub-order, with the following character: Ovules one to two in each cell; raphe ventral; capsule septicidal; valves elastically breaking away from the seed-bearing axis. He divides it into two tribes, Euphorbiæ and Acalypheæ. (*Hooker: Students' British Flora.*)

eū-phor´-bĭ-ŭm, *s.* [Lat. *euphorbium*; Gr. εὐφόρβιον (*euphorbion*) = the euphorbia (q.v.).] An acrid poisonous, inflammable, green resin, flowing from the wounded stems of *Euphorbia officinarum*, and *E. antiquorum*, African plants, and *E. canariensis* is from the Canaries. It is gathered in leather bags. In India it is mixed with the seeds of *Sesamum orientale*, and used externally in rheumatism, and internally in cases of obstinate constipation. (*Lindley.*)

eū-phor´-bōne, *s.* [Eng., &c. *euphorb(ia)* (q.v.); *-one* (*Chem.*) (q.v.).]

Chem.: $C_{15}H_{24}O$. A substance obtained from Euphorbium. Soluble in alcohol, ether, and benzol, nearly insoluble in water, melting at 116°. It is oxidised by oxalic acid, forming nitric acid. It is a drastic purgative.

† **eū-phō´-tīde,** *s.* [Fr., from Gr. εὖ (*eu*) = well; φῶς (*phōs*), genit. φωτός (*phōtos*) = light, and suff. *-idæ*.]

Petrol.: The name given by Haüy to a rock composed of smaragdite and jade, or of diallage and felspar. The same as DIALLAGE-ROCK (q.v.).

eū-phrā´-ṣĭ-a̤, *s.* [Gr. εὐφρασία (*euphrasia*) = good cheer, from εὐφραίνω (*euphrainō*) = to delight; εὔφρων (*euphrōn*) = cheerful: εὖ (*eu*) = well, and φρήν (*phrēn*) = the heart, the mind.]

Bot.: Eye-bright, Euphrasy. A genus of Scrophulariaceæ, tribe Euphrasieæ (q.v.). Calyx tubular, four-cleft; upper lip of the corolla two-lipped, lower one of nearly three equal lobes; capsule ovate-oblong, compressed, two-celled; seeds many, pendulous, longitudinally ribbed. *Euphrasia officinalis* is the common Eye-bright (q.v.). It is a well-known British plant.

eū-phrā´-ṣĭ-ĕ-æ, *s. pl.* [Mod. Lat. *euphrasi(a)*, and Lat. fem. pl. adj. suff. *-eæ*.]

Bot.: A tribe of Scrophulariaceæ, sub-order Rhinanthideæ. [EUPHRASIA.]

eū´-phra̤-sȳ, *s.* [EUPHRASIA.]

Bot.: The Eyebright (*Euphrasia officinalis*) (q.v.).

"Then purged with *euphrasy* and rue
The visual nerve." *Milton: P. L.*, xi. 414.

eū´-phrō-ĕ, *s.* [Etym. doubtful.]

Naut.: A long slat of wood, perforated for the passage of the awning-cords which suspend the ridge of an awning. The euphroe (or uphroe) and its pendent cords form a crow-foot.

Eū-phrŏs´-ȳ-nē, *s.* [Gr.]

1. *Gr. Myth.:* One of the Graces, who presided at festive meetings.

2. *Astron.:* An asteroid, the thirty-first found. It was discovered by Ferguson, Sept. 1, 1854.

3. *Bot.:* A genus of Compositæ, tribe Senecionideæ, sub-tribe Iveæ.

eū´-phu̧-iṣm, *s.* [From *Euphues* (Gr. Εὐφυής = of good natural parts, clever), the name of the principal character in two works, or rather of one work in two parts, written by John Lyly: the first, *Euphues, the Anatomy of Wit*, in 1579, A.D., the second, *Euphues and his England*, in 1580, A.D., a work full of affectation, but whose most striking characteristics were alliteration and verbal antithesis. It contains a great multitude of acute observations and profound thoughts, and was long considered a model of elegance in writing, and the highest authority in all matters of courtly and polished speech. The pedantry and tediousness of its imitators gave occasion to the present meaning of euphuism.] A pedantic affectation of elegant and high-flown language.

"The quality of style called *euphuism* has more or less prevailed in later periods of English literature."—*Marsh: Origin of English Language*, p. 544.

eū´-phu̧-ĭst, *s.* [From *Euphu(es)*; and Eng. suff. *-ist*.] One given to euphuism; one who makes use of a pedantic affectation of high-flown language.

"It may have suited the purposes of Sir Walter Scott, in his cleverly-drawn Sir Piercie Shafton, to ridicule the *Euphuists*."—*C. Kingsley: Westward Ho!* p. 275.

eū-phu̧-ĭst´-ĭc, *a.* [Eng. *euphuist*; *-ic*.] Pertaining to euphuism or the euphuists; of the nature of euphuism.

"We have no hint of the decline of *euphuistic* romance."—*Saturday Review*, Feb. 17, 1883, p. 203.

* **eū´-phu̧-īze,** *v.i.* [Eng. *euphu(es)*; suff. *-ize*.] To make use of euphuism or euphuistic language; to talk or write like a euphuist.

eū-phȳl´-līte, *s.* [Gr. εὔφυλλος (*euphullos*) = well leaved: εὖ (*eu*) = well, and φύλλον (*phullon*) = a leaf; *-ite* (*Min.*) (q.v.).]

Min.: A transparent or translucent mineral, like mica, but splitting less easily. Hardness, 3·5 to 4·5; sp. gr. 2·96 to 3·00. Compos.: Silica, 39·64 to 40·96; alumina, 41·40 to 43; soda, 4·26 to 5·16; protoxide of iron, 1·30 to 1·60; water, 5·00 to 6·23, &c. Found in Delaware. (*Dana.*)

eū´-pĭ-ōne, *s.* [Gr., = very fat or rich.]

Chem.: Reichenbach's name for a colourless, fragrant liquid produced in the destructive distillation of bones, wood, coal, &c. It is highly volatile and inflammable, burning with a smokeless flame; it is insoluble in water, but mixes readily with oils, and dissolves resins and fats.

eū-plaṣ´-tĭc, *a.* & *s.* [Gr. εὔπλαστος (*euplastos*) = that can be easily moulded; πλάσσω (*plassō*) = to mould, to form; *-ic*.]

A. *As adjective:*

Phys.: Having the capacity of becoming organizable in a high degree, as in false membranes, resulting from acute inflammation in a healthy person. (*Dunglison.*)

B. *As substantive:*

Phys.: Lobstein's name for the elaborated organizable matter by which the tissues of the body are renewed.

eū-plĕc-tĕl´-la̤, *s.* [Mod. Lat., dimin. of Gr. εὔπλεκτος (*euplektos*) = well-plaited, well-twisted: εὖ (*eu*) = well, and πλεκτός (*plektos*) = plaited, twisted; πλέκω (*plekō*) = to plait, to twist.]

Zool.: Venus's Flower-basket. The typical genus of the family Euplectellidæ (q.v.).

eū-plĕc-tĕl´-lĭ-dæ, *s.pl.* [Mod. Lat. *euplectell(a)*, and Lat. fem. pl. adj. suff. *-idæ*.]

Zool.: A family of Siliceous Sponges, section Hexactinellidæ.

eū-plĕx-ŏp´-tĕr-a̤, *s. pl.* [Gr. εὖ (*eu*) = well; πλέξις (*plexis*) = plaiting, weaving, and πτερά (*ptera*) = wings. So called because the posterior wings, which are membraneous, are so elaborately folded, both longitudinally and transversely, as not to be adapted for flight.]

Entom.: A name given by Westwood to an order of Insects containing but one family—viz., the Forficulidæ or Earwigs. Leach called them Dermaptera (q v.).

eū-plō´-ta̤, *s. pl.* [From Mod. Lat. *euplotes* (q.v.).]

Zool.: A family of Infusoria founded by

Ehrenberg. The body is surrounded by a carapace; there are two distinct alimentary orifices, neither of which is terminal. The locomotive organs consist of cilia, hooks, claws, or styles.

eū-plō'-tēs, *s.* [Gr. εὔπλωτος (*euplōtos*) = favourable to sailing: εὖ (*eu*) = well, and πλωτός (*plōtos*) = floating; πλώω (*plōō*), Ion. for πλέω (*pleō*) = to sail.]

Zool.: The typical genus of the family Euplota (q.v.). There are many species.

* **eū-prăc'-tĭc,** *a.* [Gr. εὖ (*eu*) = well, good, and πρακτικός (*praktikos*) = acting, effective; πράσσω (*prassō*) = to do, act.] Acting well.

"On the whole good-humoured, eupeptic, and *eupractic*."—*Carlyle: Miscell.*, iii. 215.

eū-pŏd'-ą, *s. pl.* [Gr. εὐποδία (*eupodía*) = goodness of foot; εὔπους (*eupous*) = with good feet: εὖ (*eu*) = good, and πούς (*pous*), genit. ποδός (*podos*) = a foot. So named from the large size of the posterior thighs in many of these insects.]

Entom.: A sub-tribe of Coleoptera (Beetles) established by Latreille. It may be divided into two families, Sagridæ and Crioceridæ.

eū-psăm'-mĭ-ą, *s. pl.* [Gr. εὖ (*eu*) = abundant, and ψάμμος (*psammos*) = sand.]

Palæont.: A family of Actinozoa, tribe Perforata.

eū-psăm'-mĭ-dæ, *s. pl.* [Mod. Lat. *eupsammi(a)*, and Lat. fem. pl. adj. suff. *-idæ.*]

Zool.: A family of Zoantharia Sclerodermata, tribe Perforata. Range in time from the Upper Silurian till now.

eū-pyr-chrō'-īte (pyr as **pĭr),** *s.* [Gr. εὖ (*eu*) = well; πῦρ (*pur*) = fire; χρώς (*chrōs*) = skin, colour of skin, complexion, and suff. *-ite* (*Min.*) (q.v.).]

Min.: A variety of Apatite (q.v.).

eū-pyr'-ĭ-ŏn, *s.* [Gr. εὖ (*eu*) = well, good, and πῦρ (*pur*) = fire.] A contrivance for obtaining a light instantaneously: as, a lucifer match, &c.

Eū-rā'-şian, *a.* & *s.* [A contraction of *Eur(opean)* and *Asian.*]

Ethnology:

A. *As adj.:* A term applied in Hindustan to those born of a European father and Hindu mother.

B. *As subst.:* One who is born of a European father and a Hindu mother; a half-caste.

Eurasian-plain, *s.*

Geog. & Ethnol.: The great plain extending over the greater part of Europe and Asia. The name was given in 1865. (*Haydn.*)

† **eū-rē'-ką,** *s.* [Gr. εὕρηκα (*heurēka*) = I have found or discovered, perf. indic. of εὕρισκω (*heuriskō*) = to find or discover.] The exclamation of Archimedes on hitting upon a method of ascertaining the amount of alloy in the crown of King Hiero, of Syracuse; hence, a discovery, an invention.

eūr'-ē-tē, *s.* [Gr. εὕρητος (*eurētos*) = easy to tell: εὖ (*eu*) = easy, and ῥέω (*rheō*) = to tell (?).]

Zool.: The typical genus of the family Euretidæ (q.v.).

eū-rĕt'-ĭ-dæ, *s. pl.* [Mod. Lat. *euret(e)*, and Lat. fem. pl. adj. suff. *-idæ.*]

Zool.: A family of Hexactinellid sponges. Range in time from the Chalk till now.

* **eū'-rĭpe,** *s.* [EURIPUS.] A strait, a narrow channel or arm.

"On either side there is an *euripe* or arm of the sea."—*Holland.*

* **eū-rĭp'-īze,** *v.i.* [Eng. *Eurip(us)*; suff. *-ize.*] To fluctuate, to be carried hither and thither.

"The ayr doth *euripize*, that is, is whirled hither and thither."—*Browne: Vulgar Errours*, bk. vii., ch. xiii.

* **eū-rī'-pŭs,** *s.* [Gr.]

1. *Lit.:* A strait, channel, or arm of sea; specif. that strait which separates Eubæa from Bœotia, where the ancients believed that the tide ebbed and flowed seven times a day.

2. *Fig.:* A fluctuation.

"They have ordained, that the provision of this establishment might be as stable as the earth on which it stands, and should not fluctuate with the *euripus* of funds and actions."—*Burke.*

eū'-rite, *s.* [Fr.]

Petrol.: A rock in which all the ingredients of granite are blended into a finely granular mass. Sometimes there are scattered through its base crystals of quartz and mica. If the terminology of rocks introduced by Dana be followed, it should be called Euryte.

eū-rĭt'-ĭc, *a.* [Eng., &c. *eurit(e)*; *-ic.*] Composed of, containing, related to, or resembling eurite (q.v.).

euritic-porphyry, *s.*

Petrol.: A porphyry of which eurite is the basis, or which consists mainly of eurite. It occurs near Christiania in Norway, passing into granite. Lyell regards it as plutonic rather than volcanic. (*Lyell: Student's Manual.*)

eū'-rĭth-mȳ, *s.* [EURYTHMY.]

eū-rŏc'-lȳ-dŏn, *s.* [Gr., = a north-east wind.] A north-east wind blowing very dangerously in the Mediterranean in the early spring; now called Gregalia. It is mentioned in Acts xxvii. 14, as being the cause of the shipwreck of the vessel in which St. Paul was sailing. It is of the nature of a whirlwind.

Eūr-ō-mĕr'-ĭ-cąn, *s.* & *a.* [A contraction of *Euro(pean)* and *(A)merican.*]

Ethnology:

A. *As subst.:* A term introduced by Wilson (to whom we also owe "prehistoric"), to signify an American of European descent, as distinguished from the native inhabitants of that continent.

"He who has seen the *Euromerican* and the Indian side by side can be at no loss as to the difference between civilized and uncivilized man."—*D. Wilson: Prehistoric Man*, i. 8.

B. *As adj.:* Pertaining to or connected with the race described under A.

Eū-rō'-pą, *s.* [Gr.]

1. *Classic Mythology:*

(1). A daughter of Oceanos. (*Hesiod: Theog.*, 357.)

(2). A daughter of Agenor, King of Phœnicia.

2. *Astron.:* An asteroid, the 52nd found. It was discovered by Goldschmidt, Feb. 4, 1858.

Eūr-ō-pæ-ō-, *pref.* [Lat. *Europæus* = pertaining to Europe, European.]

Europæo-Siberian, *a.*

Geog.: Comprehending Siberia and a large part of Europe.

Europæo-Siberian Forest Region:

Bot. Geog.: A forest region extending from the Atlantic to the Pacific. (*Thomé.*)

Eūr-ō-pē'-ąn, *a.* & *s.* [Fr. *Européen*; Lat. *Europæus*, fr. Gr. Εὐρωπαῖος (*Eurōpaios*), from Lat. *Europa*; Gr. Εὐρώπη (*Eurōpē*)].

A. *As adj.:* Of or pertaining to Europe; inhabiting or native to Europe, the smallest but most enlightened continent of the world. It extends from the Arctic ocean to the Mediterranean, and from the Atlantic to the Caspian. The boundary line between it and Asia is not a very natural one, the two virtually constituting one continent instead of two.

B. *As subst.:* A native of Europe.

eūr-ō-pē'-ąn-īze, *v.t.* [Eng. *European*; *-ize.*] To naturalize in Europe; to adapt or accommodate to European manners, character, or usages.

* **Eūr'-ŭs,** *s.* [Lat., from Gr. εὖρος (*euros*).] The east wind.

"*Eurus*, as all other winds, must be drawn with blown cheeks, wings upon his shoulders, and his body the colour of the tawny moon."—*Peacham: On Drawing.*

eūr-ȳ'-ą-lē, *s.* [Lat. *Euryale*, one of the Gorgons, from the thorny, menacing habit of the plant. [2.] (*Paxton.*)]

1. *Zool.:* A genus of Ophiuroidea. It is the typical one of the family Euryalidæ (q.v.). The arms are bifurcate.

2. *Bot.:* A genus of Nymphæaceæ (Water-lilies), akin to Victoria. *Euryale ferox* is a very handsome plant, second in glory only to *Victoria regia*. It inhabits the fresh-water ponds of Eastern Bengal, in which the large leaves float; introduced into Britain in 1809.

eūr-ȳ-ăl'-ĭ-dæ, *s.* [Mod. Lat. *euryal(e)* (q.v.), and Lat. fem. pl. adj. suff. *-idæ.*]

1. *Zool.:* Gorgons' heads. A family of Ophiuroidea. They have ten genital fissures, and branched arms and cirri like the dishevelled hair of the Gorgon. They are found in the tropical seas.

2. *Bot.:* A family of Nymphæaceæ, having the tube of the calyx adherent to the disc, and the petals distinct. [EURYALE.]

* **eū-rȳç'-ĕr-oūs,** *a.* [Gr. εὐρύκερως (*eurukerōs*) = having broad horns; εὐρύς (*eurus*) = broad, and κέρας (*keras*) = a horn.] Having wide or broad horns.

eū-rȳc'-ō-mą, *s.* [Gr. εὐρύς (*eurus*) = wide, broad, widely spread, large, and κόμη (*komē*) = hair. So named from the tufts of flowers at the tops of the branches.]

Bot.: A genus of Connaraceæ. Oxley considers *Eurycoma longifolia*, called in Malacca Punawur Pait, a valuable febrifuge.

Eū-rȳd'-ĭ-çē, *s.* [Gr.]

1. *Greek Mythology:* The name of several women, the most celebrated of whom were:

(1). The wife of Orpheus.

(2). The wife of Amyntas, king of Macedonia, and mother of Philip, the father of Alexander the Great.

2. *Astron.:* An asteroid, the 75th found. It was discovered by Peters on Sept. 22, 1862.

eūr-ȳ-lāi-mī'-næ, *s. pl.* [Mod. Lat. *eurylaim(us)*, and Lat. fem. pl. adj. suff. *-inæ.*]

Ornith.: Broad-bills. A sub-family of Coracidæ (Rollers). They have short, very broad bills, rather short wings, and strong feet, the outer toe connected for half its length to the middle one, the hinder toe long, the inner one the shortest of any. They inhabit the East Indies and the adjacent islands, suspending their nests, composed of small twigs, from the branches of trees overhanging water.

eūr-ȳ-laī'-mŭs, *s.* [Gr. εὐρύς (*eurus*) = broad, large, and λαιμός (*laimos*) = throat.]

Ornith.: The typical genus of the sub-family Eurylaiminæ (q.v.).

Eū-rȳn'-ō-mē, *s.* [Gr.]

1. *Gr. Myth:* One of the Oceanides, who, together with Ophion, ruled over the world before Saturn and Rhea took possession of it.

2. *Astron.:* An asteroid, the 79th found. It was discovered by Watson on Sept. 14, 1863.

eūr-ȳ-nō'-tŭs, *s.* [Gr. εὐρύς (*eurus*) = wide, broad, and νῶτος (*nōtos*) = the back.]

1. *Entom.:* A genus of Coleoptera.

2. *Palæont.:* A genus of fossil Ganoid fishes, family Platysomidæ. From the Limestone of Burdiehouse and the shales of Newhaven, which belong to the fresh-water portion of the Lower Carboniferous rocks.

eūr-ȳp-tĕr'-ĭ-dą, *s. pl.* [Mod. Lat. *eurypter(us)*, and Lat. fem. pl. suff. *-ida.*]

Palæont.: A sub-order of Crustaceans, order Merostomata. They have numerous free thoracic-abdominal segments, the first and perhaps the second having appendages, the rest without them; the anterior rings united into a carapace with larval eyes (ocelli) near the centre, and a pair of large marginal or subcentral eyes; the mouth with five pairs of movable appendages, the posterior of them forming great swimming feet. They lived in Palæozoic times, attaining their maximum in the Upper Silurian and Devonian rocks, and dying away in the Carboniferous period. Some of them were of large size, but compared with the modern Decapoda have many larval characteristics. Chief genera: Eurypterus, Pterygotus, and Slimonia. (*Henry Woodward, F.R.S.*, &c.)

eūr-ȳp'-tĕr-ŭs, *s.* [Gr. εὐρύς (*eurus*) = wide, broad, and πτερόν (*pteron*) = a wing.]

Palæont.: The typical genus of Eurypterida (q.v.).

eūr-ȳ-stŏm'-ą-tą, *s. pl.* [Gr. εὐρύς (*eurus*) = wide, broad, and στόματα (*stomata*), pl. of στόμα (*stoma*) = the mouth. So named because the mouth is excessively wide.]

Zool.: A name sometimes applied to the Beroidæ.

* **eū-rȳth'-mȳ,** *s.* [Gr. εὐρυθμία (*eurythmía*) = good rhythm, or proportion: εὖ (*eu*) = well, good, and ῥυθμός (*rhythmos*) = rhythm. Fr. *eurythmie.*]

1. *Art:* Harmony in proportion; symmetry, regularity.

2. *Med.:* Regularity of pulse.

Eū-sē'-bĭ-an, *a.* & *s.* [Named after two bishops—Eusebius Pamphili, the bishop of Cæsarea, often called the Father of Church History, and the Bishop of Nicomedia, afterwards of Constantinople. Both were intimate with Constantine the Great.]

A. *As adj.:* Relating to either of the Eusebiuses named in the etym. (q.v.).

B. *As subst. (Pl.):* A semi-Arian sect, followers of the two Eusebiuses. [Etym.] They held that there was a subordination among the persons of the Godhead, and are hence by some technically called Subordinationists. (*Schlegel.*) They opposed Athanasius and supported Arius at the Council of Tyre, in A.D. 335, and subsequently.

Eū-stā'-chĭ-an, *a.* [See def.] Of or pertaining to Eustachius, a famous Italian physician; died at Rome, A.D. 1574.

Eustachian-canal, *s.*

Anat.: The osseous portion of the Eustachian-tube. (*Quain.*)

Eustachian-tube, *s.*

Anat.: A canal, formed partly of bone, partly of cartilage and membrane, leading from the cavity of the tympanum to the upper part of the pharynx. It derives its name from its discoverer, the Italian physician named above.

EUSTACHIAN-TUBE.

Eustachian-valve, *s.*

Anat.: A valve at the orifice of the inferior *vena cava.* In the fœtal heart this valve directs the blood from the inferior cava through the foramen ovale into the left auricle. (*Quain.*)

Eū-stā'-thĭ-an, *a.* & *s.* [Lat. *Eustathi(us);* and Eng., &c., suff. *-an.*]

Church History:

A. *As adj.:* Pertaining or relating to any of the bishops called Eustathius, enumerated under B.

B. *As substantive (Pl.):*

1. A name given by the Arians to the Trinitarians who followed Eustace, Bishop of Antioch, about the date of the Nicene Council, A.D. 325.

2. The followers of Eustathius, Bishop of Sebaste, in Armenia, or another Eustathius, of whom nothing definite is known. The former was a semi-Arian, of strong puritanic and monkish views, who went the length of prohibiting marriage He was deposed by the Council of Melitena, in A.D. 357, and that of Neo-Cæsarea in 358; his followers were condemned by that of Nicopolis, in A.D. 372.

eū'-stȳle, *s.* [Gr. εὔστυλος (*eustulos*) = with goodly pillars, with pillars at the best distances: εὖ (*eu*) = well, good, and στῦλος (*stulos*) = a pillar, a column; Fr. *eustyle.*]

Arch.: That style of intercolumniation in which the space between the columns was two and a quarter times their diameter; so called from this being considered the most beautiful style.

eū-sȳnch'-īte, *s.* [Ger. *eusynchit;* Gr. εὖ (*eu*) = easily; συγχέω (*sungcheō*) = to pour together, to compound, and suff. *-ite* (*Min.*) (q.v).]

Min.: A variety of Deckenite (q.v.). It is yellowish-red or yellow, and is found at Freiburg, in Brisgau.

eū-tăs'-sa, *s.* [Gr. (εὖ) = well, and τάσσω (*tassō*) = to arrange.]

Bot.: *Eutassa excelsa,* better known as *Araucaria excelsa,* is the huge Norfolk Island pine.

* **eū'-tăx-ȳ,** *s.* [Gr. εὐταξία (*eutaxia*) = good order: εὖ (*eu*) = well, good; and τάξις (*taxis*) = order; τάσσω (*tassō*) = to arrange, to set in order; Fr. *eutaxie.*] Good or established order or arrangement.

"This ambition endangered a crack in the glorious *eutaxy* of heaven."—*Waterhouse: Apol. for Learn.* (1653), p. 134.

Eū-tĕr'-pē, *s.* [Gr., from εὖ (*eu*) = well, and τέρπω (*terpō*) = to please.]

1. *Myth.:* One of the Muses, who presided over music. She was looked upon as the inventress of the flute, and was represented as a virgin crowned with flowers and holding a flute in her hands. To her was also sometimes ascribed the invention of tragedy.

EUTERPE.

2. *Bot.:* A genus of palms, tribe Arecеæ. They are graceful, and some of them 100 feet high. Known species ten, all from South America. *Euterpe edulis* is the Assai palm of Para. A beverage called assai is manufactured by steeping the ripe fruits, which are about as large as sloes, in warm water. Five species of the genus have been introduced into British hothouses.

3. *Astron.:* An asteroid, the 27th found. It was discovered by Hind, on Nov. 8, 1853.

eū-tĕr'-pĕ-an, *a.* [Eng. *Euterpe; -an.*] Pertaining or relating to Euterpe or music.

eū-tha-nā'-ṣĭ-a, * **eū-thăn'-a-ṣĭe,** * **eū-thăn'-a-sȳ,** *s.* [Gr. εὐθανασία (*euthanasia*), from εὖ (*eu*) = well, good, and θάνατος (*thanatos*) = death; θανεῖν (*thanein*) = to die; Fr. *euthanasie.*]

1. An easy, painless death.

"A recovery, in my case, and at my age, is impossible: the kindest wish of my friends is *euthanasia.*"—*Arbuthnot: To Pope.*

* 2. A putting to death by painless means.

eū-trŏph'-ĭc, *s.* [Eng. *eutroph(y); -ic.*]

Path.: An agent which acts upon the nutritive system, without occasioning manifest increase of any of the secretions as a necessary consequence.

eū'-trŏ-phȳ, *s.* [Gr. εὐτροφία (*eutrophia*) = (1) nourishing food, (2) the state of being well nourished; εὖ (*eu*) = well, good, and τροφή (*trophē*) = nourishment; τρέφω (*trephō*) = to nourish.]

Path.: A healthy state of the nutritive organs; healthy nutrition.

Eū-tȳch'-ĭ-an, *a.* & *s.* [Lat. *Eutych(es); Eng.,* &c. *-ian.*]

A. *As adjective:*

Ch. Hist.: Pertaining or relating to Eutyches. [B.]

"We are yet without a solid and accurate history of the *Eutychian* troubles."—*Mosheim: Church History* (1865), p. 204. (Note.)

B. *As substantive (pl.):*

Ch. Hist.: The followers of Eutyches, a presbyter and abbot of Constantinople. The general church holding that Christ possessed two natures, the Divine and the human, but only one person, Nestorius departed from what was and is still deemed "orthodoxy" upon the subject, by attributing to Jesus two persons instead of one. Eutyches, being very much opposed to Nestorian views, went to the opposite extreme, and declared that there was in Christ but one nature —that of the Word, which became incarnate. Having in A.D. 448 given publicity to these views, he was condemned. In the same year he appealed to a Council held at Ephesus, under the presidency of his friend Dioscorus, Bishop of Alexandria, and that assembly acquitted him of heresy. The Council of Chalcedon, considered the fourth General Council, held in 451, reversed the previous decision, and condemned Eutyches. His followers were called also Monophysites (q.v.).

eū-tȳch'-ĭ-an-ĭṣm, *s.* [Eng. *Eutychian; -ism.*] The doctrines of Eutyches; adherence to his doctrines.

eūx'-ănth-ĭc, *a.* [Gr. εὖ (*eu*) = well, good; ξανθός (*xanthos*) = yellow, and Eng. suff. *-ic.*]

euxanthic-acid, *s.*

Chem.: $C_{19}H_{18}O_{10}$. Occurs as a magnesium salt in Purree or Indian yellow, a colouring matter imported from India. It is extracted by dilute hydrochloric acid, and exhausting by alcohol. It is soluble in hot alcohol and in ether, and crystallizes in shining yellow prisms. By the action of concentrated sulphuric acid it is converted into Euxanthon, $C_{13}H_8O_4$, which sublimes in yellow needles. By the action of concentrated nitric acid it yields trinitro-resorcin.

eūx-ăn'-thŏn, *s.* [Gr. εὖ (*eu*) = beautiful, and ξανθός (*xanthos*) = yellow.]

Chem.: $C_{13}H_8O_4$. A yellow crystalline substance, insoluble in water, obtained by heating euxanthic acid with sulphuric acid.

eūx-ĕn'-ĭ-a, *s.* [Gr. εὖ (*eu*) = beautiful, and ξένος (*xenos*) = a guest, a friend.] [EUXENITE.]

Bot.: The typical genus of the sub-tribe Euxenieæ (q.v.) It consists of two Chilian shrubs with aromatic leaves.

ĕux-ĕn-ĭ-ĕ'-æ, *s. pl.* [Mod. Lat. *euxeni(a),* and Lat. fem. pl. adj. suff. *-eæ.*]

Bot.: A sub-tribe of Senecionideæ, type Euxenia.

ēux'-ĕn-īte, *s.* [Gr. εὔξενος (*euxenos*) = kind to strangers; but used by Scheerer as if it had meant a stranger, because the mineral was and is rare.]

Min.: An orthorhombic brilliant, brownish black mineral; its hardness 6·5, its sp. gr. 4·60 to 4·99. Compos.: Columbo-tantalic acid, 37·16 to 49.66; titanic-acid, 7·94 to 16·26; alumina, 0 to 3·12; protoxide of yttrium, 25·09 to 34·58; protoxide of uranium, 5·22 to 8·45. Found in Norway. (*Dana.*)

Eūx'-īne, *s.* [Gr. εὔξενος (*euxenos*); Ion. εὔξεινος (*euxeinos*) = kind to strangers, hospitable: εὖ (*eu*) = well, good, and ξένος (*xenos*); Ion. ξεῖνος (*xeinos*) = a stranger.] The sea lying between Russia and Asia Minor, now called the Black Sea (q.v.).

eū-zē'-ŏ-līte, *s.* [Gr. εὖ (*eu*) = typical, and Eng., &c. *zeolite* (q.v.).]

Mineralogy:

1. A variety of Stilbite. (*Rossiter.*)

2. A variety of Heulandite. (*Rossiter.*)

* **ē-vā'-cāte,** *v.t.* [Lat. *e* = out, and *vacatum* = sup. of *vaco* = to be empty.] To empty out, to evacuate. Perhaps the word is only a misprint for *evacuate* (q.v.).

"Dry air opens the surface of the earth to disincarcerate venene bodies, or to *evacate* them."—*Harvey: On the Plague.*

* **ē-văc'-u-ant,** *a.* & *s.* [Lat. *evacuans,* pr. par. of *evacuo* = to empty: *e* = out, and *vacuus* = empty; Fr. *évacuant.*]

A. *As adj.:* Emptying, purging, purgative, provoking evacuation.

B. *As subst.:* A medicine or drug which provokes or promotes evacuation; a purgative, a cathartic.

ē-văc'-u-āte, * **e-vac-u-at,** *v.t.* & *i.* [Lat. *evacuatus,* pa. par. of *evacuo* = to empty out: *e* = out, and *vacuus* = empty; Sp. & Port. *evacuar;* Fr. *évacuer.*]

A. *Transitive:*

I. *Literally:*

1. To make empty; to empty.

"We tried how far the air would manifest its gravity in so thin a medium as we could make in our receiver, by *evacuating* it."—*Boyle.*

2. To void by any of the excretory passages; to void, to eject, to discharge.

"Boerhaave gives an instance of a patient, who, by a long use of whey and water, and garden fruits, *evacuated* a great quantity of black matter, and recovered his senses."—*Arbuthnot.*

3. To cause to pass out by any of the excretory passages.

"White elebor doth *evacuat* the offencive humours which cause diseases."—*P. Holland: Plinie,* bk. xxv., ch. iv.

4. To quit, to withdraw from.

"Harfager and the traitor Torti were slain in battle, and the Norwegians were forced to *evacuate* the country."—*Burke: Abridg. of Eng. Hist.,* bk. ii., ch. vi.

* **II.** *Figuratively:*

1. To strip, to divest of.

"*Evacuate* the Scriptures of their most important meanings."—*Coleridge.* (*Webster.*)

2. To make null and void; to annul, to nullify; to vacate.

"The defect, though it would not *evacuate* a marriage, after cohabitation and actual consummation; yet it was enough to make void a contract."—*Bacon: Henry VII.*

* **B.** *Intrans.:* To let blood; to cause blood to flow.

"If the malady continue, it is not amiss to *evacuate* in a part in the forehead."—*Burton: Anatomy of Melancholy*, p. 403.

ē-văc-ụ-ā'-tion, *s.* [Lat. *evacuatio*, from *evacuatus*, pa. par. of *evacuo* = to empty; Fr. *évacuation;* Sp. *evacuacion;* Ital. *evacuazione.*]

1. The act of emptying or clearing of the contents.

"The parts of *evacuation* by lettinge of blonde is incision or cutting the vayne."—*Sir T. Elyot: Castel of Helth*, bk. iii., ch. vii.

2. The act or practice of causing a discharge by any of the excretory passages.

"The usual practice of physick among us, turns in a manner wholly upon *evacuation*, either by bleeding, vomit, or some purgation."—*Temple.*

*3. Such a sending away as will cause a vacancy or emptiness.

"Consider the vast *evacuations* of men that England hath had by assistances lent to foreign kingdoms."—*Hale: Origin of Mankind.*

4. The act of withdrawing from or quitting: as, the *evacuation* of a fortress.

* 5. The act of annulling, vacating, or making null and void; abolition, nullification.

"Popery hath not been able to re-establish itself in any place, after provision made against it, by utter *evacuation* of all Romish ceremonies."—*Hooker: Ecclesiastical Polity.*

6. That which is evacuated or discharged, especially a discharge by stool or other natural means.

* **ē-văc'-ụ-ā-tĭve,** *a.* [Eng. *evacuat(e); -ive;* Fr. *évacuatif.*] Causing or tending to cause evacuations; purgative, cathartic, evacuant.

* **ē-văc'-ụ-ā-tŏr,** *s.* [Eng. *evacuat(e); -or.*] One who annuls, nullifies, or vacates; a nullifier, an abrogator.

"Take heed, be not too busy in imitating any father in a dangerous expression, or in excusing the great *evacuators* of the law."—*Hammond: Works*, i. 175.

* **ē-văc'-ụ-ā-tŏr-ȳ,** *s.* [Eng. *evacuat(e); -ory.*] A purgative or cathartic medicine; a purge.

"Oppletion [calls] for unpalatable *evacuatories*."—*Gentleman Instructed*, p. 309.

* **ē-văc-ụ'-ĭ-tȳ,** *s.* [Pref. *e*, and Eng. *vacuity* (q.v.).] A vacancy.

"Fit it was that so many *evacuities* should be filled up."—*Fuller: Church Hist.*, XI. ix. 7.

* **ē'-vād'-a-ble,** *a.* [Eng. *evad(e); -able.*] That may or can be evaded or avoided; avoidable.

ē-vā'de, *v.t. & i.* [Fr. *évader*, from Lat. *evado* = to get away from: *e* = out, away, and *vado* = to go; Sp. *evadir;* Ital. *evadere.*]

A. *Transitive:*

1. To escape from by artifice, craft, or stratagem; to elude.

"Bees of sense thy arts *evade*."
E. More: Spider & Bee.

2. To avoid, to decline by subterfuge or sophistry; to shirk.

"Our question thou *evad'st*; how didst thou dare
To break hell bounds?"
Dryden: State of Innocence, iii. 1.

3. To baffle, to foil; to escape the comprehension of.

"We have seen how a contingent event baffles man's knowledge, and *evades* his power."—*South.*

* **B.** *Intransitive:*

1. To escape, to slip away.

"Unarmed they might
Have easily, as spirits, *evaded* swift
By quick contraction or remove."
Milton: P. L., vi. 396.

2. It is sometimes followed by *from.*

"His wisdom, by often *evading* from perils, was turned rather into a dexterity to deliver himself from danger, than into a providence to prevent it."—*Bacon: Henry VII.*

3. To practise sophistry or evasion; to act evasively.

"The ministers of God are not to *evade* or take refuge in any of these two fore-mentioned ways."—*South.*

¶ (1) For the difference between to *evade* and to *escape*, see ESCAPE.

(2) Crabb thus discriminates between to *evade*, to *equivocate*, and to *prevaricate:* "These words designate an artful mode of escaping the scrutiny of an enquirer: we *evade* by artfully turning the subject or calling off the attention of the enquirer; we *equivocate* by the use of *equivocal* expressions; we *prevaricate* by the use of loose and indefinite expressions: we avoid giving satisfaction by *evading;* we give a false satisfaction by *equivocating;* we give dissatisfaction by *prevaricating. Evading* is not so mean a practice as *equivocating:* it may be sometimes prudent to *evade* a question which we do not wish to answer; but *equivocations* are employed for the purposes of falsehood and interest; *prevarications* are still meaner; and are resorted to mostly by criminals in order to escape detection." (*Crabb: Eng. Synon.*)

ē-vād'-ĭ-ble, *a.* [Eng. *evad(e); -able.*] The same as EVADABLE (q.v.).

* **ē-vą-gā'-tion,** *s.* [Lat. *evagatio*, from *evagatus*, pa. par. of *evagor* = to wander widely; Fr. *évagation;* Sp. *evagacion.*] The act of wandering or straying; an excursion.

"If the law of attraction had not been what it is, every *evagation* would have been fatal."—*Paley: Natural Theology*, ch. xxii.

* **ē-văg-ĭn-ā'-tion,** *s.* [Lat. *e* = out, and *vagina* = a sheath.] The act of drawing out of a sheath; unsheathing.

* **ē'-vąl,** *a.* [Lat. *ævum* = an age.] Of or relating to time or duration.

"Every one at all skilled in the Greek language knows, that αἰων, age, and αἰωνιος, *eval*, improperly everlasting, do not convey the ideas of a proper eternity."—*Letter to the Archbishop of Canterbury* (1791), p. 67.

* **ē-văl-ụ-ā'-tion,** *s.* [Fr., from Low Lat. *evaluatio.*] An exhaustive valuation or appraising.

"The foundation must be laid for an *evaluation* of the chances."—*J. S. Mill.* (*Ogilvie.*)

* **ē-vąn-ĕs'-çe,** *v.i.* [Lat. *evanesco: e* = away, and *vanesco* = to vanish (q.v.).]

1. *Lit.:* To vanish, to disappear, to be dissipated in vapour.

2. *Fig.:* To disappear in an imperceptible manner; to vanish away.

"I believe him to have *evanesced* and evaporated."—*De Quincey.* (*Webster.*)

* **ē-vąn-ĕs'-çence,** *s.* [Lat. *evanescens*, pr. par. of *evanesco* = to vanish.]

1. *Lit.:* The act or process of gradually disappearing or vanishing from sight; a gradual disappearance from view; a state of being lost to view.

"Like light transmitted from room to room, they lose their strength and splendour, and fade at last in total *evanescence*."—*Rambler*, No. 150.

2. *Fig.:* A loss, a disappearance.

"By the sudden *evanescence* of his reward when he thought his labours almost at an end."—*Rambler*, No. 164.

ē-vąn-ĕs'-çent, *a.* [Lat. *evanescens*, pr. par. of *evanesco.*]

1. *Lit.:* Vanishing or disappearing gradually from sight.

"The canal grows still smaller and slenderer, so as that the *evanescent* solid and fluid will scarce differ."—*Arbuthnot.*

* 2. *Fig.:* Imperceptible, indistinguishable by the senses.

"The difference between right and wrong, in some petty cases, is almost *evanescent*."—*Wollaston.*

ĕv-ą-nĕs-cĕn-tī, *pref.* [Lat. *evanescens* (genit. *evanescentis*) = evanescent.]

evanescenti-venose, *a.*

Bot.: Having such a venation that the lateral veins disappear within the margin.

* **ē-văn-ĕs'-çent-lȳ,** *adv.* [Eng. *evanescent; -ly.*] In an evanescent or vanishing manner.

"So quickly and *evanescently* as to pass unnoticed."—*Chalmers: Bridgewater Treatise*, pt. ii., ch. i., p. 310.

* **ē'-văn'-ǵęl,** * **e-van-gil,** * **e-vaun-gile,** *s.* [O. Fr. *evangile;* Low Lat. *evangelium*, from Gr. εὐαγγέλιον (*euanggelion*) = good tidings: εὖ (*eu*) = well, good, and ἀγγελία (*anggelia*) = tidings; ἄγγελος (*anggelos*) = a messenger.] [EVANGELIST.]

1. Good tidings.

"But alas! What holy angel
Brings the slave this glad *evangel*?"
Longfellow: Slave Singing at Midnight.

2. The gospel.

"Trowe hem as the *evangile*."
Romaunt of the Rose, 5,458.

* **ē-văn-ǵĕl'-ĭ-ąn,** *a.* [EVANGEL.] Rendering thanks for favours.

ē-văn-ǵĕl'-ĭc, * **ē-văn-ǵĕl'-ĭck, ē-văn-ǵĕl'-ĭc-al,** *a. & s.* [Eng. *evangel; -ic, -ical;* Fr. *évangélique;* Prov. *evangelic;* Sp., Port., & Ital. *evangelico;* Lat. *evangelicus*, from *evangelium.*] [EVANGEL.]

A. *As adjective:*

Theology, &c.:

1. Pertaining to the Gospel, or to the system of doctrine which makes the offer of the Gospel one of its most prominent tenets; earnestly proclaiming these doctrines. Previous to the formation of the Evangelical Alliance (q.v.) there was careful consideration and a generally accepted decision what doctrines should be considered the most important evangelical ones, and details of the subject are given in that article.

"Sworn to the laws of God and *evangelick* truth."—*Milton: Eikonoklastes.*

2. Pertaining to the four evangelists: as the *evangelic* history.

B. *As subst.:* One who holds evangelical principles. [A.]

Evangelical Alliance, *s.*

Ecclesiol. & Ch. Hist.: An alliance first suggested at a conference held in Liverpool in October 1845, and inaugurated at a series of meetings in the Freemasons' Hall, London, under the presidency of Sir Culling Eardley Smith, between Aug. 19 and Sept. 2, 1846. The following nine tenets were adopted as the basis of union:—

1. The divine inspiration, authority, and sufficiency of the Holy Scriptures.
2. The right and duty of private judgment in the interpretation of the Holy Scriptures.
3. The unity of the Godhead, and the Trinity of persons therein.
4. The utter depravity of human nature in consequence of the Fall.
5. The incarnation of the Son of God, His work of atonement for sinners of mankind, and His mediatorial intercession and reign.
6. The justification of the sinner by faith alone.
7. The work of the Holy Spirit in the conversion and sanctification of the sinner.
8. The immortality of the soul, the resurrection of the body, the judgment of the world by our Lord Jesus Christ, with the eternal blessedness of the righteous and the eternal punishment of the wicked.
9. The divine institution of the Christian Ministry, and the obligation and perpetuity of the ordinances of Baptism and the Lord's Supper.

The Evangelical Alliance is not a federation of various churches; it is composed of individual Christians connected with different denominations. It has met repeatedly since its first formation, has done its best to foster courtesy among members of different ecclesiastical organisations, and has interfered sometimes with good effect in the case of Protestants persecuted in Roman Catholic countries, or Christians in those where the Crescent prevails.

Evangelical Church, *s.*

Ecclesiology & Church History:

1. *Gen.:* The Protestant Churches in Germany as giving more prominence than some others in that region to the preaching of the Gospel, as distinguished from the administration of the sacraments.

2. *Spec.:* A comprehensive church in Germany, created at Nassau in 1817, by the fusion of the Lutherans and the Calvinists, a union which led to others of a similar character within a brief period.

Evangelical Party, *s.*

Ecclesiol., Ch. Hist., &c.: One of three leading parties in the Church of England, holding and preaching the doctrines described under EVANGELIC, 1, and EVANGELICAL ALLIANCE. They regard with cordial approval the Reformation of the sixteenth century, accepting not merely the change in doctrine which then took place, but that in discipline, and specially the revolt against the Papacy and the establishment of the Royal Supremacy. Taking lower views of the exclusive claims of the Church than the High Church Party do, they are sometimes called, in opposition to them, the Low Church Party (q.v.).

Evangelical Union, *s.*

Ecclesiol. & Ch. Hist.: A religious sect founded, in 1843, by Rev. James Morison, of Kilmarnock, who, to do so, left the Original Secession Church. With regard to the extent of the atonement and original sin, &c., he embraced Arminian rather than Calvinistic views, whilst with regard to unconditional election he remained Calvinistic. The denomination which he founded still flourishes in Scotland, and a valuable Commentary on Scripture which he published, gained him reputation in other churches than his own. Whilst his church was and is called the Evangelical Union, the popular name given to his followers at first, and which is not yet extinct, was Morisonians (q.v.).

ē-văn-ǵĕl′-ĭc-ăl-ĭsm, *s.* [Eng. *evangelical; -ism.*] The system of doctrines called Evangelical (q.v.).

ē-văn-ǵĕl′-ĭc-ăl-lȳ, *adv.* [Eng. *evangelical; -ly.*] In an evangelical manner; as if influenced by the principles of the Gospel.

"It appears that acts of saving grace are *evangelically* good, and well-pleasing to God."—*Sp. Barlow: Remains*, p. 422.

ē-văn-ǵĕl′-ĭc-ăl-nĕss, *s.* [Eng. *evangelical; -ness.*] The same as EVANGELICITY (q.v.).

ē-văn-ǵĕl′-ĭ-çĭsm, *s.* [Eng. *evangelic; -ism.*] The same as EVANGELICALISM (q.v.).

ē-văn-ǵĕl-ĭç′-ĭ-tȳ, *s.* [Eng. *evangelic; -ity.*] The quality of being evangelical; evangelicalness.

ē-văn′-ǵĕl-ĭsm, *s.* [Eng. *evangel; -ism.*] Evangelistic effort; labours designed to spread the Gospel.

"Thus was the land saved from infidelity through the apostolical and miraculous *evangelism* of St. Bartholomew."—*Bacon: New Atlantis.*

ē-văn′-ǵĕl-ĭst, * **e-van-gel-iste,** * **e-vaun-gel-ist,** * **e-vaun-gel-iste,** * **e-wan-gel-iste,** *s.* [Fr. *évangéliste;* from Lat. *evangelista;* Gr. εὐαγγελιστής (*euanggelistēs*), from εὐαγγέλιον (*euanggelion*) = good tidings, gospel: εὖ (*eu*) = well, good, and ἀγγελία (*anggelia*) = tidings; ἄγγελος (*anggelos*) = a messenger.]

Ecclesiol. & Ch. Hist.:

1. *Gen.:* One who, instead of taking the responsibility of a fixed pastorate, travels from place to place preaching the gospel; a home or foreign missionary, a herald of the cross. Philip of Cæsarea was an evangelist (Acts xxi. 8.) Timothy was exhorted by St. Paul to "do the work of an evangelist" (2 Tim. iv. 5). The office, or at least the function, was different from that of the "apostle," the "prophet," the "pastor," and the "teacher" (Ephes. iv. 11). The early church understood the word, as is now pretty generally done, in this sense, and Eusebius, the Church Historian, referring to the time of Trajan, speaks of some who, "travelling abroad, performed the work of evangelists, being ambitious to preach Christ. Then when they had laid the foundations of the faith in foreign countries they appointed other pastors, to whom they entrusted the cultivation of the parts they had recently occupied, while they proceeded to other countries and nations."

2. *Spec.:* One of the writers of the four gospels, Matthew, Mark, Luke, and John.

* **ē-văn-ǵĕl-ĭs′-tăr-ȳ,** *s.* [Low Lat. *evangelistarium,* from *evangelista* = an evangelist.] A book containing a selection of passages from the gospels, as for lessons, &c., in divine service.

"The Saxons had kept the day, as it seemeth by their *evangelistary,* where the rubrick to the gospel is, This the Gospel for Childmas or Childermas day."—*Gregory: Posthuma* (1650), p. 119.

ē-văn-ǵĕl-ĭs′-tic, *a.* [Eng. *evangelist; -ic.*] Pertaining to the work of an evangelist; missionary.

ē-văn-ǵĕl-ĭz-ā′-tion, *s.* [Eng. *evangeliz(e); -ation.*] The act of evangelizing; the preaching of the gospel.

"The *evangelization* of John Baptist was a preparation to his first coming."—*Hobbs: Christian Commonwealth,* ch. xlii.

ē-văn′-ǵĕl-īze, * **e-vaun-gel-ize,** * **e-van-gel-yse,** *v.i. & t.* [Fr. *évangéliser;* Sp. & Port. *evangelizar,* from Lat. *evangelizo;* Gr. εὐαγγελίζω (*euanggelizo*), from εὐαγγέλιον (*euanggelion*) = gospel.]

* **A.** *Intransitive;*

1. *Gen.:* To preach or tell good tidings.

"Stegh up, thou that *evangelizist* to Sion."—*Wycliffe: Isaiah* xl. 19.

2. *Spec.:* To preach the gospel.

"He would *evangelize* to the poor."—*Porteous,* vol. ii., ser. 12.

B. *Trans.:* To preach the gospel to; to convert to a belief in the gospel.

"His apostles, whom he sends
To *evangelize* the nations." *Milton: P. L.,* xii. 499.

* **ē-văn′-ǵĕl-ȳ,** * **evangelie,** *s.* [O. Fr. *evangile;* Prov. *evangeli.*] [EVANGEL.] The gospel.

"Good Lucius,
That first received Christianity,
The sacred pledge of Christes *evangely.*"
Spenser: F. Q., II. x. 53.

* **e-van-gil,** * **e-van-gile,** *s.* [EVANGEL.] The gospel.

"Al were it gospel the *evangile.*"
Romaunt of the Rose, 6,101.

ē-vā′-nĭ-ą, *s.* [Gr. εὐάνιος (*euanios*) = taking trouble easily: εὖ (*eu*) = easily, and ἀνία (*ania*) = grief, trouble.]

Entom.: The typical genus of the family Evaniidæ (q.v.).

ēv-ăn-ī′-ą-dæ, *s. pl.* [EVANIIDÆ.]

* **ē-văn′-ĭd,** *a.* [Lat. *evanidus;* from *evanesco* = to vanish away.] Faint, weak, evanescent.

"The decoctions of simples, which bear the visible colours of bodies decocted, are dead and *evanid,* without the commixtion of alum, argol, and the like."—*Browne: Vulgar Errours,* bk. vi., ch. xii.

ē-vā′-nĭ-ĭ-dæ, ē-vā′-nĭ-ą-dæ, *s. pl.* [Mod. Lat. *evania,* and Lat. fem. pl. adj. suff. *-idæ* (q.v.).]

Entom.: A family of hymenopterous insects, tribe Entomophaga. They have the abdomen attached to the upper surface of the metathorax, and the antennæ straight.

* **ē-văn′-ĭsh,** *v.i.* [Pref. *e,* and Eng. *vanish* (q.v.).] To vanish away, to disappear from sight, to evanesce. [EVANESCE.]

"My happines *evanished* with the sleep."
Stirling: Aurora, son. 51.

ē-văn′-ĭsh-mĕnt, *s.* [Eng. *evanish; -ment.*] A vanishing or disappearing from sight; disappearance, evanescence.

"Their *evanishment* has taken place quietly."—*Daily Telegraph,* Sept. 22, 1882.

ĕv′-ąns-īte, *s.* [Named after Mr. Brooke Evans, of Birmingham, who brought it from Hungary in 1855.]

Min.: A massive reniform or botryoidal subtransparent or translucent mineral, either colourless or white. Its hardness is 3·5 to 4; its sp. gr. 1·94. Compos.: Phosphoric acid, 19·05; alumina, 39·31; water, 39·95. (*Dana.*)

ē-vă-pŏm′-ē-tĕr, *s.* [Eng. *evapo(ration),* and *meter.*] An instrument for measuring the amount of evaporation. (*Rossiter.*) [EVAPOROMETER.]

* **ē-văp′-ōr,** *v.i.* [Lat. *evaporo.*] To evaporate.

"Sometimes blacke clouds *evapor* to skies."—*Sandys: Travels,* p. 243.

* **ē-văp′-ōr-ą-ble,** *a.* [Fr.] That may or can be evaporated; capable of or liable to evaporation.

"A far more *evaporable* and dissipable kind of bodies."—*Boyle: Works,* iii. 675.

ē-văp′-ōr-āte, *v.t. & i.* [Lat. *evaporatus,* pa. par. of *evaporo* = to dissipate in vapour: *e* = out, away, and *vapor* = vapour; Fr. *évaporer;* Sp. & Port. *evaporar.*]

A. *Intransitive:*

1. *Lit.:* To pass or fly away in vapours or fumes; to be dissipated either in visible vapour or in particles too minute to be distinguished.

"The sweet odour thereof would otherwise *evaporate.*"—*P. Holland: Plinie,* bk. xiii., ch. i.

2. *Fig.:* To escape or pass off without effect; to be dissipated.

"Our works unhappily *evaporated* into words; we should have talked less."—*More: Decay of Piety.*

B. *Transitive:*

I. *Ordinary Language:*

1. *Lit.:* To drive away in fumes or vapour; to convert into vapour; to dissipate in fumes; to vaporize.

"We perceive clearly that fire will warm or burn us, and will *evaporate* water."—*Watts: Logick.*

2. *Fig.:* To give vent to.

"My lord of Essex *evaporated* his thoughts in a sonnet to be sung before the queen."—*Walton.*

II. *Pharm.* (*Of a liquid medicine, &c.*): To transform into vapour.

¶ For the difference between to *evaporate* and to *emit,* see EMIT.

* **ē-văp′-ōr-āte,** *a.* [Lat. *evaporatus,* pa. par. of *evaporo.*] Evaporated.

"How still the breeze! save what the filmy thread
Of dew *evaporate* brushes from the plain."
Thomson: Autumn, 1,210, 1,211.

ē-văp′-ōr-āt-ĭng, *pr. par., a., & s.* [EVAPORATE, *v.*]

A. & B. *As pr. par. & particip. adj.:* (See the verb).

C. *As subst.:* The same as EVAPORATION (q.v.).

evaporating-cone *s.* A Belgian evaporator, consisting of a hollow cone with double walls, between which is a body of steam. Over the inner and outer surface of the cone a saccharine solution runs in a thin film, and is thereby heated. It is similar in principle to the Degrand condenser. [CONDENSER; EVAPORATOR.] It is the same in its principle of construction as certain coolers, in which a refrigerating liquid fills the jacket, over the walls of which passes the liquid to be cooled.

evaporating-furnace, *s.* The furnace of a boiler for cane-juice, syrup, brine, &c.

ē-văp-ōr-ā′-tion, *s.* [Lat. *evaporatio,* from *evaporatus,* pa. par. of *evaporo;* Fr. *évaporation;* Sp. *evaporacion;* Ital. *evaporazione.*]

I. *Ordinary Language:*

1. *Literally:*

(1) The act or process of becoming dissipated or resolved into vapour; the state of being converted into vapour, fumes, or steam.

"*Evaporations* are at some times greater, according to the greater heat of the sun."—*Woodward.*

(2) The act or process of resolving into vapour; the process of dissipating in fumes; vaporization.

"To expel the infection by sweat and *evaporation.*"—*Bacon: Natural History,* § 968.

(3) The result of the act or process of evaporating.

"Suffered to fume away in useless *evaporations.*"—*Adventurer,* No. 137.

2. *Fig.:* A bursting out; a fuming.

"The *evaporations* of a vindictive spirit."—*Howell.*

II. *Technically:*

1. *Chem.:* Liquids evaporate at temperatures below their boiling points. The rising vapour converts sensible into latent heat, with the effect of producing cold. [HEAT.]

2. *Meteor., Physical Geog., & Geol.:* Evaporation is continually taking place from every ocean, lake, river, marsh, or expanse of land not at the moment dry. The water thus raised into the sky, becomes visible as clouds, ultimately descending in rain, so that there is what may be called a natural alternation in meteorological arrangements, like the revolution of a circle any given point in the circumference of which returns at stated intervals to the spot which it occupied when note was first taken of its place. Evaporation may be perfectly visible to the eye, as it is when steam rushes from the spout of a kettle or fog rises from a lake. In most cases it is invisible; in the latter case it is called insensible evaporation. The disturbance of the level in different seas or parts of the ocean caused by evaporation is one main cause of currents.

evaporation-gauge, *s.* A graduated glass measure, with wire-gauze cover to prevent access of insects, to determine the ratio of evaporation in a given exposure.

* **ē-văp′-ōr-ā-tĭve,** *a.* [Lat. *evaporativus,* from *evaporatus,* pa. par. of *evaporo;* Fr. *évaporatif;* Ital. & Sp. *evaporativo.*] Causing or promoting evaporation; tending or pertaining to evaporation.

ē-văp′-ōr-ā-tŏr, *s.* [Eng. *evaporat(e); -or.*] An apparatus consisting of a furnace and pan, in which vegetable juices are condensed. There are numerous varieties of evaporators. Those which boil in (partial) vacuo are known as VACUUM-PANS (q.v.). Some drive off a part of the aqueous liquid, and are called condensers, such as the Degrand. [CONDENSER.]

ē-văp-ōr-ŏm′-ē-tĕr, *s.* [Lat. *evaporo* = to evaporate, and Gr. μέτρον (*metron*) = a measure.] An atmometer or hygroscope, for ascertaining the evaporation of liquids. It is adapted also for a rain-gauge, or to indicate the rise and fall of any body of water in a river, canal, or lock, showing the exact time at which any increase or reduction of level may have occurred.

* **ē-vāş′-ĭ-ble,** *a.* [Lat. *evasus,* pa. par. of *evado* = to escape; Eng. *-able.*] That may or can be evaded; evadible.

ē-vā′-şion, *s.* [Lat. *evasus,* pa. par. of *evado* = to escape; Fr. *évasion;* Sp. *evasion;* Ital. *evasione.*] The act of evading, eluding, or escaping as from a question, an examination, an argument, a charge; subterfuge, equivocation, prevarication, sophistry.

"He is likewise to teach him the art of finding flaws, loopholes, and *evasions.*"—*Spectator,* No. 309.

¶ Crabb thus discriminates between *evasion*, *shift*, and *subterfuge*: "*Evasion* is here taken only in the bad sense: *shift* and *subterfuge* are modes of *evasion*; the *shift* signifies that gross kind of *evasion* by which one attempts to *shift* off an obligation from one's self: the *subterfuge* is a mode of *evasion*, in which one has recourse to some screen or shelter. Candid minds despise all *evasions*; the *shift* is the trick of a knave; the *subterfuge* is the refuge of one's fears." (*Crabb: Eng. Synon.*)

ĕ-vā′-sĭve, *a.* & *s.* [Fr. *évasif*, from Lat. *evasus*, pa. par. of *evado*.] [EVASION.]

A. *As adjective:*

1. Practising, making use of, or given to evasion; equivocating, shuffling, prevaricating.

"Thus he, though conscious of the ethereal guest,
Answered *evasive* of the sly request."
Pope: Homer's Odyssey, i. 529, 530.

2. Containing an evasion; intended to evade.

"The president, completely taken by surprise, stammered out a few *evasive* phrases, and the conference terminated."—*Macaulay: Hist. Eng.*, ch. ix.

B. *As subst.*: An evasion.

"Without much trouble about precautions and *evasives*."—*North: Examen*, p. 90.

ĕ-vā′-sĭve-lȳ, *adv.* [Eng. *evasive*; *-ly*.] In an evasive manner; with evasion; in an equivocating manner.

"Searching questions were put and were *evasively* answered."—*Macaulay: Hist. Eng.*, ch. ix.

ĕ-vā′-sĭve-nĕss, *s.* [Eng. *evasive*; *-ness*.] The quality of being evasive; equivocation, prevarication.

ēve(1), **ēv′-en, *ef-en, *æf-en,** *s.* [A.S. *æfen*, *êfen*; O.S. *âvand*; O. Fris. *âvend*; Icel. *aftan*, *afton*; Sw. *afton*; Dan. *aftan*; O. H. Ger. *âbant*; M. H. Ger. *âbent*; Ger. *abend*; probably an extension from Goth. *af* = off, and thus meaning the decline or end.] [EVENING.]

I. *Literally:*

1. (*Of all forms*): The evening; the close or latter part of the day.

"Toward thilke stude, as the sonne draweth agen *eve*."
Robert of Gloucester, p. 14.

2. The day or the latter part of the day immediately preceding a church festival; the vigil or fast to be observed before a holiday.

"*Clo.* Was 't not at Hallowmas, Master Froth?
Froth. All-hallond *eve*."
Shakesp.: Measure for Measure, ii. 1.

II. *Fig.*: (*Of the form* eve). The period or point of time immediately preceding some important event.

* **ēve** (2), *s.* [EAVES.]

eve-dropper, *s.* The same as EAVESDROPPER (q.v.).

"*Eve-droppers* or cut-purses."—*Gentleman Instructed*, p. 157.

***ĕv′-ĕcke, *ĕv′-ĭcke,** *s.* [Etym. doubtful; perhaps a corruption of *ibex* (q.v.).] A species of wild goat.

"Which archer-like (as long before he took his hidden stand,
The *evicke* skipping from a rock) into the breast he smote."
Chapman: Homer's Iliad, iv. 122.

ĕ-vĕc′-tics, *s.* [EVECTION.]

Old Med.: The name given to that branch of medical science which treats of the method of acquiring a good habit of body.

ĕ-vĕc′-tion, *s.* [Lat. *evectio*, from *evectus*, pa. par. of *eveho* = to carry out: *e* = out, and *veho* = to carry.]

*1. *Ord. Lang.*: The act of carrying or transporting; a lifting up, an exaltation.

"His *evection* to the power of Egypt next to Pharoah, signified the session of Christ at the right hand of the Father."—*Pearson: On the Creed*, Art. 5.

2. *Astronomy:*

(1) A periodical inequality in the movements of the moon, first discovered by Ptolemy from his personal observations about A.D. 140. It arises from an irregularity in the motion of the perigee, and from the alternate increase and diminution of the eccentricity, both dependent on the position of the perigee with respect to the sun. It sometimes increases the moon's longitude 1° 15′, and sometimes diminishes it by the same amount, and is the principal inequality to be calculated in determining the course of the moon.

(2) The moon's libration. (*Whewell.*)

† **evection of heat,** *s.* The diffusion of heat by the movement of the heated particles of a fluid. Thus, if heat be applied to the under surface of a vessel containing a liquid, the lower particles of the fluid will become heated first, and ascending, diffuse the caloric which they have received. [CONVECTION.]

ēv′-en, *ev-ene, *ef-enn, *eff-ne, *ev-yn, *a.* & *adv.* [A.S. *efen*, *efn*, *evin*; Icel. *jafn*; Dan. *jævn*; Dut. *even*; Goth. *ibns*; O.H. Ger. *epan*; Ger. *eben*; Sw. *jämn*; O. Fris. *ivin*.]

A. *As adjective:*

I. *Ordinary Language:*

1. *Literally:*

(1) Level, smooth, not rough or rugged; plain, devoid of irregularities or inequalities.

"Thær shulen beon *effne* and smethe wegghess."
Ormulum, 9,213.

(2) Level with; parallel to; in a line or level with.

"Thine enemies shall lay thee *even* with the ground."—*Luke* xix. 44.

(3) Not having any part higher or lower than another; level.

"When Alexander demanded of one what was the fittest seat of his empire, he laid a dry hide before him, and desired him to set his foot on one side thereof; which being done, all the other parts of the hide did rise up; but when he set his foot in the middle, all the other parts lay flat and *even*."—*Davies.*

2. *Figuratively:*

*(1) Equal, like.

"Thei ben *euene* with aungels."—*Wycliffe: Luke* xx. 36.

(2) Uniform, level, smooth, calm.

"Thou peple of God, be of *euener* inwitt."—*Wycliffe: Baruch*, iv. 5.

*(3) Gentle, quiet.

"Ther come in tuelf olde men myd *euene* pas."
Robert of Gloucester, p. 193.

*(4) Righteous, just, fair.

"To don an *euene* juggement."
Castel of Love, 487.

(5) Equal on both sides, not favouring either.

"Upheld by me, yet once more he shall stand
On *even* ground against his mortal foe."
Milton: P. L., iii. 178, 179.

*(6) Equal in rank or station; fellow.

"His *even* servant fell down and prayed him."—*Wycliffe.*

(7) Without anything owing on either side; quit, balanced, square.

"*Even* reckoning makes lasting friends."—*South.*

*(8) Full, complete.

"Let us from point to point this story know,
To make the *even* truth in pleasure flow."
Shakesp.: All's Well, v. 3.

(9) Capable of being divided by the number 2 without any remainder; opposed to odd.

"Now the number is *even*."—*Shakesp.: Love's Labour's Lost*, iv. 3.

*(10) Plain, smooth, clear.

"To make these doubts all *even*."
Shakesp.: Measure for Measure, iii. 1.

*(11) Without a flaw or blemish; pure.

"Do not stain the *even* virtue of our enterprise."
Shakesp.: Julius Cæsar, ii. 1.

II. *Botany:*

1. The reverse of anything expressing inequality of surface. (*Lindley.*)

2. (*Of a surface*): Not wrinkled or curled. (*Paxton.*)

B. *As adverb:*

1. In a manner equal or like to another; just as, similarly, just so; equally.

"He might *even* as well have employed his time . . . . in catching moles."—*Atterbury.*

*2. Exactly, directly.

"Under thi fet *evene* hit is at midnyght."
Popular Science, 12.

*3. Directly, at once.

"He went *euen* to the emperour."
Legend of St. Gregory, 1,011.

*4. Exactly, plainly.

"This ysaye spekes ful *euen*."
Metrical Homilies, p. 9.

5. At the very moment, at the exact time.

"*Even* at this word she hears a merry horn."
Shakesp.: Venus & Adonis, 1,025.

6. Used to express emphatically identity of person.

"Behold I, *even* I, do bring a flood of waters on the earth."—*Genesis* vi. 17.

7. Expressing addition; but also.

"The motions of all the lights of heaven might afford measures of time, if we could number them; but most of those motions are not evident, and the great lights are sufficient, and serve also to measure *even* the motions of the others."—*Holder.*

8. So much as.

"Without loading our memories, or making us *even* sensible to the change."—*Swift.*

9. Expressing extension to some person or thing.

"I have made several discoveries which appear new, *even* to those who are versed in critical learning."—*Addison: Spectator.*

*10. Expressing concession.

*11. Expressing surprise.

"Is 't *even* so?"—*Shakesp.: Twelfth Night*, ii. 3.

¶ (1) *On an even*: On an equality; on par.

"We *on an even* lay venture soules and bodies,
For so they doe that enter single combate."
Carlell: Deserving Favorite (1629).

(2) *To be even with*: To be on terms of equality with; to be quits with.

"The public *is* always *even with* an author who has not a just deference for them."—*Addison.*

¶ (1) Crabb thus discriminates between *even*, *level*, *plain*, and *smooth*: "*Even* and *smooth* are both opposed to roughness: but that which is *even* is free only from great roughnesses or irregularities; that which is *smooth* is free from every degree of roughness, however small. *Even* is to *level*, when applied to the ground, what *smooth* is to *even*: the *even* is free from protuberances and depressions on its exterior surface; the *level* is free from rises or falls: a path is said to be *even*; a meadow is *level*: ice may be *level*, though it is not *even*; a walk up the side of a hill may be *even*, although the hill itself is the reverse of a *level*: the *even* is said of that which unites and forms one uninterrupted surface; but the *level* is said of things which are at a distance from each other, and are discovered by the eye to be in a parallel line; hence the floor of a room is *even* with regard to itself; it is *level* with that of another room. When applied figuratively, these words preserve their analogy: an *even* temper is secured from all violent changes of humour; a *smooth* speech is divested of everything which can ruffle the temper of others; but the former is alway taken in a good sense, and the latter mostly in a bad sense, as evincing an illicit design or a purpose to deceive: a *plain* speech, on the other hand, is divested of everything obscure or figurative, and is consequently a speech free from disguise and easy to be understood." (*Crabb: Eng. Synon.*)

(2) For the difference between *even* and *equal*, see EQUAL.

¶ Obvious compounds: *Even-handed* (*Shakesp.: Macbeth*, i. 7), with the derivative *even-handedness*; *even-minded*, *even-mindedly*, *even-tempered*, &c.

* **even-bishop,** *s.* A co-bishop, a coadjutor bishop.

* **even-christian, *even-cristene, *even-cristen, *em-cristen, *em-cristene,** *s.* [A.S. *efencristena*.] A fellow Christian.

"Eche man shulde love his *even-cristene*."—*Wycliffe: Select Works*, i. 31.

* **even-disciple,** *s.* A fellow disciple.

"Thomas seide to *even-disciplis*."—*Wycliffe: John* xi. 16.

even-down, *even-doun, *a.*

1. Straight down; perpendicular. (Applied to a heavy downpour of rain.)

"What in Scotland is called an *even-down* pour."—*Miss Ferrier: Inheritance*, vol. ii., ch. xvi.

2. Downright, honest, plain, direct, express.

"In the *even-down* letter you are right."—*Taylor: Philip Van Artevéldt*, pt. i., i. 10.

3. Sheer.

* **even-eche,** *s.* [A.S. *efenéce*.] Coëternal.

"Aggh Hiss Faderr *efenneche*." *Ormulum*, 18,579.

* **even-glome,** *s.* The gloaming.

"Hurrying towards the hotel in the pleasant summer *even-glome*."—*Collins: Midnight to Midnight*, vol. iii., ch. xi.

* **even-hand,** *s.* An equality of rank, position, or degree.

"Whoso is out of hope to attain to another's virtue, will seek to come at *even-hand* by depressing another's fortune."—*Bacon.*

* **even-head, *even-hood, *euen-hed, *evyn-hede, *evyn-hoode,** *s.*

1. Equality.

"*Evyn-hoode* (*evynhede*). *Equalitas, equitas*."—*Prompt. Parv.*

2. Justice, equity.

"If thou has that manere to do *euen-hede* and skille."
Robert de Brunne, p. 183.

* **even-high, *efen-neh,** *a.* Equal in rank.

"Crist iss withth hiss Faderr *efen-neh*."
Ormulum, 15,720.

even-keel, *s.*

Naut.: An expression used to designate the even position of a ship upon the water; thus, a ship is said to swim upon an even-keel when

she draws the same draught of water fore and aft.

* **even-like, * efenn-lic, * em-liche, * euen-licke,** *a.* & *adv.* [EVENLY.]

A. *As adjective :*

1. Like, alike. (*Ormulum*, 1,835.)

2. Moderate. (*Old English Homilies*, ii. 13.)

B. *As adv. :* [A.S. *efenlice*].

1. Even, like as, just as.

"*Evenlike* as doth a skryvenere."
Chaucer : Complaynte, 194.

2. Exactly, directly.

3. Equally, alike; fairly, in fair proportion.

"Gerdouns ne ben not *euenliche* yolde to the desertes of folk."—*Chaucer : Boethius*, p. 25.

* **even-ling, * efen-ling,** *s.* A fellow.

"Luuien thi cristen *evenling*
Alswa the seoluen in alle thing."
O. Eng. Homilies, p. 57.

* **even-meet, * even-mete, * efen-mete,** *a.* Coequal, equal.

"Withth ennglesss *efenmete*." *Ormulum*, 12,364.

* **even-next, * efen-nexta,** *s.* A neighbour.

"Gif thu agultest with thine *efennexta* unthonkes."
O. Eng. Homilies, p. 17.

* **even-old, * even-elde, * evene-holde, * efen-nal,** *a.* & *s.* [A.S. *efeneald.*]

A. *As adj. :* Of the same age.

"*Evene-holde* or euen-elde. *Coevuso, coetaneus.*"—*Prompt. Parv.*

B. *As subst. :* One of the same age.

"I profitide in Jurye aboue many myn *even-eldis.*"—*Wycliffe : Gal.* i. xiv. (*Purvey.*)

* **even-servant, * even-seruaunt,** *s.* A fellow-servant.

"I am thin *even-seruant* and of thi britheren."—*Wycliffe : Apocal.* xix. 10.

* **even-sucker, * even-souker, * even-soukere,** *s.* A foster-brother.

"Philip his *even-souker* transferride the body."—*Wycliffe : 2 Maccabees* ix. 29.

* **ēv'-en** (1), * **ef-ene, * ef-ne, * ev-ene,** *s.* [Icel. *efn, emni.*] Nature, kind, disposition.

"Ha cwikede of cleane cunde, as is in engles *evene.*"
Hali Meidenhod, p. 43.

ēv'-en (1), *s.* [EVE (1).]

* **even-fall,** *s.* The fall of evening; twilight; early evening.

"Glimmering through the laurels
At the quiet *even-fall.*"
Tennyson : Maud, II. iv. 78.

even-song, * eve-song, *s.*

1. A song in the evening.

"Thee, 'chantress of the woods among,
I woo to hear thy *even-song.*"
Milton : Il Penseroso, 64.

2. The form of worship used in the evening.

3. The time of evening prayer.

"If a man were but of a day's life, it is well if he last till *even-song*, and then says his compline an hour before the time."—*Taylor.*

4. The evening; the close of the day.

"It opened at the matin hour,
And fell at *even-song.*"
Christina G. Rossetti : Symbols.

Even-song time, even-song tyme : The hour of evening prayer.

"The yonge kyng entered into Reynes the Saturday at *even-song tyme.*"—*Berners : Froissart ; Chronicle*, vol. i., ch. ccclxix.

even-tide, *s.* [A.S. *æfen-tid.*] The time of evening; the evening.

"Isaac went out to meditate at the *even-tide.*"—*Gen.* xxiv. 63.

ēv'-en, * ef-nen, * eff-nen, * ev-en-en, *v.t.* & *i.* [A.S. *efnan, emnan ;* O. H. Ger. *ebanôn ;* M. H. Ger. *ebenen ;* Goth. *ga-ibnjan ;* Icel. *jafna ;* Dan. *jævne ;* Sw. *jemna.*]

A. *Transitive :*

† **I.** *Literally :*

1. To make even, smooth, or level.

"Beat, roll, and mow carpet-walks and camomile; for now the ground is supple, and it will *even* all inequalities."—*Evelyn : Silva.*

2. To level; to reduce or place on a level.

"But now the walls be *evened* with the plain."
R. Wilmot : Tancred & Gismunda, v. 1.

* **II.** *Figuratively :*

1. To set right or straight.

"All thatt ohht iss wrang and crumb
Shall *effnedd* beon." *Ormulum*, 9,207.

2. To make quits.

"Nothing can or shall content my soul
Till I am *evened* with him, wife for wife."
Shakesp. : Othello, ii. 1.

3. To act up to; to keep pace with; to satisfy.

"To *even* your content."—*Shakesp. : All's Well*, i. 3.

4. To make equal to or even with.

"Huanne Lightbere . . . him wolde *euine* to God."—*Ayenbite*, p. 16.

5. To compare, to liken.

"Salomon *eveneth* bacbitare to stinginde neddle."—*Ancren Riwle*, p. 82.

* **B.** *Intrans. :* To be equal.

"A like strange observation taketh place here as at Stonehenge, that a redoubled numbering never *eveneth* with the first."—*Carew.*

* **ē-vē'ne,** *v.i.* [Lat. *evenio* = to happen.] To happen, to fall out, to occur. (*Hewyt : Serm.* (1658), p. 83.) [EVENT.]

ēv'-en-ĕr, *s.* [Eng. *even*, v.; *-er.*]

* **I.** *Ord. Lang. :* One who or that which makes even.

"Hail, *evener* of old law and new,
Hail, buildor bold of Christës bour!"
MS., in *Warton's Hist. Eng. Poetry*, i. 315.

II. *Technically :*

1. *Weaving :* An instrument used by weavers for spreading out the yarn on the beam; a raivel.

2. *Vehicles :* A double or treble tree, to *even* or divide the work of pulling upon the respective horses. It is swivelled to the pole, usually by a bolt or waggon hammer, and has clips on the ends, to which the middle clips of the single trees are attached.

* **evening** (1), * **efning, * effninng, * even-yng** (1), *s.* [Icel. *jafningi ;* Dut. *jævning.*] An equal, a match. [EVEN, *a.*]

"Absalon that neuede on eorthe non *euenyng.*"
O. Eng. Miscell., p. 95.

ēve'-nĭng (2), * **eve-nyng** (2), * **eve-nynge,** *s.* & *a.* [A.S. *æfnung* for *æfen-ung*, from *æfen* = eve, even (q.v.).]

A. *As substantive :*

1. *Lit. :* The close or latter part of the day; the beginning of darkness or night; the period from sunset to dark; eve, even.

"Now came still *evening* on and twilight gray."
Milton : P. L., iv. 598.

2. *Fig. :* The close or decline; the latter part.

"The devil is now more laborious than ever, the long day of mankind drawing towards an *evening*, and the world's tragedy and time near at an end."—*Raleigh.*

B. *As adj. :* Recurring or happening in the evening; pertaining to the evening.

"Let my prayer be as the *evening* sacrifice."—*Psalm* cxli. 2.

evening-flower, *s.*

Bot. : Hesperantha, a genus of Cape Irids. It is so called because the flowers expand in the early evening.

evening-gun, *s.*

Mil. & Naut. : A gun fired at sunset, after which time the sentries challenge all strangers.

evening-hymn, evening-song, *s.* [EVEN-SONG.]

evening-primrose, *s.*

Bot. : The common Œnothera (*Œnothera biennis*). It is properly a North American plant, long cultivated in European gardens, which has become naturalised on river banks and other sandy places in England and other parts of Western Europe. It is so called, according to Prior, from its pale yellow colour, and its opening at sunset, as do various other species of the genus.

evening-star, *s.* Venus, during that portion of the year when she is visible in the evening; what the ancients called Hesperus or Vesper. [VENUS.]

"The amorous bird of night
Sung spousal, and bid haste the *evening-star.*"
Milton : P. L., viii. 519.

ēv'-en-lȳ, * ev-en-lye, *adv.* & *a.* [A.S. *evenlice.*]

A. *As adverb :*

1. In an even, smooth, or level manner or state; without roughness.

"A palish clearness, *evenly* and smoothly spread; not over thin and washy, but of a pretty solid consistence."—*Wotton.*

2. In an even or equal manner; equally, uniformly.

3. Without inclination towards either side; uniformly.

"The upper face of the sea is known to be level by nature, and *evenly* distant from the centre."—*Brerewood.*

4. Without favouring either side; impartially, fairly, justly.

"You serve a great and gracious master, and there is a most hopeful young prince: it behoves you to carry yourself wisely and *evenly* between them both."—*Bacon : Advice to Villiers.*

* 5. Directly, exactly.

"The stern that thaim the gat gan schawe,
Al til it com *euenlye* thar Crist was aboweu."
Metrical Homilies, p. 96.

* 6. Serenely; with evenness of mind or equanimity.

* **B.** *As adjective :*

1. Equal, alike, not different.

2. Impartial, fair.

"Prelatis *evinly* to tell his liegis."—*Acts James VI.* (1488), p. 210.

ēv'-en-nĕss, * ev-en-nes, * ev-en-nesse, *s.* [A.S. *efenniss.*]

1. The state or quality of being even, level, or smooth; freedom from irregularities or roughness.

2. Uniformity, regularity.

"The other most readily yieldeth to the revolutions of the celestial bodies, and the making them with that *evenness* and celerity is requisite to them all."—*Grew : Cosmologia Sacra.*

3. Freedom from inclination to either side.

"A crooked stick is not straightened, unless it be bent as far on the clear contrary side, that so it may settle itself at the length in a middle estate of *evenness* between both."—*Hooker.*

* 4. Impartiality, equal respect, justice.

"He sal deme the werld in *evennes.*"
Early Eng. Psalter, Ps. xcv. 13.

5. Calmness of mind, equanimity.

"Though he appeared to relish these blessings as much as any man, yet he bore the loss of them, when it happened, with great composure and *evenness* of mind."—*Atterbury.*

ĕ-vĕnt', *s.* [Lat. *eventus, eventum*, from *eventus*, pa. par. of *evenio* = to happen, to fall out: *e* = out, and *venio* = to come; Fr. *événement.*]

1. That which happens or falls out; an incident, an occurrence good or bad.

"Such kind of things or *events*, whether good or evil, as will certainly come to pass."—*Wilkins : Natural Religion*, bk. i., ch. ii.

2. The consequence or result of any action; the issue, conclusion, or upshot.

"Two spears from Meleager's hand were sent,
With equal force, but various in the *event.*"
Dryden : Meleager & Atalanta.

* 3. Fortune, fate.

"Full sad and dreadfull is that ship's *event.*"
Spenser : Teares of the Muses.

¶ (1) Crabb thus discriminates between *event, accident, incident, adventure*, and *occurrence :* "These terms are expressive of what passes in the world, which is the sole signification of the term *event ;* whilst to that of the other terms are annexed some accessory ideas: the *incident* is a personal *event ;* the *accident* an unpleasant *event ;* the *adventure* an extraordinary *event ;* the *occurrence* an ordinary or domestic *event :* the *event* in its ordinary and limited acceptation excludes the idea of chance; *accident* excludes that of design; the *incident, adventure*, and *occurrence*, are applicable in both cases. The *event* affects nations and communities as well as individuals; the *incident* and *adventure* affect particular individuals; the *accident* and *occurrence* affect persons or things particularly or generally, individually or collectively: the making of peace, the loss of a battle, or the death of a prince, are national *events ;* the forming a new acquaintance and the revival of an old one are *incidents* that have an interest for the parties concerned; an escape from shipwreck, an encounter with wild beasts or savages, are *adventures* which individuals are pleased to relate, and others to hear; a fire, the fall of a house, the breaking of a limb, are *accidents* or *occurrences ;* a robbery or the death of individuals are properly *occurrences* which afford subject for a newspaper, and excite an interest in the reader."

(2) He thus discriminates between *event, issue*, and *consequence :* "The *event* respects great undertakings; the *issue* of particular efforts: the *consequence* respects every thing which can produce a *consequence*. Hence we speak of the *event* of a war, the *issue* of a negociation, and the *consequences* of either." (*Crabb : Eng. Synon.*)

* **ĕ-vĕnt'** (1), *v.t.* & *i.* [Fr. *éventer* = to fan; Lat. *e* = out, and *ventus* = wind.] To fan, to cool.

"A loose and rorid vapour that is fit
T' *event* his searching beams."
Chapman : Hero & Leander, sest. iii.

* **ĕ-vĕnt′** (2), *v.i.* [Pref. *e* = out, and Eng. *vent* (*q.v.*).] To issue out, to break forth.

"O that thou saw'st my heart, or didst behold
The place from whence that scalding sigh *evented*."
B. Jonson: Case is Altered, v. 3.

* **ĕ-vĕn′-tĕr-āte,** *v.t.* [Lat. *eventeratus*, pa. par. of *eventero*: *e* = out, and *venter* = the belly; Fr. *éventrer*.] To disembowel; to rip open; to eviscerate.

"In a bear, which the hunters *eventerated*, or opened, I beheld the young ones, with all their parts distinct."
—*Browne: Vulgar Errours*, bk. iii., ch. vi.

ĕ-vĕnt′-fŭl, *a.* [Eng. *event*; *-full*.] Full of events or incidents; attended or followed by important changes or results.

"The interval between the sitting of Saturday and the sitting of Monday was anxious and *eventful*."—*Macaulay: Hist. Eng.*, ch. x.

* **ē-vĕn′-tĭ-lāte,** *v.t.* [Lat. *eventilatus*, pa. par. of *eventilo* = to fan, to winnow.] [VENTILATE.]

1. *Lit.*: To winnow, to fan, to sift.

2. *Fig.*: To examine, to discuss, to ventilate.

* **ē-vĕn-tĭ-lā′-tion,** *s.* [Lat. *eventilatus*, pa. par. of *eventilo*.]

1. *Lit.*: The act of winnowing, fanning, or sifting.

2. *Fig.*: Discussion, examination, debate.

ē-vĕn-trā′-tion, *s.* [Fr. *éventration*, *éventrer*, from Lat. *e* = out, and *venter*, genit. *ventris* = the belly.]

Surgery:

1. A tumour produced by the relaxation of the abdominal wall, and ultimately affecting a great part of the abdominal viscera.

2. A large wound in the abdomen, through which the intestines protrude.

ĕ-vĕn′-tu-al, *a.* [Lat. *eventu(s)* = an event; Eng. adj. suff. *-al*.]

1. Happening in consequence of any thing or act; consequential, resultant.

2. Final, conclusive, terminating, ultimate.

3. Happening or dependent upon events; contingent.

ĕ-vĕn-tu-ăl′-ĭ-tȳ, *s.* [Eng. *eventual*; *-ity*.]

Phrenol.: A protuberance on the middle of the forehead, which, were it lower on the face, would be between the eyes. It is below "comparison" and above "individuality." Those who have it large are said to be fond of history, to tend to make record of events, to love incidents and anecdotes. Individuality taking cognisance of objects whose names are nouns, eventuality does so of occurrences appropriately described by verbs.

ĕ-vĕn′-tu-al-lȳ, *adv.* [Eng. *eventual*; *-ly*.] In the event; in the course of events; in the consequence or result.

"By this fortunate principle we are *eventually* roused from that lethargic state."—*Cogan: Ethical Treatises; The Passions*, pt. i., ch. i.

ĕ-vĕn′-tu-āte, *v.i.* [Lat. *eventu(s)* = an event; Eng. suff. *-ate*.]

1. To issue or fall out as an event or consequence; to result.

2. To come to an issue or end; to terminate, to result.

* **ĕ-vĕn-tu-ā′-tion,** *s.* [Eng. *eventu(ate)*; *-ation*.] A falling out or resulting; a happening, a coming to pass.

ĕv-ĕr, *æf-re, *æv-ere, *eav-er, *ev-ere, *adv.* [A.S. *æfre*, related to A.S. *áwa* = Goth. *aiw* = ever; Lat. *ævum*; Gr. *αἰών* (*aiōn*) = an age.]

1. At all times; always.

"Heo is *euer* on and schal beon."—*Ancren Riwle*, p. 6.

2. At all times; continually.

"[I] *ever* followed min appetit."
Chaucer: C. T., 6,205.

3. At any time; at any period; on any occasion.

"Alle the scoth sawes
That Salomon seide *evere*." *P. Ploweman*, 5,628.

4. In any degree; to any extent.

5. A word of enforcement or emphasis; as, As soon as *ever* he had done so—*i.e.*, immediately after he had done so.

"That purse in your hand has a twin brother, as like him as *ever* he can look."—*Dryden: Spanish Friar*, ii. 2.

¶ (1) *Ever so*: To whatever extent or degree.

(2) *For ever*:

(*a*) Eternally; to perpetuity.

"This is my name for *ever*."—*Exodus* iii. 15.

(*b*) For an indefinite period; during life.

(*c*) It is frequently reduplicated for the sake of emphasis.

"The meeting points the fatal lock dissever
From the fair head, *for ever* and *for ever*."
Pope: Rape of the Lock, iii. 153, 154.

(3) *For ever and a day*: For ever, eternally. (*Colloq.*)

(4) *Ever among*: Ever and anon, now and then.

"And *ever among*,
A mayden song
Lullay, by by, lullay."
Carol of 15th century.

(5) *Ever and anon*: Now and then, at one time and another.

"And *ever and anon*, with rosy red,
The bashful blood her snowy cheeks did dye."
Spenser: F. Q., II ix. 41.

¶ (1) Ever is largely used in composition with the sense of *always*, *continually*: as, *Ever-active*, *ever-burning*, *ever-memorable*, *ever-new*, *ever-open*, *ever-waking*, *ever-wasting*, &c.

(2) It is also added to pronouns and adverbs, to give an indefinite force: as, *whoever*, *whatever*, *whomsoever*, *wherever*, *whithersoever*, &c.

* **ĕv′-ĕr,** * **ēav′-ĕr,** *a.* & *s.* [Fr. *ivraie* = the darnel, from *ivre* = intoxicated, so called from the intoxicating qualities of the darnel (q.v.).]

A. *As subst.*: (See Etym.).

B. *As adj.*: (See the compound).

ever-grass, *s.*

Bot.: *Lolium perenne.*

ĕv-ĕr-bŭb′-blĭng, *a.* [Eng. *ever*, and *bubbling*.] Bubbling up with perpetual murmur.

"Panting murmurs, still'd out of her breast,
That *everbubbling* spring." *Crashaw.*

* **ĕv-ĕr-dür′-ĭng,** *a.* [Eng. *ever*, and *during*.] Lasting or enduring for ever; eternal, unchanging.

"Heaven opened wide
Her *everduring* gates." *Milton: P. L.*, vii. 207.

* **ev-er-eft,** *adv.* [Eng. *ever*; *-eft*.] Afterwards, after.

"And *evereft* more alyve to ben."
Shoreham, p. 124.

* **ĕv′-ĕr-fĕrne,** *s.* [Eng. *ever* (?), and *fern*.]

Bot.: A fern, *Polypodium vulgare*. (*Gerard*; *Britten & Holland.*)

* **ĕv-ĕr-fĭred,** *a.* [Eng. *ever*, and *fired*.] Continually burning.

"Quench the guards of the *everfired* pole."
Shakesp.: Othello, ii. 1.

ĕv′-ĕr-glāde, *s.* [Eng. *ever*, and *glade*.] A low marshy tract of country, inundated with water and interspersed with patches or portions covered with high grass. (*American.*)

ĕv′-ĕr-greēn, *a.* & *s.* [Eng. *ever*, and *green*.]

A. *As adjective*:

1. *Lit.*: Always green; always retaining its verdure.

"The juice, when in greater plenty than can be exhaled by the sun, renders the plant *evergreen*."—*Arbuthnot: On Aliments.*

2. *Fig.*: Always young or fresh.

B. *As substantive*:

Bot. & Hort.: A plant "always green," that is, having leaves upon it all the year round. In the generality of cases the leaves last for more than one, but less than two years, falling in spring and autumn, after their successors have reached a state of high development. Examples, the Holly and the Laurel. In some instances, one set of leaves lasts for several years. Examples, some Coniferæ.

evergreen-beech, *s.*

Bot.: *Fagus betuloides.*

evergreen-cliver, *s.* [CLIVER.]

evergreen-oak, *s.*

Bot.: *Quercus Ilex.*

evergreen-thorn, *s.*

Bot.: *Cratægus Pyracantha.*

* **ev-er-ich,** * **æv-cælc,** * **ev-er-ilc,** * **ev-er-ilk,** * **ev-er-ych,** * **ev-er-yche,** *a.* [A.S. *æfer*, *æfre* = ever, and *ælc*, &c. = each.] Every, each.

"*Euerilc* bale,
And *euerile* wunder, and *euerile* wo."
Genesis & Exodus, 68.

ĕv-ĕr-lăst′-ĭng, * **ev-er-last-yng,** * **ev-er-last-ynge,** *a.*, *s.*, & *adv.* [Eng. *ever*, and *lasting*.]

A. *As adjective*:

I. *Ordinary Language*:

1. Lasting or enduring without end; perpetual, eternal.

"The joye of God, he sayth, is perdurable, that is to say, *everlasting*."—*Chaucer: Tale of Melibeus.*

2. Perpetual; continuing for an indefinite time.

"As their possession of the land is *everlasting*, so is the covenant, and they expired together."—*Bishop Taylor: Rule of Conscience*, bk. ii., ch. ii., rule 1.

3. Endless, continual, without intermission: as, *everlasting* disputes, *everlasting* arguments. (*Colloq.*)

II. *Botany*:

1. Not changing colour when dried. [EVERLASTING FLOWERS.]

2. Perennial. [EVERLASTING PEA.]

B. *As substantive*:

I. *Ordinary Language*:

1. Eternity.

"From *everlasting* to *everlasting* thou art God."—*Psalm* xc. 11.

2. (*With the def. article*): The Deity, the Eternal Being.

"O, that this too too solid flesh would melt, . . .
Or that the *Everlasting* had not fixed
His canon 'gainst self-slaughter."
Shakesp.: Hamlet, i. 2.

II. *Technically*:

1. *Bot.* (*Pl.*): Flowers generally belonging to the order Compositæ, the flowers of which retain their colour when dried. They are brought into requisition at Christmas, Easter, &c. They mostly belong to the genera Helichrysum, Helipterum, Antennaria, Gnaphalium, &c. (*Gardeners' Chronicle*, April 15, 1876.)

2. *Fabrics*: A woollen material for shoes, &c.

"A stuff by drapers most pseudonymously termed *everlasting*."—*Barham: Ingoldsby Legends; Jarvis' Wig.*

* **C.** *As adv.*: Everlastingly.

¶ (1) *Mountain everlasting*:

Bot.: The Mountain Cudweed, or Cat's ear, *Gnaphalium dioicum.*

(2) *Moor everlasting*:

Bot.: *Antennaria dioica.*

everlasting-flowers, *s. pl.* [EVERLASTING, B. II. 1.]

everlasting-pea, *s.*

Bot.: *Lathyrus latifolius*, so called because it is perennial. [EVERLASTING, A. II. 2.]

ĕv-ĕr-lăst′-ĭng-lȳ, *adv.* [Eng. *everlasting*; *-ly*.]

1. For ever, eternally, in perpetuity, perpetually.

"And sound Thy praises *everlastingly*."
Wordsworth: To the Supreme Being.

2. Continually, unceasingly, without intermission. (*Colloq.*)

ĕv-ĕr-last′-ĭng-nĕss, * **ev-er-last-yng-nesse,** *a.* [Eng. *everlasting*; *-ness*.] The quality or state of being everlasting; eternity.

"The Lord that dwelleth in *everlastingnesse*."—*Wycliffe: Isaiah* lvii. 15. (*Purvey.*)

ĕv′-ĕr-lĭv-ĭng, *a.* [Eng. *ever*, and *living*.]

1. Living without end; eternal; immortal; having eternal existence.

"In that he is man, he received light from the Father, as from the fountain of that *everlasting Deity*."—*Hooker: Eccles. Polity.*

2. Unceasing, continual, unintermitted.

"That most glorious house, that glistereth bright
With burning stars and *everliving* fires."
Spenser: F. Q., I. x. 50.

ĕv′-ĕr-möre, * **ev-er-mo,** * **ev-er-mare,** *adv.* [Eng. *ever*, and *more*.]

1. For ever; always, eternally, perpetually.

"Betere is tholien whyle sore, then mournen *evermore*." *Lyric Poems*, p. 29.

2. Continually, ever, at all times.

"And be for *evermore* beguiled."
Wordsworth: Affliction of Margaret.

ē-vĕr′-nĭ-a, *s.* [Gr. εὐερνής (*euernēs*) = sprouting, flourishing: εὖ (*eu*) = well, and ἔρνος (*ernos*) = a young sprout, shoot, or scion.]

Bot.: A genus of Lichens, order Parmeliaceæ (q.v.). *Evernia prunastri* is common on trees, but does not often produce fruit. It is said to be an astringent and a febrifuge. It can also be

used for dyeing. Formerly it was ground down with starch to make hair-powder, and it has been used as a substitute for gum in calico-printing. *E. vulpina*, the Ulfmossa (Wolf's cap) of the Swedes, is said by the common people to be poisonous to wolves, but the allegation is doubtful.

ē-vēr′-nic, *a.* [Eng., &c. *Evern(ia); -ic.*] Belonging to or in any way connected with the genus Evernia (q.v.).

evernic-acid, *s.*

Chem.: $C_{17}H_{16}O_7$. An acid contained in *Evernia prunastri.*

ē-vĕr-nī′-nic, *a.* [Mod. Lat. *evern(ia); -in* (*Chem.*), and suff. *-ic.*] For def. see the compound.

everninic-acid,

Chem.: $C_9H_{10}O_4$. Obtained by boiling Evernic acid with baryta. It crystallizes from hot water in needles, which melt at 157°, and is coloured violet by ferric chloride.

ē-vĕr-rĭc′-ụ-lŭm, *s.* [Lat. = a drag-net; *everro* = to sweep out.]

Surg.: An instrument somewhat resembling a spoon, designed to clear the bladder from fragments of calculi, after the operation of lithotomy.

* **ĕ-vĕr′se,** *v.t.* [Lat. *eversus*, pa. par. of *everto* = to overthrow: *e* = out, and *verto* = to turn.] To overthrow, to overturn, to upset.

"The foundation of this principle is totally *eversed* by the ingenious commentator upon immaterial beings."—*Glanvill: Scepsis Scientifica*, ch. iv.

* **ĕ-vĕr′-sion,** *s.* [Lat. *eversio*, from *eversus*, pa. par. of *everto.*] The act of overthrowing, overturning, or upsetting.

"Supposing overturnings of their old errour to be the *eversion* of their well-established governments."—*Bp. Taylor: Cases of Conscience.*

¶ *Eversion of the eyelids:* [ECTROPIUM].

* **ĕ-vĕr′-sīve,** *a.* [Lat. *evers(us)*, pa. par. of *everto;* Eng. adj. suff. *-ive.*] Tending or designed to overthrow; subversive.

"A maxim . . . *eversive* of all justice and morality."—*Dr. Geddes.* (*Ogilvie.*)

ĕ-vĕrt′, *v.t.* [Lat. *everto* = to overthrow.]

1. To overthrow, to upset.

"A process is valid, if the jurisdiction of the judge is not yet *everted* and overthrown."—*Ayliffe: Parergon.*

2. To turn inside out; to turn outwards.

ĕv′-ẹ-rў, * **æv-er-æle,** * **æv-er-elche,** * **ev-er-ech,** * **ev-er-eich,** * **ev-reche,** * **ev-er-ilc,** * **ev-er-ilk,** * **ev-ir-ich,** * **ev-ir-yche,** * **ev-yr-iche,** * **ev-ir-ilk,** * **ev-er-ych,** * **ev-er-uche,** * **ev-er-ulk,** *a.* [Lit. = every each; A.S. *æfre* = ever, and *ælc* = each.]

1. Each of a number or collection; all of the parts which constitute a whole considered singly.

"He wolde thresh, and therto dike and delve,
For Cristes sake for *every* poure wight."
Chaucer: C. T. (Prol.), 515.

* 2. Formerly it was sometimes used absolutely.

"The virtue and force of *every* of these three is shrewdly allayed."—*Hammond: Fundamentals.*

3. Each.

"The king made this ordinance, that *every* twelve years there should be set forth two ships."—*Bacon.*

¶ *Every now and then:* At short intervals; with short intermissions.

ĕv′-ẹ-rў-bŏd-ў, *s.* [Eng. *every*, and *body.*] Every person, every one.

"*Everybody* affected to be for it; and *everybody* was really against it."—*Macaulay: Hist. Eng.*, ch. xxiii.

ĕv′-ẹ-rў-dāy, *a.* & *adv.* [Eng. *every*, and *day.*]

A. *As adj.:* To be met with, used, or found at any time; common, ordinary, usual.

"This was no *everyday* writer."—*Pope*, in *Johnson's Life of Akenside.*

B. *As adv.:* On each or every day; always, continually.

ĕv′-ẹ-rў-thĭng, *s.* [Eng. *every*, and *thing.*]

1. One and all of the things making up a whole.

2. Of the highest importance.

"For, in the estimation of the greater part of that brilliant crowd, nations were nothing and princes *everything.*"—*Macaulay: Hist. Eng.*, ch. xxv.

ĕv′-ẹ-rў-whêre, * **ev-er-i-hwar,** * **eav-er-i-hwer,** *adv.* [Eng. *ever* (A.S. *æfre*); Mid. Eng. *ihwar* (A.S. *gehwær*) = everywhere.] In every place, in all places.

* **ēves′,** *s.* [EAVES.]

* **ēves′-drŏp,** *v.i.* & *t.* [Eng. *eves* = eaves, and *drop.*]

A. *Intrans.:* To listen to or try to catch the conversation of others.

B. *Trans.:* To try to catch the conversation or words of.

"'Tis not to listen at the doors of parliament, or to *evesdrop* the council-chamber."—*Abp. Sancroft: Serm.*, p. 155.

* **ēves′-drŏp-pĕr,** *s.* [Eng. *evesdrop; -er.*] One who tries to catch the conversation or words of others, a listener.

"What makes you listen there? Get farther off; I preach not to thee, thou wicked *evesdropper.*"—*Dryden: Spanish Friar*, ii. 3.

* **ĕ-vĕs′-tĭ-gāte,** *v.t.* [Lat. *evestigo*, from *e* = out, *vestigo* = to trace; *vestigium* = a foot-step.] To investigate, to search out.

* **ĕv′-ĕt,** *s.* [EFT, *s.*]

* **ē-vī′-brāte,** *v.i.* [Lat. *evibratus*, pa. par. of *evibro* = to set in motion.] To vibrate, to shake. [VIBRATE.]

ē-vĭct′, *v.t.* [Lat. *evictus*, pa. par. of *evinco* = to conquer, to overcome, to demonstrate: *e* = out, fully, and *vinco* = to conquer.]

* 1. To prove, to evince, to demonstrate.

"This nervous fluid has never been discovered in live animals by the senses, however assisted; nor its necessity *evicted* by any cogent experiment."—*Cheyne.*

* 2. To take away or recover by process of law.

"His lands were *evicted* from him."—*King James.*

3. To dispossess of by legal process; to expel or eject from lands or tenements by law.

"The law of England would speedily *evict* them out of their possession, and therefore they held it the best policy to cast off the yoke of English law."—*Davies: On Ireland.*

ē-vĭc′-tion, *s.* [Lat. *evictio;* Fr. *éviction*, from Lat. *evictus*, pa. par. of *evinco.*]

* **I.** *Ord. Lang.:* Proof, evidence, demonstration, conclusive testimony.

"A plurality of voices carries the question in all our debates, but rather as an expedient for peace than an *eviction* of the right."—*L'Estrange.*

II. *Law:* The act of dispossessing by the course of the law; an expelling from lands or tenements by legal proceedings; an ejectment.

ĕv′-ĭ-dẹnçe, *s.* [Fr., from Lat. *evidentia*, from *evidens* = visible, evident; Sp. & Port. *evidencia;* Ital. *evidenza.*] [EVIDENT.]

I. *Ordinary Language:*

1. Proof, especially that given in a court of law.

2. The person giving testimony, on oath or by solemn affirmation, in a court of law.

II. *Technically:*

1. *Logic, &c.:* That which makes truth evident, or renders it evident to the mind that it is truth. It is generally limited to the proof of propositions as distinguished from axioms or intuitions. Evidence is of two kinds, demonstrative and probable. Demonstrative evidence is of such a character that no person of competent intellect can fail to see that the conclusion is necessarily involved in the premises. Mathematics rests on demonstrative evidence. All the propositions of Euclid are simply deductions from the definitions, axioms being assumed and postulates granted. But in every matter involving the establishment of a concrete fact bearing on human conduct, demonstrative evidence is not obtainable, and the mind must content itself with probable evidence. Even in mathematics the premises are not concrete facts but abstract hypotheses. Probable evidence is as if one held a delicate balance in the hand, casting into one scale every atom of evidence making for a proposition, and into the other all that could be adduced against it. According as the one or the other scale preponderates the proposition is accepted or rejected. Probable evidence may be of all conceivable degrees, from the faintest presumption to almost perfect certainty. For a treatment of the subject, see the Introduction to Butler's *Analogy* and J. S. Mill's *Logic.*

2. *Law:* Proof, either written or unwritten, of allegations in issue between parties. The following are the leading rules of procedure. (1) The sole object and end of evidence being to ascertain the several disputed points or facts in issue, no irrelevant evidence should be admitted. (2) The point in issue is to be proved by the party who asserts the affirmative. (3) Hearsay evidence is not admitted. Legal evidence is sometimes divided into direct and circumstantial. In courts of law parole evidence, that is, evidence by word of mouth, is that which is adopted, while in investigations in equity written evidence by affidavit is required. Another division of evidence is into primary and secondary. The production of a letter is primary evidence; the effort to prove what the contents of a lost document were is secondary evidence. (*Wharton.*)

3. *Apologetics:* The evidences for the genuineness and authenticity of Scripture are external, internal, and collateral. The external evidences are those which tend to prove, on the testimony of other writers, that the books were written by the persons to whom they are attributed. The internal evidence is the evidence afforded by reading the books themselves, and noting to what extent their style, subject-matter, and moral and spiritual tone afford evidence in their own favour. The collateral evidences are those brought from various sources to supplement the other two.

¶ Crabb thus discriminates between *evidence, proof,* and *testimony:* "The *evidence* is whatever makes *evident;* the *testimony* is that which is derived from an individual—namely, *testis*, the witness. Where the *evidence* of our own senses concurs with the *testimony* of others we can have no grounds for withholding our assent to the truth of an assertion; but when these are at variance, it may be prudent to pause. The *evidence* may comprehend the *testimony* of many; the *testimony* is confined to the *evidence* of one. . . . The *evidence* serves to inform and illustrate; the *testimony* serves to confirm and corroborate: we may give *evidence* exclusively with regard to things; but we bear *testimony* with regard to persons. . . . The *evidence* and *proof* are both signs of something existing: the *evidence* is an evident sign; the *proof* is positive: the *evidence* appeals to the understanding; the *proof* to the senses: the *evidence* produces conviction or a moral certainty; the *proof* produces satisfaction or a physical certainty. . . . The *evidence* is applied to that which is moral or intellectual; the *proof* is employed mostly for facts or physical objects. . . . The *evidence* is applied to that which is moral or intellectual; the *proof* is employed mostly for facts or physical objects. . . . The *evidence* may be internal, or lie in the thing itself; the *proof* is always external." (*Crabb: Eng. Synon.*)

ĕv′-ĭ-dẹnçe, *v.t.* [EVIDENCE, *s.*]

1. To make evident, to show, to disclose, to discover.

"Although the same truths be elicited and explicated by the contemplation of animals, yet they are more clearly *evidenced* in the contemplation of man."—*Hale: Origin of Mankind.*

2. To prove, to demonstrate, to evince, to make plain or clear.

"To *evidence* this let us consider the judge in the three great qualifications of wisdom, justice, and power."—*Glanvill: Serm.* viii.

ĕv′-ĭ-dẹn-çĕr, *s.* [Eng. *evidenc(e); -er.*] A witness; one who gives evidence.

"To restore him to the state of an *evidencer.*"—*North: Examen*, p. 259.

ĕv′-ĭ-dẹnt, * **ev-y-dent,** *a.* & *s.* [Fr., from Lat. *evidens*, pr. par. of *evideo* = to see clearly: *e* = out, fully, and *video* = to see; Sp., Port., and Ital. *evidente.*]

A. *As adjective:*

1. Open or plain to the sight; visible.

2. Open, plain, or clear to the mental eye manifest, obvious.

"It is *evident*, in the general frame of nature, that things most manifest unto sense have proved obscure unto the understanding."—*Browne: Vulgar Errours.*

* 3. Conclusive.

"Render to me some corporal sign about her
More *evident* than this."
Shakesp.: Cymbeline, ii. 4.

B. *As substantive:*

Scots Law: That which proves or corroborates anything; specifically, a writ or title-deed by which property is proved. In this sense generally used in the plural (evidents).

ĕv-ĭ-dĕn′-tial (tial as shạl), *a.* [Eng. *evident; -ial.*] Affording evidence or proof; proving clearly or conclusively.

"If it might be allowed me, I would fain distinguish all miracles into providential and *evidential* ones. Those should be *evidential* ones, which God enables men to work in order to gain belief."—*Fleetwood: Essay on Miracles*, p. 229.

ĕv-ĭ-dĕn′-tial-lȳ (tial as shal), *adv.* [Eng. *evidential ; -ly.*] In an evidential manner.

ĕv′-ĭ-dent-lȳ, *adv.* [Eng. *evident ; -ly.*]

1. In a plain, evident, or visible manner ; visibly.

2. Clearly, manifestly, obviously, undeniably.

"There was at first much murmuring ; but his resolution was so *evidently* just that all governments but one speedily acquiesced."—*Macaulay : Hist. Eng.*, ch. ix.

ĕv′-ĭ-dent-nĕss, *s.* [Eng. *evident ; -ness.*] The quality or state of being evident ; clearness, obviousness.

ĕv′-ĭ-dents, *s. pl.* [Evident, B.]

ĕv′-ĭ-dĭ-ble, *a.* [Eng. *evid(ence) ; -ible.*] Capable of bearing evidence.

"By the othes of divers *evidible* witnesses."—*Yorkshire Diaries* (1647), p. 21.

* **ē-vĭġ-ĭl-ā′-tion,** *s.* [Lat. *evigilatio,* from *evigilatum,* sup. of *evigilo* = to watch : *e* = out, fully, and *vigilo* = to watch ; *vigil* = watchful, wakeful.] A waking, a watching.

"The *evigilation* of the animal powers, when Adam awoke."—*Biblioth. Biblica* (Oxf. 1720), i. 157.

ē′-vĭl, * e-vel, * e-velle, * e-vyll, * e-vill, * i-fel, * i-vel, * y-vel, *a., adv., & s.* [A.S. *yfel ;* cogn. with Dut. *euvel ;* O. H. Ger. *upil ;* M. H. Ger. *ubel ;* Ger. *übel.*]

A. *As adjective :*

I. *Of persons or animals :*

1. Having bad qualities of any kind ; not good ; wicked.

2. Mischievous, cruel, ravenous.

"An *evil* beast hath devoured him."—*Gen.* xxxvii. 33.

3. Morally bad, depraved.

"An *eyyll* man oute of hys *evell* treasure bryngeth forth *evell* thynges."—*Matt.* x. 11. (*Bible,* 1551.)

II. *Of things :*

1. Wicked, bad, corrupt.

"Is thine eye *evil* because I am good ?"—*Matt.* xx. 15.

2. Shameful, disgraceful.

"He hath brought up an *evil* name upon a virgin."—*Deut.* xxii. 14.

3. Unhappy, miserable, sad, unfortunate, unpropitious, unlucky.

"The people heard *evil* tidings."—*Exod.* xxxiii. 4.

4. Bad, wrong ; producing unfortunate results.

"Thrughe *evelle* counseille was slayne fulle snelle."
Robert of Gloucester, p. 593.

5. Miserable, unfortunate.

"Few and *evil* have the days of my life been."—*Genesis* xlvii. 9.

* **B.** *As adverb :*

1. Not well ; ill, badly.

"How *evil* it beseems thee !"
Shakesp. : 3 Henry VI., iv. 7.

2. In a wicked, corrupt, or depraved manner.

3. Unfortunately, unluckily, miserably.

"It went *evil* with his house.'—1 *Chron.* vii. 23.

4. Unkindly, cruelly.

"The Egyptians *evil* entreated us and afflicted us."—*Deut.* xxvi. 6.

5. With reproach, slander, or contumely.

"Why am I *evil* spoken of ?"—1 *Cor.* x. 30.

¶ See also the compounds.

C. *As substantive :*

1. Anything which injures, displeases, or causes pain or suffering.

"We must do good against *evil.*"
Shakesp. : All's Well, ii. 5.

2. Misfortune, calamity, ill.

"That I may bear my *evils* alone."
Shakesp. : Twelfth Night, ii. 1.

3. Depravity or corruption of heart ; malignity ; a wicked, depraved, or corrupt disposition.

"The heart of the sons of men is full of *evil.*"—*Eccles.* ix. 3.

4. The negation or contrary of good.

"Farewell, remorse ! all good to me is lost,
Evil, be thou my good." *Milton : P. L.,* iv. 110.

5. A malady or disease ; as, the king's *evil.*

"What's the disease he means ?
'Tis called the *evil.*" *Shakesp. : Macbeth,* iv. 3.

* 6. A bad quality, an imperfection, a defect.

"The principal *evils* that he laid to the charge of women."—*Shakesp. : As You Like It,* iii. 2.

¶ (1) Crabb thus discriminates between *evil, harm,* and *misfortune :* "*Evil* in its limited application is taken for *evils* of the greatest magnitude ; it is that which is *evil* without any mitigation or qualification of circumstances. The *misfortune* is a minor *evil ;* it depends upon the opinion and circumstances of the individual ; what is a *misfortune* in one respect may be the contrary in another. In one respect, therefore, the *misfortune* is but a partial *evil :* of *evil* it is likewise observable, that it has no respect to the sufferer as a moral agent ; but *misfortune* is used in regard to such things as are controllable or otherwise by human foresight. The *evil* which befalls a man is opposed only to the good which he in general experiences ; but the *misfortune* is opposed to the good fortune or the prudence of the individual. Sickness is an *evil,* let it be endured or caused by whatever circumstances it may ; it is a *misfortune* for an individual to come in the way of having this *evil* brought on himself : his own relative condition in the scale of being is here referred to. The *harm* and *mischief* are species of minor *evils ;* the former of which is much less specific than the latter, both in the nature and the cause of the *evil.* A person takes *harm* from circumstances that are not known ; the *mischief* is done to him from some positive and immediate circumstance. . . . *Evil* and *misfortune* respect persons only as the objects : *harm* and *mischief* are said of inanimate things as the object." (*Crabb : Eng. Synon.*)

(2) For the difference between *evil* and *bad,* see Bad.

¶ Obvious compounds : *Evil-affected* (*Acts* xiv. 2) ; *evil-boding, evil-favoured* (*Bacon*), with its derivative *evil-favouredness* (*Deut.* xvii. i.) ; *evil-minded* (*Dryden*) ; *evil-omened, evil-starred* (*Tennyson : Locksley Hall,* 157), &c.

* **evil-eyed,** *a.* Malicious ; looking with an evil eye, or a feeling of jealousy, hatred, or bad design.

"Nor can you rationally hope to keep your peace any longer, than whilst the *evil-eyed* factions want power to break it."—*Dean Pierce : Sermons* (May 29, 1661), p. 35.

* **evil-willer,** *s.* An evil-disposed or malevolent person.

"Oure comoune enimyis and *evill-willeris.*"—*Bond : To Bothwell,* in *Keith's Hist.,* p. 381.

* **evil-willy, * evil-willie,** *a.* Ill-disposed, malevolent.

ē-vĭl-dô′-ĕr, *s.* [Eng. *evil,* and *doer.*] One who acts wickedly or against the law ; a wrong-doer, a malefactor.

"Whereas they speak evil against you as *evildoers,* they may by your good works glorify God."—1 *Peter* ii. 12.

* **ē′-vĭl-lȳ,** *adv.* [Eng. *evil ; -ly.*] In an evil manner ; not well.

"Wonder of good deeds *evilly* bestow'd."
Shakesp. : Timon, iv. 3.

* **ē′-vĭl-nĕss, * e-vil-nesse,** *s.* [Eng. *evil ; -ness.*] The quality or state of being evil ; badness, wickedness, viciousness.

"The moral goodness and congruity, or *evilness,* unfitness, and unseasonableness of moral or natural actions, falls not within the verge of a brutal faculty."—*Hale : Origin of Mankind,* ch. ii.

ē-vĭl-spēak′-ĭng, *s.* [Eng. *evil,* and *speaking.*] The act or practice of speaking ill of others ; slander, calumny, defamation.

"Wherefore laying aside all malice and all guile, and hypocrisies and envies, and all *evilspeakings.*"—1 *Peter* ii. 1.

ē-vĭl-wĭsh′-ĭng, *a.* [Eng. *evil,* and *wishing.*] Wishing ill or harm to ; having no good will ; ill-disposed ; evil-minded.

"They heard of this sudden going out, in a country full of *evilwishing* minds towards him."—*Sidney.*

ē-vĭl-wŏr′-kĕr, *s.* [Eng. *evil,* and *worker.*] One who works ill or harm to others ; an evil-doer.

"Beware of dogs, beware of *evilworkers.*"—*Philippians* iii. 2.

ĕ-vĭn′çe, *v.t. & i.* [Lat. *evinco* = to overcome : *e* = out, fully, and *vinco* = to conquer ; Ital. *evincere.*] [Evict.]

A. *Transitive :*

* 1. To overcome, to conquer.

"Error by his own arms is best *evinced.*"
Milton : P. R., iv. 235.

2. To prove beyond a doubt ; to demonstrate.

"Tradition then is disallowed
When not *evinced* by Scripture to be true."
Dryden : Hind & Panther, ii. 190.

3. To manifest, to show, to exhibit.

"When men *evince* a disposition to defer to the opinions of guides selected with care and discretion."—*Sir G. C. Lewis : Authority in Matter of History.*

* **B.** *Intrans. :* To prove ; to furnish proof.

"The accuser complains, the witness *evinceth,* the judge sentences."—*Bp. Hall : Cases of Conscience.*

¶ For the difference between to *evince* and to *prove,* see Prove.

* **ĕ-vĭn′çe-ment,** *s.* [Eng. *evince ; -ment.*] The act of evincing, demonstrating, or proving.

"The *evincement* thereof may give rise to many trials."—*Boyle : Works,* ii. 499.

* **ĕ-vĭn′-çĭ-ble,** *a.* [Eng. *evinc(e) ; -able.*] That may or can be proved or demonstrated ; demonstrable ; capable of proof.

"Implanted instincts in brutes are in themselves highly reasonable and useful to their ends, and *evincible* by true reason to be such."—*Hale : Origin of Mankind,* p. 62.

* **ĕ-vĭn′-çĭ-blȳ,** *adv.* [Eng. *evincib(le) ; -ly.*] In a manner to prove or force conviction.

* **ĕ-vĭn′-çĭve,** *a.* [Eng. *evinc(e) ; -ive.*] Tending or calculated to prove or demonstrate.

* **ē′-vĭr-āte,** *v.t.* [Lat. *eviratus,* pa. par. of *eviro : e* = out, away, and *vir* = a man.] To emasculate ; to deprive of manhood.

"Not to speak of Origen and some others that have voluntarily *evirated* themselves."—*Bishop Hall : Of Christian Moderation,* § 4.

* **ē′-vĭr-ate,** *a.* [Lat. *eviratus.*] Emasculated ; castrated.

"A verie *evirate* eunuch."—*P. Holland : Ammianus Marcellinus,* p. 221.

* **ē-vĭr-ā′-tion,** *s.* [Lat. *eviratio,* from *eviratus,* pa. par. of *eviro.*] The act of castrating or emasculating ; castration.

"They had saved the children of Greeks from *eviration.*"—*P. Holland : Plutarch,* p. 1,094.

ĕ-vĭs′-çĕr-āte, *v.t.* [Lat. *evisceratus,* pa. par. of *eviscero : e* = out, away, and *viscera* = the bowels.]

1. *Lit. :* To disembowel ; to take or draw out the entrails of.

"He will *eviscerate* himself like a spider."—*Burton : Anat. of Melancholy,* p. 125.

* 2. *Fig. :* To draw out of ; to clear, to free.

"The philosophers who . . . quietly *eviscerate* the problem of its difficulty."—*Sir W. Hamilton.*

ĕ-vĭs-cĕr-ā′-tion, *s.* [Lat. *evisceratus,* pa. par. of *eviscero.*] The act or process of eviscerating or disembowelling.

* **ĕv′-ĭt-a-ble,** *a.* [Lat. *evitabilis,* from *evito* = to avoid : *e* = out, away, and *vito* = to avoid.] That may or can be avoided, shunned, or escaped ; avoidable.

"Of two such euils, being not both *evitable,* the choice of the less is not euill."—*Hooker : Eccles. Polity,* bk. v., § 9.

* **ĕv′-ĭ-tāte,** *v.t.* [Lat. *evitatus,* pa. par. of *evito* = to avoid.] To avoid, to escape, to shun.

"Therein she doth *evitate* and shun
A thousand irreligious cursed hours,
Which forced marriage would have brought upon her." *Shakesp. : Merry Wives,* v. 5.

* **ĕv-ĭ-tā′-tion,** *s.* [Lat. *evitatio,* from *evito* = to avoid.] The act of avoiding, escaping, or shunning.

"In all bodies there is an appetite of union, and *evitation* of solution of continuity."—*Bacon.*

* **ē-vī′te,** *v.t.* [Lat. *evito.*] To avoid, to escape, to shun.

"The terrours are no way to be *evited.*"—*Lord Pres. Forbes : Refl. on Incred.* (1750), p. 81.

* **ē-vĭ-tĕr′-nal, * e-vi-ter-nall,** *a.* [Lat. *æviternus,* from *ævum* = age.] [Eternal.] Eternal ; of an indefinitely long duration.

* **ē-vĭ-tĕr′-nal-lȳ,** *adv* [Eng. *eviternal ; -ly.*] Eternally.

"The Godhead is *eviternally* united to them both."—*Bp. Hall : Passion Sermon* (1609).

* **ē-vĭ-tĕr′-nĭ-tȳ,** *s.* [Low Lat. *æviternitas,* from Lat. *æviternus.*] Enduring indefinitely long ; eternity.

"There shall we indissolubly . . . passe an *eviternity* of blisse."—*Bp. Hall : Invisible World.*

ĕ-vĭt′-tāte, *a.* [Lat. *e,* and *vittatus*]. [Vittate.]

Bot. : Without vittæ (q.v.)

ĕv′-ô-cāte, *v.t.* [Lat. *evocatus,* pa. par. of *evoco* = to call out : *e* = out, and *voco* = to call.] To call out or forth.

"He [Saul] had already shown sufficient credulity, in thinking there was any efficacy in magical operations to *evocate* the dead."—*Stackhouse : Hist. of the Bible,* bk. v., ch. iii.

* **ĕv-ô-cā′-tion,** *s.* [Lat. *evocatio,* from *evocatus,* pa. par. of *evoco ;* Fr. *évocation.*]

1. The act of calling out or forth, as from concealment.

"Would truth dispense, we could be content with Plato, that knowledge were but remembrance, that intellectual acquisition were but reminiscential evocation."—*Browne : Vulgar Errours* (Pref.).

2. A calling or summoning from one tribunal to another.

***ĕv´-ō-cā-tŏr,** *s.* [Lat., from *evocatus*, pa. par. of *evoco*.] One who evokes or calls forth.

ĕ-vō´ke, *v.t.* [Lat. *evoco*: *e* = out, and *voco* = to call; *vox* = a voice; Fr. *évoquer*; Sp. *evocar*; Ital. *evocare*.]

1. *Ord. Lang.*: To call out, to summon forth.

"The only business and use of this character, is to open the subject in a long prologue, to *evoke* the devil, and summon the court."—*Warton: Hist. of Eng. Poetry*, ii. 326.

*2. *Law*: To remove from one tribunal to another.

"The cause was *evoked* to Rome."—*Hume.* (*Webster.*)

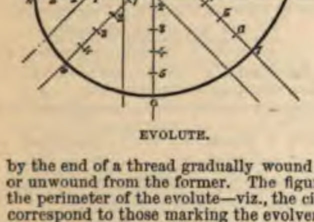
***ĕv-ō-lăt´-ĭc, * ĕv-ō-lăt´-ĭc-al,** *a.* [Lat. *evolatum*, sup. of *evolo* = to fly away: *e* = out, and *volo* = to fly.] Apt to fly away.

***ĕv-ō-lā´-tion,** *s.* [Lat. *evolatum*, sup. of *evolo* = to fly away.] The act of flying away.

"Upon the wings of this faith is the soul ready to mount up towards that heaven which is open to receive it, and in that act of *evolation* puts itself into the hands of those blessed angels."—*Bp. Hall: The Christian*, § 13.

ē´-vō-lûte, *s.* [Lat. *evolutus*, pa. par. of *evolvo* = to unroll: *e* = out, and *volvo* = to roll.]

Geom.: A curve from which another curve, called the involute or evolvent, is described



EVOLUTE.

by the end of a thread gradually wound upon or unwound from the former. The figures on the perimeter of the evolute—viz., the circle—correspond to those marking the evolvent.

ē-vō-lû´-tĭon, *s.* [Lat. *evolutio* = an unrolling, from *evolutus*, pa. par. of *evolvo* = to unroll; Fr. *évolution*; Sp. *evolucion*; Ital. *evoluzione*.]

I. *Ordinary Language*:

1. *Literally*:

(1) The act of unrolling or unfolding.

"The spontaneous coagulation of the little saline bodies was preceded by almost innumerable *evolutions*."—*Boyle.*

(2) The series of things unrolled or unfolded.

"The whole *evolution* of ages, from everlasting to everlasting."—*More: Divine Dialogues.*

2. *Figuratively*:

(1) An unravelling or development: as, the *evolution* of a plot.

(2) A change, an alteration.

"All the fashionable *evolutions* of opinion."—*Burke: To the Sheriffs of Bristol.*

II. *Technically*:

1. *Astron. & Geol.*: The development of this world and of the solar system, if not of all stellar systems, from a fine mist or nebula. Prof. Huxley says, "Nor is the value of the doctrine of evolution to the philosophic thinker diminished by the fact that it applies the same method to the living and the non-living world, and embraces in one stupendous analogy the growth of a solar system from molecular chaos, the shaping of the earth from the nebulous cubhood of its youth, through innumerable changes and immeasurable ages to the present form, and the development of a living being from the shapeless mass of protoplasm we term a germ." [2.] (*Prof. Huxley: Anniversary Address, Quar. Jour. Geol. Soc.*, xxv. (1869), p. xlvii.)

2. *Biology*:

(1) The same as EPIGENESIS (q.v.).

(2) The development hypothesis, or theory (q.v.). In its extreme form it traces both the animal and vegetable kingdom to one very low form of life, consisting of a minute cell, and supposes this cell produced by or from inorganic matter by some occult process which used to be formerly called spontaneous generation. Of this advanced school, Professor Haeckel may be taken as the representative. With a more moderate school of thought the great name of Darwin is associated. He never withdrew, even from the last edition of his *Origin of Species*, the sentence in which he intimates his belief that life may have "been originally breathed by the Creator into a few forms or into one." A living being of very simple and low organization once obtained, all animals and plants were evolved or developed from it by the operation of natural laws. (For the process, see DARWINISM.) Some small approach to the physical structure of man is supposed to be traceable in the humble and shell-less molluscs called Ascidians, whence man's line of ancestry ran through the lower Vertebratæ, the Monotrematous Mammals, other orders of the class, and finally the Anthropoid Apes. In this view both Darwin and Haeckel essentially agree. (See Darwin's *Descent of Man*, and Haeckel's *Evolution of Man*.) In the long series of evolutions, the continual tendency was for the simple to develop into the complex, or for an organ which at first had several functions to fulfil to become specialized. The more generalized forms are looked for in the older rocks, whilst as more and more recent strata are examined, the organisms met with are those highly specialized. Evolution prescribes no limits to the perfection of bodily and mental organization which the human race may ultimately reach.

"Still less is there any necessary antagonism between either of these doctrines and that of *Evolution*, which embraces all that is sound in both Catastrophism and Uniformitarianism."—*Prof. Huxley: Anniversary Address, Quar. Jour. Geol. Soc.*, xxv., p. xlvii.

3. *Geom.*: The opening or unfolding of a curve, and making it describe an evolvent.

"The equable *evolution* of the periphery of a circle, or any other curve, is such a gradual approach of the circumference to rectitude, as that all its parts do meet together, and equally evolve or unbend; so that the same line becomes successively a less arch of a reciprocally greater circle, till at length they turn into a straight line."—*Harris.*

4. *Math.*: The extraction of roots from any given power; the reverse of involution (q.v.).

5. *Mil.*: The changes of position, form of drawing-up, &c., by which the disposition of troops is changed according to the necessities of defence or attack.

ē-vō-lû´-tion-al, *a.* [Eng. *evolution*; *-al.*] The same as EVOLUTIONARY (q.v.).

ē-vō-lû´-tion-ar-ȳ, *a.* [Eng. *evolution*; *-ary.*]

Biol.: Produced by or in any way pertaining to evolution.

"Constituting a break in the *evolutionary* chain."—*Athenæum*, March 4, 1882.

ē-vō-lû´-tion-ĭsm, *s.* [Eng. *evolution*; *-ism.*] The theory or doctrine of evolution.

"The extreme *evolutionism* which . . . traces all existence back to a lifeless atom or germ."—*Brit. Quar. Review*, October 1881, p. 507.

¶ The term was introduced by Prof. Huxley in his Presidential Address to the Geological Society in 1869. Along with it he introduced also the terms Catastrophism and Uniformitarianism, the three words being designed to discriminate the three chief schools of geological thought. (*Quar. Jour. Geol. Soc.*, vol. xxv., p. xxxix.)

ē-vō-lû´-tion-ĭst, *s.* [Eng. *evolution*; *-ist.*] One holding the doctrine of evolution, as distinguished from that of uniformity and that of successive catastrophes.

"Collated with the results of other *evolutionists* elsewhere."—*Athenæum*, March 4, 1882.

ē-vŏl´ve, *v.t.* & *i.* [Lat. *evolvo* = to unroll: *e* = out, and *volvo* = to roll, to fold.]

A. *Transitive*:

* I. *Literally*:

1. To unfold, to unroll.

"They expand and *evolve* themselves into more distinction and evidence of themselves."—*Hale: Origin of Mankind*, p. 63.

2. To throw or send out; to emit, to diffuse.

II. *Figuratively*:

1. To follow through intricacies and disclose.

"There needs but to *evolve* the Philosopher's idea."—*Hurd: Universal Poetry.*

2. To develop; to bring to maturity.

B. *Intrans.*: To become open, disclosed, or diffused; to spread.

"Ambrosial odour
Does round the air *evolving* scents diffuse."
Prior: Solomon, iii. 711.

ē-vŏlved´, *pa. par.* & *a.* [EVOLVE.]

1. *Ord. Lang.*: (See the verb).

2. *Bot.*: Unfolded.

***ē-vŏl´ve-ment,** *s.* [Eng. *evolve*; *-ment.*] The act or process of evolving; the state of being evolved; evolution.

ē-vŏl´-vent, *s.* [Lat. *evolvens*, pa. par. of *evolvo* = to unroll.]

Geom.: The involute of a curve. [INVOLUTE.]

ē-vŏl´-vĕr, *s.* [Eng. *evolv(e)*; *-er.*] One who or that which evolves.

ē-vŏl´-vu-lŭs, *s.* [A dimin. word from Lat. *evolvo* = to roll out—*i.e.*, not twining, as opposed to Convolvulus, which twines.]

Bot.: A genus of Convolvulaceæ. It has entire, nearly sessile leaves, and small flowers. About sixty species are known, chiefly from tropical America. Several have been introduced into Britain.

***ē-vŏm´-ĭt, * e-vom-et,** *v.t.* [Lat. *evomitus*, pa. par. of *evomo* = to vomit out: *e* = out, and *vomo* = to vomit.] To emit, to reject.

"Vnsaverye morsels *evometed* for Christ."—*Bale: Image*, pt. ii. (Pref.)

***ē-vŏm-ĭ-tā´-tion,** *s.* [Eng. *evomit*; *-ation.*] The act of vomiting out or forth.

"By eructation, or expiration, or *evomitation*."—*Swift: Tale of a Tub*, § 4.

***ē-vō-mĭ´-tion,** *s.* [Lat. *evomitus*, pa. par. of *evomo*.] The act of vomiting out or forth.

†**ē-vŏn´-ȳ-mŭs,** *s.* [Lat. *evonymos*.] [EUONYMUS.]

ē-vŏs´-mĭ-a, *s.* [Latinized form of Gr. εὔοσμος (*euosmos*) = sweet-smelling, fragrant; εὖ (*eu*) well, good, and ὀσμή (*osmē*) = smell.]

Bot.: A genus of Cinchonads, tribe Cinchoneæ, family Hamelidæ. It has red flowers and sweet-smelling berries. *Evosmia corymbosa* is poisonous, and according to Sir R. Schomburgh, Indians have been injured by using its wood for spits on which to roast their meat.

ē-vō´-va-ē, *s.* [For etym. see def.]

Music: An artificial word, consisting of the vowels in *Seculorum Amen*, at the end of the Gloria Patri. It was designed to serve as a mnemonic word to enable singers to render the several Gregorian chants properly; each letter in Evovae standing for the syllable whence it was extracted. The author of the article in Smith's *Christian Antiquities* says that the Evovae must be regarded as containing the germ of the present accepted views respecting musical accent. A modern imitation of the word was proposed by Mr. Dyce, but never came into use. It remains a mere curiosity, inasmuch as more obvious means exist of expressing accent.

***ē-vŭl´-gāte,** *v.t.* [Lat. *evulgatus*, pa. par. of *evulgo* = to make common or public: *e* = out, and *vulgo* = to publish among the people; *vulgus* = the common people.] To publish, to make known, to divulge.

ē-vŭl-gā´-tion, *s.* [Lat. *evulgatus*, pa. par. of *evulgo*.] The act of publishing, making known, or divulging.

***ē-vŭl´ge,** *v.t.* [Lat. *evulgo*.] To publish, to make public.

"Not with any intention to *evulge* it."—*Pref. to Annot. on Browne's Religio Medici.*

ē-vŭl´-sion, *s.* [Lat. *evulsio*, from *evulsus*, pa. par. of *evello* = to pluck out: *e* = out, and *vello* = to pluck.] The act of plucking out or off.

"The instruments of *evulsion*, compression, or incision."—*Browne: Cyrus' Garden*, ch. ii.

***ew,** *s.* [A.S. *iw*, *eów*; O. H. Ger. *éwa*.] The yew (q.v.).

"Fyne *ew*, popler, and lyndes faire."
Romaunt of the Rose, 1385.

ew-den-drift, *s.* [EWINDRIFT.]

ew-der, *s.* [Etym. doubtful; probably a corruption of *odour*.]

1. A disagreeable smell.

2. The steam of a boiling pot.

ewe (1) (pron. **ū**), *s.* [A.S. *eowu*; cogn. with Dut. *ooi*: Icel. *á*; O. H. Ger. *awi*, *owi*; M. H. Ger. *ouwe*; Goth. **awi*; Lat. *ovis*; Gr. ὄϊς (*oïs*); Sansc. *avi*; Lithuanian *avis*; Russ. *ovtsa*.] A female sheep.

ewe-cheese, *s.* Cheese made from the milk of ewes.

ewe-gowan, *s.*

Bot.: The Common Daisy (*Bellis perennis*). (*Scotch.*)

* **ewe-neck,** *s.* A hollow neck.

"Gaunt and shagged, with a *ewe-neck*."—*W. Irving: Sketch-Book.*

* **ewe-necked,** *a.* Having a hollow in the neck.

"Such a courser! . . . he was a little *ewe-necked*."—*Barham: Ingoldsby Legends; Grey Dolphin.*

* **ewe** (2), *s.* [YEW.]

ew'-ĕr (ew as **ū),** * **euw-er,** * **ew-are,** * **ew-ere,** *s.* [O. Fr. * *ewer*, * *ewaire*, * *ewaire*, from O. Fr. * *ewe* = water, from Lat. *aquaria* = a vessel for water: *aqua* = water.] A kind of pitcher or large jug for water; a toilet jug with a wide spout.

"The golden *ewer* a maid obsequious brings,
Replenished from the cool translucent springs."
Pope: Homer's Odyssey, i. 179, 180.

ew-est, ew-ous, *a.* [Etym. doubtful.] Nearest; contiguous. (*Scotch.*)

"'To be sure they lie maist *ewest*, said the Bailie."—*Scott: Waverley*, ch. xlii.

ew-how, ew-how, *interj.* [EH.] Oh dear! (*Scotch.*)

"*Ewhow*, sirs! to see his father's son at the like o' thae feurless follies!"—*Scott: Old Mortality*, ch. iii.

ew'-ĭn-drĭft, ew'-ĕn-drĭft (ew as **ū),** *s.* [Etym. doubtful.] Snow driven by the wind; a snow-drift.

"Ther fell such an extream tempest, *ewindrift*, sharp snow, and wind, full in their faces."—*Gordon: Hist. Earls of Sutherl.*, p. 246.

ewk (pron. **ūk),** *v.i.* [YEKE.] To itch.

"By my certie, some o' our necks wad hae been *ewking*."—*Scott: Antiquary*, ch. xxi.

ew'-rĭ (ew as **ū),** *s.* [Eng. *ewer*; *-y.*]

* 1. The scullery of a religious establishment.

2. An office in the royal household, having charge of the linen for the sovereign's table, the laying of the cloth for meals, &c.

ewt, *s.* [EFT, *s.* NEWT.]

ĕx-, *pref.* [Lat., Gr. ἐξ, ἐκ = *out.*] A common prefix in English compounds. It represents (1) the Latin *ex* with the original force of *out*, as in *exhale*, *exclude*; (2) with the force of *beyond*, as in *excel*, *exceed*; (3) it is added for emphasis. It is prefixed to titles or names of offices to signify that the person referred to has held but no longer holds the office: as, *ex*-president. In commerce it is used to signify that goods are sold or delivered from a certain vessel, as, tea sold *ex Nelson*. It becomes *ef* before f, as in *effuse*, and is shortened to *e* before *b*, *d*, *g*, *l*, *m*, *n*, *r*, and *v*, as in *ebullient*, *edit*, *egress*, *elate*, *emanate*, *enode*, *erode*, *evade*. The Greek form appears in *eccentric*, *ecclesiastic*, *eclectic*, &c. It takes the form *es-* in O. Fr. and Sp., cf. *escape*, *escheat*, *escort*. In a few words it becomes *s*, as in *scald*, *scamper*. (*Skeat.*)

* **ĕx-ăç'-ĕr-bāte,** *v.t.* [Lat. *exacerbatus*, pa. par. of *exacerbo* = to irritate: *ex* = out, fully, and *acerbus* = bitter, harsh, sour.]

1. To irritate, to exasperate: to increase the evil passions or malignity of.

2. To intensify or increase the violence of a disease.

ĕx-ăç-ĕr-bā'-tion, *s.* [Lat. *exacerbatio*, from *exacerbatus*, pa. par. of *exacerbo*; Fr. *exacerbation.*]

I. *Ordinary Language:*

* 1. The act of exacerbating, irritating, or exasperating; exasperation.

"On the same *exacerbation* he brake out into that stout piece of eloquence."—*Hammond: Works*, iv. 541.

2. Increased severity or harshness.

II. *Med.:* The height of a disease; a paroxysm; the periodical increase of remittent and continued fevers, when there is no actual cessation of the fever.

"The patient himself may strive, by little and little, to overcome the symptoms, in the *exacerbation*."—*Bacon: Nat. Hist.*, § 61.

* **ĕx-ăç-ĕr-bĕs'-çençe,** *s.* [Lat. *exacerbescens*, pr. par. of *exacerbesco*, an inceptive form of *exacerbo.*] Increase of irritation or violence, especially the increase of a disease or fever.

* **ĕx-ăç-ĕr-vā'-tion,** *s.* [Lat. *ex* = out, fully, and *acervatio* = a heaping up; *acervus* = a heap.] The act of heaping up.

* **ĕx-ăç'-ĭn-āte,** *v.t* [Lat. *ex* = out, away, and *acinus* = a kernel.] To remove the kernel from.

* **ĕx-ăç-ĭ-nā'-tion,** *s.* [EXACINATE.] The act of removing the kernels from.

ĕx-ăct', *a.* [Lat. *exactus*, pa. par. of *exigo* = to drive out, to weigh out, to measure: *ex* = out, and *ago* = to drive; Fr. *exact*; Sp. *exacto*; Ital. *esatto.*]

1. Precisely agreeing in amount, number, or degree; not differing in the least: as, the *exact* number or sum.

2. Precise; precisely fitting, proper, or suitable.

"He must seize the *exact* moment for deserting a falling cause."—*Macaulay: Hist. Eng.*, ch. ii.

3. Strictly correct, or according to rule; accurate, carefully attentive.

4. Accurate, careful, strict, precise, punctilious, particular.

"Many gentlemen turn out of the seats of their ancestors, to make way for such new masters as have been more *exact* in their accounts than themselves."—*Spectator.*

5. Strictly correct or accurate.

"What if you and I enquire how money matters stand between us?—With all my heart. I love *exact* dealing, and let Hocus audit."—*Arbuthnot: John Bull.*

¶ Crabb thus discriminates between *exact*, *nice*, *punctual*, and *particular*: "*Exact* and *nice* are to be compared in their application, either to persons or things; *particular* and *punctual* only in application to persons. To be *exact* is to arrive at perfection; to be *nice* is to be free from faults: to be *particular* is to be *exact* in certain points. We are *exact* in our conduct or in what we do; *nice* and *particular* in our mode of doing it; *punctual* as to the time and season for doing it. It is necessary to be *exact* in our accounts; to be *nice* as an artist in the choice and distribution of colours; to be *particular*, as a man of business, in the number and the details of merchandizes that are to be delivered out; to be *punctual* in observing the hour or the day that has been fixed upon. *Exactness* and *punctuality* are always taken in a good sense; they designate an attention to that which cannot be dispensed with; they form a part of one's duty: *niceness* and *particularity* are not always taken in the best sense; they designate an excessive attention to things of inferior importance; to matters of taste and choice. When *exact* and *nice* are applied to things, the former expresses more than the latter; we speak of an *exact* resemblance, and a *nice* distinction." (*Crabb: Eng. Synon.*)

ĕx-ăct', *v.t.* & *i.* [O. Fr. *exacter*, from Low Lat. *exacto*, from Lat. *exactus*, pa. par. of *exigo* = to drive out, exact.]

A. *Transitive:*

1. To require with authority; to force or compel to be paid, yielded, or rendered, without right or justice.

"Thou now *exact'st* the penalty,
Which is a pound of this poor merchant's flesh."
Shakesp.: Merchant of Venice, iv. 1.

2. To demand or claim as of right.

"Years of service past
From grateful souls *exact* reward at last."
Dryden: Palamon & Arcite, iii. 1,131-2.

* 3. To demand or call for the presence of; to summon.

"The hour precise
Exacts our parting hence."
Milton: P. L., xii. 590.

B. *Intransitive:*

1. To demand or claim.

* 2. To practise extortion; to make exactions.

"The enemy shall not *exact* upon him."—*Ps.* lxxx. 22.

¶ Crabb thus discriminates between to *exact* and to *extort*: "To *exact* is to demand with force, it is commonly an act of injustice: to *extort* is to get with violence, it is an act of tyranny. . . In the figurative sense deference, obedience, applause, and admiration are *exacted*: a confession, an acknowledgment, a discovery, and the like, are *extorted*." (*Crabb: Eng. Synon.*)

ĕx-ăct'-ĕr, *s.* [Eng. *exact*, v.; *-er.*]

1. One who exacts or extorts; an extortioner.

"I will also make thy officers peace, and thine *exacters* righteousness."—*Isaiah* lx. 17.

2. One who exacts or demands by authority or of right.

"Light and lewd persons, especially that the *exacter* of the oath did neither use exhortation, nor examining of them for taking thereof, were easily suborned to make an affidavit for money."—*Bacon.*

3. One who is very severe, strict, or harsh in his demands or claims.

"No men are prone to be greater tyrants, and more rigorous *exacters* upon others, than such whose pride was formerly least disposed to the obedience of lawful constitutions."—*King Charles: Eikon Basilike.*

ĕx-ăct'-ĭng, *pr. par.*, *a.*, & *s.* [EXACT, *v.*]

A. *As pr. par.:* (See the verb).

B. *As adjective:*

1. Demanding or compelling the payment, yielding, or rendering of anything by force or with authority; extorting; requiring authoritatively.

2. Unreasonable in demands or claims.

C. *As subst.:* The act of extorting, demanding, or requiring by force or with authority; exaction.

ĕx-ăc'-tion, *s.* [O. Fr., from Lat. *exactus*, pa. par. of *exigo* = to exact.]

1. The act of exacting, demanding, or requiring the payment or rendering of by force or authoritatively; a forcible or violent levying; extortion.

"If he should break this day, what should I gain
By the *exaction* of the forfeiture?"
Shakesp.: Merchant of Venice, i. 3.

2. The act of claiming or demanding as a right.

"It could lay on me
Any *exaction* of respect so strong."
Daniel: Death of Earl of Devonshire.

3. That which is exacted; a tribute, fee, or payment unjustly, illegally, or forcibly exacted.

"And daily such *exactions* did exact
As were against the order of the State."
Daniel: Civil Wars, iv. 23.

* **ĕx-ăc'-tious,** *a.* [Eng. *exact*; *-ious.*] Exacting, extorting, extortionate.

"They pay *exactious* rates."—*Burton's Diary* (1656), i., p. 223.

ĕx-ăct'-ĭ-tūde, *s.* [Fr.] Exactness, accuracy, niceness.

"Every sentence, every word, every syllable, every letter and point, seem to have been weighed with the nicest *exactitude*."—*Geddes: Prosp.*, p. 72.

ĕx-ăct'-lȳ, *adv.* [Eng. *exact*; *-ly.*]

1. In an exact manner; with exactness; precisely according to rule, measure, principle, &c.; as, One thing fits another *exactly*.

2. With niceness, accuracy, or precision.

"The religion they profess is such, that the more *exactly* it is sifted by pure unbiassed reason, the more reasonable still it will be found."—*Atterbury.*

ĕx-ăct'-nĕss, *s.* [Eng. *exact*; *-ness.*]

1. Accuracy, niceness, nicety, precision; strict conformity to rule, principle, &c.

"The experiments were all made with the utmost *exactness* and circumspection."—*Woodward: On Fossils.*

2. Regularity or strict attention in conduct; strict or careful conformity to propriety.

"All the various private duties . . . will be performed with the same *exactness* and punctuality as if he himself had been present."—*Porteus: Charge to Diocese of London.*

3. Precise or careful observance of method; strict following after accuracy.

ĕx-ăct'-ŏr, * **ĕx-ăct'-oŭr,** *s.* [Lat. *exactor*, from *exactus*, pa. par. of *exigo* = to exact.]

1. One who exacts or demands anything from others with authority; one who compels the payment of dues, customs, &c.

2. One who demands by authority; as the *exactor* of an oath.

"The rigidest *exactor* of truth."—*South: Sermons*, vol. i., ser. 12.

3. One who or that which demands or claims as a right; one who is unreasonably strict, severe, or harsh in demands or claims.

"Men that are in health are severe *exactors* of patience at the hands of them that are sick."—*Jeremy Taylor.*

4. An extortioner; one who compels the payment, yielding, or rendering of anything by force.

* 5. A torturer.

"*Exactours* ben thei that enqueren the truthe bi mesurable betingis and turmentis and performen the sentence of iugis."—*Wycliffe: Deut.* xvi. 18. (Margin.)

* **ĕx-ăc'-trĕss,** * **ex-ac-tresse,** *s.* [Lat. *exactrix.*] A female who exacts, demands, or claims anything.

"Expectation, who is so severe an *exactress* of duties."—*Ben Jonson: Masques.*

* **ĕx̣-ăc′-ụ-āte,** *v.t.* [As if from a Lat. *exacuatus*, pa. par. of *exacuo* (1st conj.), for *exacuto*, from the Lat. *exacutus*, pa. par. of *exacuo* (3rd conj.) = to sharpen: *ex* = out, fully, and *acuo* = to sharpen.] To sharpen, to whet, to give an edge to.

"Sense of such an injury received
Should so *exacuate* and whet your choler."
Ben Jonson: Magnetic Lady, iii. 3.

* **ĕx̣-ăc-ụ-ā′-tion,** *s.* [EXACUATE, *v.*] The act of sharpening or whetting.

ĕx̣′-ạ-cŭm, *s.* [Lat. *ex* = out, and *ago* = to drive; because the plant is said to have the power of expelling poison.]

Bot.: A genus of Gentians, tribe Gentianeæ. The old *Exacum filiforme* is now *Cicendia filiformis.*

ĕx̣-æ′-rĕ-sĭs, *s.* [Gr. ἐξαίρεσις (*exairesis*), from ἐξαιρέω (*exaireō*) = to take away, to remove: ἐξ (*ex*) = out, away, and αἱρέω (*haireō*) = to take.]

Surg.: That branch of surgery which relates to the removing of parts of the body.

ĕx̣-ăġ′-ġẽr-āte, *v.t. & i.* [Lat. *exaggeratus*, pa. par. of *exaggero* = to heap up: *ex* = out, fully, and *aggero* = to heap; *agger* = a heap, from *ag* (for *ad*) = to, and *gero* = to carry: Fr. *exagérer*; Sp. *exagerar*; Ital. *esagerar*.]

A. *Transitive:*

I. *Ordinary Language:*

* 1. *Literally:*

(1) To heap up, to accumulate.

"In the great level near Thorny, several oaks and firs stand in firm earth below the moor, and have lain there hundreds of years, still covered by the fresh and salt waters and moorish earth *exaggerated* upon them."—*Hale.*

(2) To raise or lift up.

"*Exaggerating* and raising islands and continents in other parts by such exaggeration."—*Hale: Origin of Mankind*, p. 299.

2. *Fig.:* To heighten; to enlarge by hyperbolical expressions; to overstate; to describe or represent as greater than truth or justice will warrant.

"A friend *exaggerates* a man's virtues; an enemy inflames his crimes."—*Addison: Spectator*, No. 399.

II. *Art:* To heighten in effect or design; as, To *exaggerate* any particular feature in a painting or statue.

B. *Intrans.:* To make use of or be given to exaggeration.

ĕx̣-ăġ′-ġẽr-āt-ĕd, *pa. par. & a.* [EXAGGERATE.]

A. *As pa. par.:* (See the verb).

B. *As adjective:*

1. *Ord. Lang.:* Heightened, enlarged, overstated; represented as greater than truth or justice will warrant.

"A case . . . in most points *exaggerated*."—*Cambridge: A Dialogue; Dick & Ned.*

2. *Art:* Heightened or magnified in effect or design.

ĕx̣-ăġ-ġẽr-ā′-tion, *s.* [Lat. *exaggeratio*, from *exaggeratus*, pa. par. of *exaggero*; Fr. *exagération*; Sp. *exageracion*.]

I. *Ordinary Language:*

* 1. *Literally:*

(1) The act of heaping up or accumulating.

"Some towns that were anciently havens and ports, are now, by *exaggeration* of sand between these towns and the sea, converted into firm land."—*Hale: Origin of Mankind*, p. 299.

(2) That which is heaped up or accumulated; a heap, an accumulation.

2. *Fig.:* Hyperbolical amplification; a representing or describing as greater than truth or justice will warrant.

"All the prejudices, all the *exaggerations*, of both the great parties in the state, moved his scorn."—*Macaulay: Hist. Eng.*, ch. ii.

II. *Art:* The representation of things in a heightened or magnified manner.

* **ĕx̣-ăġ′-ġẽr-ā-tĭve,** *a.* [Eng. *exaggerat(e)*; *-ive*.] Having the power or tendency to exaggerate; exaggerating, hyperbolical.

"In a not mendacious, yet loud-spoken, *exaggerative*, more or less asinine manner."—*Carlyle: Cromwell*, i. 162.

* **ĕx̣-ăġ′-ġẽr-ạ-tĭve-lỹ,** *adv.* [Eng. *exaggerative*; *-ly*.] In an exaggerated or hyperbolical manner; with exaggeration.

"An immense hall, filled with what I thought (*exaggeratively*) a thousand or two of human creatures."—*Carlyle: Reminiscences*, ii. 5.

ĕx̣-ăġ′-ġẽr-ā-tŏr, *s.* [Lat.] One who exaggerates or is given to exaggeration.

"*Exaggerators* of the sun and moon."
E. B. Browning.

* **ĕx̣-ăġ′-ġẽr-ạ-tŏr-ỹ,** *a.* [Lat. *exaggerator*, from *exaggeratus*, pa. par. of *exaggero*.] Containing exaggeration; exaggerated.

"Dear princess, said Rasselas, you fall into the common errours of *exaggeratory* declamation."—*Johnson: Rasselas*, ch. xxviii.

* **ĕx̣-ăġ′-ĭ-tāte,** *v.t.* [Lat. *exagitatus*, pa. par. of *exagito* = to stir up: *ex* = out, fully, and *agito*, freq. of *ago* = to move, to drive.]

1. To agitate, to shake, to put in motion.

"The warm air of the bed *exagitates* the blood."—*Arbuthnot.*

2. To reproach, to blame, to censure.

"This their defect and imperfection I had rather lament in such case than *exagitate*."—*Hooker: Eccles. Polity*, bk. iii., ch. xi.

* **ĕx-ăġ-ĭ-tā′-tion,** *s.* [Eng. *exagitat(e)*; *-ion*.] The act of shaking or agitating; agitation.

ĕx-ăl-bū′-mĭn-ōse, *a.* [Lat. *ex*, and Mod. Lat. *albuminosus*.]

Bot.: The same as EXALBUMINOUS (q.v.).

ĕx-ăl-bū′-mĭ-noŭs, *a.* [Pref. *ex*, and Eng. *albuminous* (q.v.).]

Bot.: Destitute of albumen; not having an endosperm. (Used of seeds.)

"We can imagine the seed to be at first altogether *exalbuminous*."—*Gardeners' Chronicle*, vol. xvi., No. 402 (1881), p. 365.

ĕx̣-âlt′, *v.t.* [Fr. *exalter*, from Lat. *exalto* = to lift up, to exalt: *ex* = out, fully, and *altus* = high; Sp. *exaltar*; Ital. *exaltare*.]

I. *Ordinary Language:*

* 1. *Literally:*

(1) To raise or lift up; to elevate.

"Walked boldly upright with *exalted* head."
Dryden: Annus Mirabilis, ccxviii.

(2) To raise in tone, force, or power.

"Against whom hast thou *exalted* thy voice, and lift up thine eyes on high?"—*2 Kings* xix. 22.

2. *Figuratively:*

(1) To raise or elevate in dignity, rank, power, or position.

"*Exalt* him that is low, and abase him that is high."—*Ezekiel* xxi. 26.

(2) To ennoble; to elevate in character.

"Righteousness *exalteth* a nation: but sin is a reproach to any people."—*Proverbs* xiv. 34.

(3) To praise, to magnify, to extol.

"O magnify the Lord with me, and let us *exalt* his name together."—*Psalm* xxiv. 3.

* (4) To elevate with joy or confidence; to inspire with joy or pride; to elate.

"It is certain they who thought they got whatsoever he lost were mightily *exalted*, and thought themselves now superior to any opposition."—*Dryden: Æneid.* (Dedic.)

(5) To elevate or refine in diction or sentiment.

"But hear, oh hear, in what *exalted* strains,
Sicilian muses, through these happy plains,
Proclaim Saturnian times, our own Apollo reigns."
Roscommon: Essay on Translated Verse, 26.

* (6) To increase the force of.

"They meditate whether the virtues of the one will *exalt* or diminish the force of the other, or correct any of its nocent qualities."—*Watts.*

* (7) To digest, to concoct, to refine.

"The wild animals have more exercise, have their juices more elaborated and *exalted*: but for the same reason the fibres are harder."—*Arbuthnot: On Aliments.*

* **II.** *Chem.:* To refine by fire; to purify, to subtilize.

"With chymic art *exalts* the mineral powers,
And draws the aromatic souls of flowers."
Pope: Windsor Forest, 243, 244.

¶ For the difference between to *exalt*, and to *lift*, see LIFT.

* **ĕx̣-âl′-tāte,** *a.* [Lat. *exaltatus*, pa. par. of *exalto* = to raise, to exalt.] Exalted, elevated.

"Mercury is desolate,
In Pisces, when Venus is *exaltate*."
Chaucer: C. T., 6,286.

ĕx̣-âl-tā′-tion, * **ex-al-ta-cion,** * **ex-al-ta-cioun,** *s.* [Lat. *exaltatio*, from *exalto* = to exalt, to raise; Fr. *exaltation*; Sp. *exaltacion*; Port. *exaltação*; Ital. *esaltazione*.]

I. *Ordinary Language:*

* 1. *Lit.:* The act of raising or lifting up; elevation.

2. *Figuratively:*

(1) The act of elevating or raising in power, dignity, rank, or position.

"She put off the garments of widowhood, for the *exaltation* of those that were oppressed."—*Judith* xiv. 8.

(2) The state of being elevated or exalted in power, dignity, rank, or position: an exalted state or position.

"You are as much esteemed, and as much beloved, perhaps more dreaded, than ever you were in your highest *exaltation*."—*Swift.*

† (3) A state of mind in which the thoughts and aspirations are raised and refined; mental refinement.

II. *Technically:*

1. *Chem.:* The refining or subtilizing of bodies or of their qualities, virtues, or strength.

2. *Astrol.:* An essential dignity of a planet, next in virtue to being in his proper house, or a place where a planet's influence is always observed to be very strong; which is, when a planet of a contrary nature is very weak. (*Moxon.*)

"And for hir divers disposition
Ech falleth in others *exaltation*."
Chaucer: C. T., 6,286.

¶ *Exaltation of the Cross:*

Ecclesiol. & Ch. Hist.: [CROSS].

ĕx̣-âlt′-ĕd, *pa. par.* or *a.* [EXALT.]

A. *As pr. par.:* (See the verb).

B. *As adjective:*

1. *Lit.:* Lifted, raised up, or elevated.

2. *Fig.:* Raised in dignity, power, or position; refined, sublime.

* **ĕx̣-âlt′-ĕd-nĕss,** *s.* [Eng. *exalted*; *-ness*.]

1. The state of being exalted or elevated in rank, position, or dignity; exalted state.

"Upon the account of the *exaltedness* of their natures."—*More: Antidote against Idolatry*, ch. ii.

2. Conceited greatness.

"The *exaltedness* of some minds may make them insensible to these light things."—*Gray: To West*, lett. 6.

ĕx̣-âlt′-ẽr, *s.* [Eng. *exalt*; *-er*.]

1. One who exalts, raises, or elevates.

"Thee through my story
Th' *exalter* of my head I count."
Milton; Psalm iii. 9.

2. One who extols, magnifies, or praises highly.

"The Jesuits are the great *exalters* of the Pope's supremacy."—*Fuller: Moderation of Church of England.*

* **ĕx̣-âlt′-mĕnt,** *s.* [Eng. *exalt*; *-ment*.] The act of exalting; exaltation; the state of being exalted.

"Sanctity implying a discrimination, a distance, an *exaltment* in nature or use of the thing which is denominated thereby."—*Barrow: Sermons.*

* **ĕx̣-ā′-mĕn,** *s.* [Lat.] [EXAMINE.] An examination, disquisition, or enquiry; scrutiny.

"Following the wars under Antony, the course of his life would not permit a punctual *examen* in all."—*Browne: Vulgar Errours*, bk. i., ch. viii.

* **ĕx̣-ăm′-ĕ-trŏn,** *s.* [Gr. ἑξάμετρος (*hexametros*).] Hexameter (q.v.).

* **ĕx-ăm-ĭn-ạ-bĭl′-ĭ-tỹ,** *s.* [Eng. *examinable*; *-ity*.] The quality of being examinable, or liable to be inquired into.

"No question arose as to the validity, or *examinability* of a foreign judgment."—*Law Reports: Appeal Cases* (1879), iv. 801.

ĕx̣-ăm′-ĭn-ạ-ble, *a.* [Eng. *examin(e)*; *-able*.] That may or can be examined or inquired into.

* **ĕx̣-ăm′-ĭ-nạnt,** *s.* [Lat. *examinans* (genit. *examinantis*), pr. par. of *examino* = to weigh carefully.]

1. One who examines; an examiner. (*Sir W. Scott.*)

2. One who is examined; one who is under examination; an examinee.

"The examiners shall examine two at a time—the *examinants* shall appear before them, in classes of six at a time."—*Prideaux: Life*, p. 234.

* **ĕx̣-ăm′-ĭ-nāte,** *s.* [Lat. *examinatus*, pa. par. of *examino*.] One who is examined or placed under examination; an examinee.

"In an examination where a freed servant, who having power with Claudius, very saucily had almost all the words, asked in scorn one of the *examinates*, who was likewise a freed servant of Scribonianus; I pray, sir, if Scribonianus had been emperor, what would you have done? He answered, I would have stood behind his chair and held my peace."—*Bacon: Apophthegms.*

ĕx̣-ăm-ĭ-nā′-tion, *s.* [Fr. *examination*, from Lat. *examinatio*, from *examinatus*, pa. par. of *examino* = to weigh carefully, to examine (q.v.); Sp. *examinacion*; Ital. *esaminazione*.]

1. The act or process of examining, searching or inquiring into; a careful search or inquiry into for the purpose of ascertaining the

true nature or condition of anything; especially applied to—

(1) The act or process of endeavouring to ascertain the truth of any matter by the interrogation of witnesses.

"I have brought him forth, that after *examination* had, I might have somewhat to write."—*Acts* xxv. 26.

(2) The process of testing the capabilities or qualifications of a candidate for any post, or the progress, attainments, or knowledge of a student: as, an *examination* for the Civil Service; a periodical *examination* of a class or school, &c.

2. The state of being examined, or of undergoing an examination.

3. Trial or assay, as of minerals, chemical compounds, &c.

¶ Crabb thus discriminates between *examination, inquiry, research, search, investigation,* and *scrutiny:* "*Examination* is the most general of these terms, which all agree in expressing an active effort to find out that which is unknown. The *examination* is made either by the aid of the senses or the understanding, the body or the mind; the *search* is principally a physical action; the *inquiry* is mostly intellectual; we *examine* a face or we *examine* a subject; we *search* a house or a dictionary; we *inquire* into a matter. . . . To *examine* a person, is either by means of questions to get at his mind, or by means of looks to become acquainted with his person; to *search* a person is by corporeal contact to learn what he has about him. . . . *Examinations* and *inquiries* are both made by means of questions; but the former is an official act for a specific end, the latter is a private act for purposes of convenience or pleasure. Students undergo *examinations* from their teachers; they pursue their *inquiries* for themselves. A *research* is a remote *inquiry:* an *investigation* is a minute *inquiry:* a *scrutiny* is a strict *examination.*" (*Crabb: Eng. Synon.*)

* **ĕx-ăm′-ĭ-nā-tŏr,** *s.* [Lat.] An examiner, an inquirer.

"Yet it is, methinks, an inference somewhat Rabbinical, and not of power to persuade a serious *examinator.*"—*Browne: Vulgar Errours,* bk. vi., ch. vi.

ĕx-ăm′-ĭne, * ex-a-men, * ex-a-mene, * ex-a-myne, *v.t. & i.* [Fr. *examiner,* from Lat. *examino* = to weigh carefully; *examen* (genit. *examinis*) = the tongue of a balance; for *exagmen,* from *ex* = out, and *ago* = to drive; *exigo* = to weigh out; Sp. & Port. *examinar;* Ital. *esaminare.*]

A. *Transitive:*

1. To inquire into the state or truth of any matter; to endeavour to ascertain the facts relating to anything; to investigate; to scrutinize; to weigh and sift the arguments relating to any matter

"When I began to *examine* the extent and certainty of our knowledge, I found it had a near connection with words."—*Locke.*

2. To inspect or explore the condition or state of anything.

3. To interrogate; to question as a witness.

"Command his accusers to come unto thee, by *examining* of whom thyself mayest take knowledge of all these things."—*Acts* xxiii. 30.

4. To submit to an examination; to try, as an offender.

"Their was cure Lord *examyned* in the night, and scourged."—*Maundeville,* p. 91.

5. To test the capabilities, qualifications of for any post; to ascertain the attainments, knowledge, or progress of by examination.

6. To test or assay, as minerals, chemical compounds, &c.

B. *Intrans.:* To make examination, inquiry, or research.

"Read their works, *examine* fair."
Lloyd: The Author & his Friend.

¶ Crabb thus discriminates between to *examine,* to *explore,* and to *search:* "To *examine* expresses a less effort than to *search,* and this expresses less than to *explore.* We *examine* objects that are near; we *search* those that are hidden or removed at a certain distance; we *explore* those that are unknown or very distant." (*Crabb: Eng. Synon.*)

* **ĕx-ăm′-ĭne,** *s.* [EXAMINE, *v.*] An examination.

"Being absent from the dyetts of *examine.*"—*Lamont: Diary,* p. 195.

* **ĕx-ăm-ĭ-neē′,** *s.* [Eng. *examin(e); -ee.*] One who is subjected to, or undergoes an examination.

ĕx-ăm′-ĭ-nĕr, *s.* [Eng. *examin(e); -er.*]

I. *Ordinary Language:*

1. One who examines or inquires into the truth or facts of any matter.

"So much diligence is not altogether necessary, but it will promote the success of the experiments, and by a very scrupulous *examiner* of things deserves to be applied."—*Newton: Optics.*

2. One who examines or interrogates, as a witness or an offender.

"A crafty clerk, commissioner, or *examiner,* will make a witness speak what he truly never meant."—*Hale: Law of England.*

3. One who is appointed to examine or test the capabilities, qualifications, progress, or knowledge of candidates for any office, students, &c.

II. *Law:* One of two officers of the court of Chancery, before whom witnesses are examined, and their evidence taken to be read on the trial of the cause.

ĕx-ăm′-ĭn-ĭng, * ex-am-yn-yng, *pr. par., a., & s.* [EXAMINE.]

A. *As pr. par.:* (See the verb).

B. *As adjective:*

1. Inquiring or searching into the truth of any matter; testing.

2. Appointed, or having the power to examine: as, an *examining* board.

C. *As subst.:* The same as EXAMINATION (q.v.).

"I my self shalle make *examynyng.*"
Towneley Mysteries, p. 193.

* **ĕx-ăm′-plą-rȳ,** *a.* [Eng. *exampl(e); -ary.*] Serving for example or pattern; exemplary.

"We are not of opinion that nature, in working, hath before her certain *examplary* draughts or patterns, which subsisting in the bosom of the Highest, and being thence discovered, she fixeth her eye upon them."—*Hooker: Eccles. Polity,* bk. i., ch. iii.

ĕx-am′-ple, *s.* [O. Fr. *example;* Fr. *exemple,* from Lat. *exemplum* = a pattern, specimen, from *eximo* = to take out, to select as a specimen; *ex* = out, and *emo* = to buy, to take; Sp. & Port. *exemplo;* Ital. *esempio;* O. Ital. *esemplo.*] [ENSAMPLE, SAMPLE.]

I. *Ordinary Language:*

1. A small quantity of anything selected to exhibit the nature, quality, or character of the whole; a sample, a specimen.

2. A copy, model, or pattern to be imitated or worthy of imitation.

"The *example* and pattern of those his creatures be beheld in all eternity."—*Raleigh: History of the World.*

3. Any person or thing put forward or held up as a warning or admonition to others.

"Sodom and Gomorrah, giving themselves over to fornication, are set forth for an *example,* suffering the vengeance of eternal fire."—*Jude* 7.

4. The influence which disposes to imitation.

"When virtue is present, men take *example* at it; and when it is gone, they desire it."—*Wisdom* iv. 2.

5. A precedent; whether of good or evil; an instance, either to be avoided or followed.

"Such temperate order in so fierce a course,
Doth want *example.*"
Shakesp.: King John, iii. 4.

6. An instance serving to illustrate a rule, precept, position, or truth; an illustration of a general position by some particular specification; an illustrative case, instance, or quotation.

"Three *examples* of the like have been
Within my age. But reason with the fellow."
Shakesp.: Coriolanus, iv. 6.

II. *Logic:* The conclusion of one singular point from another; an induction of the probable future from the actual past.

¶ (1) Crabb thus discriminates between *example, pattern,* and *ensample:* "The *example* comprehends what is either to be followed or avoided; the *pattern* only that which is to be followed or copied; the *ensample* is a species of *example,* the word being employed only in the solemn style. The *example* may be presented either in the object itself, or the description of it; the *pattern* displays itself most completely in the object itself; the *ensample* exists only in the description. Those who know what is right should set the *example* of practising it; and those who persist in doing wrong, must be made an *example* to deter others from doing the same: every one, let his age and station be what it may, may afford a *pattern* of Christian virtue; our Saviour has left us an *example* of Christian perfection, which we ought to imitate, although we cannot copy it; the Scripture characters are drawn as *ensamples* for our learning."

(2) He thus discriminates between *example* and *precedent:* "Both these terms apply to that which may be followed or made a rule; but the *example* is commonly present or before our eyes; the *precedent* is properly something past; the *example* may derive its authority from the individual; the *precedent* acquires its sanction from time and common consent; we are led by the *example,* or we copy the *example;* we are guided or governed by the *precedent.* The former is a private and often a partial affair; the later is a public and often a national concern; we quote *examples* in literature, and *precedents* in law."

(3) He thus discriminates between *example* and *instance:* "The *example* is set forth by way of illustration or instruction; the *instance* is adduced by way of evidence or proof. Every *instance* may serve as an *example,* but every *example* is not an *instance.* The *example* consists of moral or intellectual objects; the *instance* consists of actions only. Rules are illustrated by *examples;* characters are illustrated by *instances:* the best mode of instructing children is by furnishing them with *examples* for every rule that is laid down; the Roman history furnishes us with many extraordinary *instances* of self-devotion to their country." (*Crabb: Eng. Synon.*)

* **ĕx-am′-ple,** *v.t.* [EXAMPLE, *s.*]

1. To give an instance or example of; to exemplify.

"The proof whereof I saw sufficiently *exampled* in those late wars of Munster."—*Spenser: State of Ireland.*

2. To set an example to.

"Do villany, do, since you profess to do
Like workmen: I'll *example* you with thievery."
Shakesp.: Timon, iv. 3.

3. To give a precedent for.

"That I may *example* my digression by some mighty precedents."—*Shakesp.: Love's Labour's Lost,* i. 2.

* **ĕx-am′-ple-lĕss,** *a.* [Eng. *example; -less.*] Having no precedent or example; unexampled, unprecedented.

* **ĕx-am′-plĕr,** *s.* [Eng. *exampl(e); -er.*] A model, a pattern, an exemplar. [SAMPLER.]

"She was a myrroure and *exampler* of honoure."—*Bp. Fisher: Sermon* 13.

* **ĕx-am′-plĕss,** *s.* [Eng. *examp(le); -less.*] Unexampled, unprecedented.

"They that durst to strike
At so *examples,* and unblamed a life."
Ben Jonson: Sejanus, ii. 4.

ĕx-ăn′-ĝĭ-ą, *s.* [Gr. ἐξ (*ex*) = out, and ἀγγεῖον (*anggeion*) = (1) a vessel for holding liquid, (2) a vein.]

Pathol.: A term applied to the excessive distension of a large blood-vessel.

* **ex-an-gui-ous** (pron. **ĕx-săn′-gwĭ-ŭs**), *a.* [Lat. *exanguis, exanguis* = bloodless: *ex* = out, without, and *sanguis* = blood.] Having no blood; exsanguious.

"The insects, if we take in the *exanguious,* both terrestrial and aquatick, may for number vie even with plants."—*Ray: On the Creation,* pt. i.

* **ĕx-ăn′-gu-loŭs,** *a.* [Eng. *ex* = out, without, and *angulus* = a corner, an angle.] Without corners or angles.

* **ĕx-ăn′-ĭ-mate,** *a.* [Lat. *exanimatus,* pa. par. of *exanimo* = to deprive of life; *exanimis* = without breath, lifeless: *ex* = out, without, and *anima* = the soul, life.]

1. Dead, lifeless.

"With carcasses *exanimate.*"
Spenser: F. Q., II. xii. 7.

2. Dispirited, depressed, spiritless.

"The grey morn
Lifts her pale lustre on the paler wretch,
Exanimate by love." *Thomson: Spring,* 1,082.

* **ĕx-ăn′-ĭ-māte,** *v.t.* [EXANIMATE, *a.*]

1. To deprive of life, to kill.

2. To deprive of spirit, to dispirit, to dishearten, to discourage.

* **ĕx-ăn-ĭ-mā′-tion,** *s.* [Lat *exanimatio,* from *exanimatus,* pa. par. of *exanimo.*] The act of depriving of life or spirits; a deprivation of life or spirits.

ĕx ăn′-ĭ-mō, *phrase.* [Lat.] From the soul.

* **ĕx-ăn′-ĭ-moŭs,** *a.* [Lat. *exanimis: ex* = out, without, and *anima* = the soul, life.] Lifeless, dead.

ĕx-ăn′-nu-lāte, *a.* [Lat. *ex,* and Eng. *annulate* (q.v.).]

Bot.: Not having an annulus or ring around the spore cases. Used of certain ferns. Of the three orders of Filicales, two—viz., Ophioglossaceæ and Danæaceæ—are ringless, and one, Polypodiaceæ, is ringed.

ĕx-ăn′-tha-lōse, *s.* [Gr. ἐξανθέω (*exantheō*) = to put out flowers; ἅλς (*hals*) = salt, and Eng., &c. suff. *-ose.*]

Min.: A white efflorescence such as results from the exposure of Glauber salt. Compos.: Sulphuric acid 42·5 to 44·8; soda 33·4 to 35; water 18·8 to 20·2. Found in Vesuvian lavas, and at Hildesheim. (*Dana.*)

† ĕx′-ăn-thĕm, ĕx-ăn-thē′-ma, (pl. † ĕx′-ăn-thĕms, ĕx-ăn-thē′-ma-ta), *s.* [Lat. *exanthema;* Gr. ἐξάνθημα (*exanthēma*) = an inflorescence, an eruption; ἐξανθέω (*exantheō*) = to put out flowers: ἐξ (*ex*) = out, and ἀνθέω (*antheō*) = to blossom; ἄνθος (*anthos*) = a blossom, a flower.]

1. *Med.* (*Pl.*): Diseases, five in number, characterized by a specific peculiar cutaneous eruption—Small-pox, Cow-pox, Chicken-pox, Measles, and Scarlet Fever.

2. *Bot.* (*Pl.*): Skin diseases, such as blotches on leaves.

† ĕx-ăn-thĕ′-măt′-ĭc, ĕx-ăn-thĕm′-a-toŭs, *a.* [Gr. ἐξάνθημα (*exanthēma*), genit. ἐξανθήματος (*exanthēmatos*), with Eng., &c. suff. *-ic, -ous.*]

Med.: Pertaining or relating to exanthema, or eruptions, as *exanthematous* diseases.

ĕx-ăn-thĕ-ma-tŏl′-ō-ǧȳ, *s.* [Gr. ἐξανθήματα (*exanthēmata*), pl. of ἐξάνθημα (*exanthēma*), and λόγος (*logos*) = a discourse.]

Med.: The department of medical science which treats of exanthemata or eruptions.

ĕx-ăn-thē′-sĭs, *s.* [Gr. ἐξάνθησις (*exanthēsis*) = efflorescence, eruption. (*Hippocrates.*)]

Med.: (For def. see etym.).

¶ Nearly the same as exanthema, but exanthesis refers chiefly to the process of breaking out, and exanthema to that which breaks out—the character of the eruption after it has been formed.

ĕx-ănt′-lāte, *v.t.* [Lat. *exantlatus,* pa. par. of *exantlo* = (1) to draw out; (2) to suffer; Gr. ἐξαντλέω (*exantleō*).]

1. To draw out.

2. To exhaust; to wear out, to waste away.

"Those seeds are wearied or *exantlated,* or unable to act their parts any longer."—*Boyle: Works,* i. 497.

* **ĕx-ănt-lā′-tion,** *s.* [Lat. *exantlatus.*]

1. The act of drawing out.

"Truth . . . is not recoverable but by *exantlation.*" —*Browne: Vulgar Errours,* bk. i., ch. v.

2. The act of exhausting, wearing, or wasting away.

* **ĕx′-a-rāte,** *v.t.* [Lat. *exaratus,* pa. par. of *exaro: ex* = out, and *aro* = to plough.] To plough; hence, to carve out, to engrave.

* **ĕx-a-rā′-tion,** *s.* [Lat. *exaratio.*] The act of ploughing; hence, the act of carving or engraving; writing.

ĕx′-arch, *s.* [Lat. *exarchus;* Gr. ἔξαρχος (*exarchos*), from ἐξάρχω (*exarchō*) = to lead: ἐξ (*ex*) = out, and ἄρχω (*archō*) = to lead, to rule; Fr. *exarque.*]

1. *Antiq.:* A prefect or governor under the Byzantine empire.

"The popes without admittance either of the emperours themselves, or of their lieutenants called *exarchs,* ascend not to the throne."—*Proceed. against Garnet* (1609), sign. Oo, bk. 2.

2. *Eccles.:* A grade in the ecclesiastical hierarchy instituted by Constantine the Great. Having remodelled the civil offices of the Empire, and appointed certain functionaries called Exarchs, ranking immediately below the Prætorian prefects [L.], he next nominated corresponding ecclesiastical officers inferior to the Patriarchs, but superior to the Metropolitans. (*Mosheim: Ch. Hist.,* cent. iv., pt. ii., ch. ii., § 3.

* **ĕx′-ar-chāte,** * **ex-ar-chat,** *s.* [Low Lat. *exarchatus,* from Lat. *exarchus.*]

1. The office, rank, or dignity of an exarch.

2. The district under the jurisdiction of an exarch.

"Pepin delivers to the Pope Ravenna . . . besides all the towns of the *exarchat.*"—*Clarendon: Policy & Religion,* ch. iii.

ĕx-ăr-ē′-ō-late, *a.* [Lat. *ex,* and *areola* = a small open place.]

Bot.: Not spaced out. (*Treas. of Bot.*)

ĕx-a-rĭl′-lāte, *a.* [Lat. *ex,* and Eng. *arillate* (q.v.).]

Bot.: Not having an aril.

ĕx-a-rĭs′-tāte, *a.* [Lat. *ex,* and *aristatus* = having ears.]

Bot.: Not having an arista, an awn, or a beard.

* **ĕx-ar-tĭc-u-lā′-tion,** *s.* [Pref. *ex,* and Eng. *articulation* (q.v.).] The act of dislocating a joint; dislocation, luxation.

* **ĕx-ăs′-pĕr,** *v.t.* [Lat. *exaspero: ex* = out, fully, and *asper* = rough.] To exasperate, to provoke.

"A lyon is a cruell beast yf he be *exaspered.*"—*Joye: Expos. of Daniel,* ch. vii.

ĕx-ăs′-pĕr-āte, *v.t. & i.* [EXASPERATE, *a.*]

A. *Transitive:*

1. To provoke, to anger, to irritate to a very high degree; to enrage; to make furious.

"John, whose temper, naturally vindictive, had been *exasperated* into ferocity by the stings of remorse and shame."—*Macaulay: Hist. Eng.,* ch. xi.

2. To aggravate, to embitter, to heighten a difference.

"When ambition is unable to attain its end, it is not only wearied, but *exasperated* at the vanity of its labours."—*Parnel.*

* 3. To exacerbate; to heighten or increase the violence of.

"The plaster alone would pen the humour already contained in the part, and so *exasperate* it."—*Bacon.*

4. To make bitter or sharp; to embitter.

"Did hate to vice *exasperate* thy style?" *Beattie: Monument to Churchill.*

* 5. To make more sharp, painful, or grievous; to aggravate.

"To *exasperate* the case of my lord of Southampton."—*Wotton: Reliquiæ,* p. 181.

* **B.** *Intrans.:* To increase in severity.

"The distemper *exasperated.*" — *North: Life of Guilford,* i. 158.

ĕx-ăs′-pĕr-āte, *a.* [Lat. *exasperatus,* pa. par. of *exaspero* = to make rough, to provoke: *ex* = out, fully, and *asper* = rough.]

I. *Ordinary Language:*

1. Enraged, irritated or provoked to a very high degree.

"Why art thou then *exasperate,* thou idle immaterial skein of sleive silk?" — *Shakesp.: Troilus & Cressida,* v. 1.

2. Embittered, inflamed.

"Matters grew more *exasperate* between the kings of England and France, for the auxiliary forces of French and English were much blooded one against another."—*Bacon: Henry VII.,* p. 79.

II. *Bot.:* Rough; covered with hard, short, rigid points, as the leaves of *Borago officinalis.*

ĕx-ăs′-pĕr-ā-tĕr, *s.* [Eng. *exasperat(e); -er.*] One who exasperates, irritates, or provokes.

ĕx-ăs-pĕr-ā′-tion, *s.* [Lat. *exasperatio,* from *exasperatus,* pa. par. of *exaspero.*]

1. The act of exasperating, irritating, or provoking to a very high degree.

"Their ill-usage and *exasperations* of him, and his zeal for maintaining his argument, disposed him to take liberty."—*Atterbury.*

2. The state of being exasperated; irritation

"A word extorted from him by the *exasperation* of his spirits."—*South: Sermons,* vol. x., ser. 9.

* 3. Exaggeration, embitterment.

"My going to demand justice upon the five members, my enemies loaded with all the obloquies and *exasperations* they could." — *King Charles: Eikon Basilike.*

* 4. An increase of violence or malignity; exacerbation.

"Judging, as of patients in a fit, by the *exasperation* of the fits."—*Wotton.*

* **ĕx-âuc′-tŏr-āte,** * **ĕx-â′u-thŏr-āte,** *v.t.* [Lat. *exauctoratus,* pa. par. of *exauctoro* = to release from service: *ex* = out, away, and *auctoro* = to hire.]

1. *Ord. Lang.:* To dismiss from service.

"God can punish and *exauthorate* whom he please." —*Bp. Taylor: Rule of Conscience,* bk. ii., ch. i.

2. *Eccles.:* To deprive of a benefice.

"The first bishop that was *exauctorated* was a prince too."—*Bp. Taylor: Episcopacy Asserted.* (Pref.)

* **ĕx-âuc′-tŏr-ā′-tion,** * **ĕx-âu-thŏr-ā′-tion,** *s.* [Lat. *exauctoratus,* pa. par. of *exauctoro.*]

1. *Ord. Lang.:* The act of dismissing from service.

2. *Eccles.:* A deprivation of a benefice; degradation.

"In the *exauthoration* of episcopal office and dignity, in the demolition of churches."—*Bp. Hall: Remains,* p. 308.

* **ĕx-â′u-gu-rāte,** *v.t.* [Lat. *exauguratus,* pa. par. of *exauguro: ex* = out, away, and *auguro* = to consecrate by auguries; *augur* = an augur.] To desecrate, to unhallow, to secularize, to deprive of sanctity.

"He determined to *exauguratte* and unhallow certain churches and chappells."—*P. Holland: Livy,* p. 38.

* **ĕx-âu-gu-rā′-tion,** *s.* [Lat. *exauguratio.*] A deprivation of sanctity; a secularizing or unhallowing.

"Allowed the *exauguration* and unhallowing all other cels and chappels."—*P. Holland: Livy,* p. 38.

* **ĕx-â′u-thŏr-āte,** *v.t.* [EXAUCTORATE.]

* **ĕx-âu-thŏr-ā′-tion,** *s.* [EXAUCTORATION.]

* **ĕx-â′u-thŏr-īze,** *v.t.* [Pref. *ex,* and Eng. *authorize* (q.v.).] To deprive of authority; to degrade, to depose.

"Sometimes *exauthorizing* the prince, then hasting and moving forward his proneness to faithless abrogation."—*Selden: On Drayton's Poly-Olbion,* s. 17.

ĕx-çæ-căr′-ĭ-a, *s.* [Lat. *excæco* = to make blind, which the juice of the plant is said to do, while even the smoke is deleterious to the eyes.]

Bot.: A genus of Euphorbiaceæ, tribe Hippomaneæ. *Excœcaria Agallocha* received its specific name from the erroneous belief that it produced the agalloch or aloes wood (q.v.).

* **ĕx-căl′-çē-āte,** *v.t.* [Lat. *excalceatus,* pa. par. of *excalceo: ex* = out, away, and *calceus* = a shoe.] To deprive of the shoes.

* **ĕx-căl′-çē-ā-tĕd,** *a.* [Eng. *excalcent(e); -ed.*] Deprived of the shoes; shoeless; barefooted.

* **ĕx-căl-fac′-tion,** *s.* [Lat. *excalfactio,* from *excalfacio* = to make warm: *ex* = out, fully, and *calfacio* = to make warm: *calidus* = warm, and *facio* = to make.] The act of making warm; calefaction.

* **ĕx-căl-fac′-tĭve,** *a.* [O.Fr. *excalfactif,* from Lat. *excalfacio* = to make warm.] Making or tending to make warm.

* **ĕx-căl-fac′-tŏr-ȳ, ĕx-căl-ĭ-fac′-tŏr-ĭe,** *a.* [Lat. *excalfactorius,* from *excalfacio* = to make warm.] Making warm; warming, heating.

"A speciall *excalfactorie* vertue." — *P. Holland: Plinie,* bk. xxviii., ch. iv.

* **ĕx-căm′b,** *v.t.* [Low Lat. *excambio.*] The same as EXCAMBIE (q.v.).

* **ĕx-căm′-bĭ-ā-tŏr,** *s.* [Low Lat., from *excambio.*] A broker; one employed in the exchange of lands.

* **ĕx-căm′-bĭe,** *v.t.* [Low Lat. *excambio:* Lat. *ex* = out, and *cambio* = to exchange.] To exchange: especially applied in Scots law to the exchanging of land.

ĕx-căm′-bĭ-ŏn, *s.* [Low Lat.]

Scots Law: The contract by which one piece of land is exchanged for another.

* **ĕx-căn-dĕs′-çence,** * **ĕx-căn-dĕs′-çen-çȳ,** *s.* [Lat. *excandescentia,* from *excandescens,* pr. par. of *excandesco* = to grow hot: *ex* = out, fully, and *candesco* = to grow warm; *candeo* = to be hot.]

1. The act or state of becoming hot; a growing hot; a glowing heat.

2. A growing hot in temper; a becoming angry; heat of passion.

* **ĕx-căn-dĕs′-çent,** *a.* [Lat. *excandescens,* pr. par. of *excandesco.*] Growing hot; white with heat.

* **ĕx-căn-tā′-tion,** *s.* [Lat. *ex* = out, away, and *cantatio* = a charming, a charm.] A disenchanting: disenchantment by a countercharm.

"There was no possibility of getting out, but by the power of a higher *excantation.*"—*Gayton: Festivous Notes,* p. 277.

* **ĕx-car′-nāte,** *v.t.* [Low Lat. *excarnatus,* pa. par. of *excarno,* from Lat. *ex* = out, away, and *caro* (genit. *carnis*) = flesh.] To deprive of flesh; to clear or separate from flesh.

***ĕx-car′-nate,** *a.* [Low Lat. *excarnatus.*] Deprived or divested of flesh.

ĕx-car-nā′-tion, *s.* [Eng. *excarnat(e); -ion.*]

* **I.** *Ordinary Language:*

1. The act of stripping or divesting of flesh.

2. The state of being divested of flesh; the opposite to incarnation (q.v.).

II. *Anat.:* The natural process by which injected blood vessels are detached from the parts by which they are surrounded.

***ĕx-car-nĭf′-ĭ-cate,** *v.t.* [Lat. *excarnificatus,* pa. par. of *excarnifico,* from *ex* = out, away, and *caro* (genit. *carnis*) = flesh.] To tear to pieces, to rack, to torture.

"What [shall we say] to the racking and *excarnificating* their bodies, before this last punishment."—*H. More,* in *Trench's Some Def. in our Eng. Dict.,* p. 19.

***ĕx-car-nĭ-fĭ-cā′-tion,** *s.* [Lat. *excarnificatus.*] The act of tearing to pieces, racking, torturing.

ĕx cā-thēd′-rą, *phr.* [Lat. = from the chair or seat of authority.] [CATHEDRAL.] A phrase applied to any decision, direction, or order laid down or delivered in an authoritative or dogmatic manner: as the solemn decisions or dicta of a pope, delivered in his official capacity.

***ĕx-cā-thēd′-rāte,** *v.t.* [EX CATHEDRA.] To condemn authoritatively or *ex cathedra.*

"To see my lines *excathedrated* here."
Herrick: Hesperides, p. 66.

ĕx′-cą-vāte, *v.t. & i.* [Lat. *excavatus,* pa. par. of *excavo* = to hollow out: *ex* = out, and *cavo* = to make hollow; *cavus* = hollow.]

A. *Transitive:*

1. To hollow, scoop, cut, or dig out the inner part of, so as to make it hollow.

2. To form by excavation, scooping, or hollowing out.

"Those *excavated* channels, by our workmen called flutings and grooves."—*Evelyn: On Architecture.*

3. To dig, scoop, or cut out.

"Ran through the faithless *excavated* soil."
Blackmore: Creation, bk. vi.

B. *Intrans.:* To make an excavation.

ĕx-cą-vā′-tion, *s.* [Fr. from Lat. *excavatio,* from *excavatus,* pa. par. of *excavo* = to hollow out: *ex* = out, fully, and *cavo* = to hollow.]

I. *Ordinary Language:*

1. The act of making hollow by excavating, digging, or scooping out the interior of.

2. The act of digging or scooping out.

"By the *excavation* of certain sinus and tracts of the earth."—*Hale: Orig. of Mankind,* p. 222.

3. A part excavated or hollowed out; a hollow, a cavity. [II.]

"Where a winding *excavation* leads
Through rocks abrupt and wild."
Glover: Leonidas, bk. vii.

II. *Technically:*

1. *Civil Eng.:* An open cutting, as in a railway; opposed to a tunnel (q.v.).

2. *Geol.:* The excavation of valleys is one of the results attending or following on an earthquake. (*Lyell: Princ. Geol.,* ch. xxix.)

ĕx′-ca-vā-tŏr, *s.* [Eng. *excavat(e); -or.*]

I. *Ord. Lang.:* One who or that which excavates; specif., a labourer employed in the construction of railways. [NAVIGATOR, NAVVY.]

II. *Technically:*

1. *Eng.:* A machine for digging earth and removing it from the hole. This definition does not distinguish the excavator from the ditching-machine, auger, dredge, earth-borer, post-hole digger, &c. Custom, however, confines the term excavator to a narrower range.

2. *Dentist.:* A dentist's instrument for removing the carious portion of a tooth. Excavators are of various forms and sizes, straight, curved, angular, and hooked.

***ĕx-cā′ve,** *v.t.* [Lat. *excavo.*] To excavate, to hollow out. (*Cockeram.*)

***ĕx-çē′-cāte,** *v.t.* [Lat. *excaeco: ex* = out, fully, and *cæcus* = blind.] To make blind.

***ĕx-çē-cā′-tion,** *s.* [Lat. *excæcatio,* from *excæcatus,* pa. par. of *excæco.*]

1. The act of making blind.

2. The state of being blind; blindness.

"Their own wicked hearts will still work and improve their own induration, *excæcation,* and irritation to further sinning."—*Bp. Richardson: On the Old Test.* (1655), p. 359.

***ĕx-çēd′-ent,** *a. & s.* [Lat. *excedo* = to go out, to exceed.]

A. *As adj.:* Exceeding, excessive.

B. *As subst.:* Excess.

ĕx-çēd′, * **ex-cead,** * **ex-cede,** * **ox-ceede,** *v.t. & i.* [Fr. *excéder,* from Lat. *excedo* = to go out, to go beyond, to exceed: *ex* = out, and *cedo* = to go.]

A. *Transitive:*

1. To go beyond; to be more or greater than.

(1) *Physically:* In size, amount, extent, &c.

"Nor did any of the crusts much *exceed* half-an-inch in thickness."—*Woodward: On Fossils.*

(2) *Morally:* In qualities, character, &c.

2. To pass beyond the limit or bounds of.

"The charge of having *exceeded* the limits of his professional duty."—*Macaulay: Hist. Eng.* ch. xiv.

3. To surpass, to excel, to transcend, to outdo.

"Solomon *exceeded* all the kings of the earth."—1 *Kings* x. 23.

4. To be too great for; to be or go beyond the power of; to surpass.

"To be wise and love *exceeds* man's might."
Shakesp.: Troilus & Cressida, iii. 2.

B. *Intransitive:*

1. To go too far; to go or pass beyond proper limits or bounds; to go to excess.

"Remembering that we speak to God, in our reverence to whom we cannot possibly *exceed.*"—*Taylor.*

2. To go beyond any certain limit.

"Forty stripes he may give him, and not *exceed.*"—*Deut.* xxv. 3.

* 3. To bear the greater proportion; to predominate; to be greater.

"The guilt being great, the fear doth still *exceed.*"
Shakesp.: Rape of Lucrece, 229.

¶ For the difference between to *exceed* and to *excel,* see EXCEL.

† **ĕx-çēd′-ą-ble,** *a.* [Eng. *exceed; -able.*] That may or can be exceeded or surpassed.

ĕx-çēd′-ĕr, *s.* [Eng. *exceed; -er.*] One who exceeds, or goes to excess.

"That abuse doth not evacuate the commission; not in the *exceeders* and transgressors, much less in them that *exceed* not."—*Mountague: Appeale to Cæsar,* p. 317.

ĕx-çēd′-ĭng, * **ex-cead-ynge,** * **ex-ced-ynge,** *pr. par., a., adv., & s.* [EXCEED.]

A. *As pr. par.:* (See the verb).

B. *As adj.:* Very great in amount, duration, extent, or degree.

"Our *exceedynge* tribulacyon, which is momentary and lyght, prepareth an *exceedynge* and an eternall waight of glory unto us."—*Bible* (1551), 2 *Cor.* iv.

* **C.** *As adv.:* In a very great degree; exceedingly, extremely.

"They are grown *exceeding* circumspect and wary."
Ben Jonson: Sejanus, ii. 3.

* **D.** *As subst.:* Excess, superfluity.

"It is found that there has been a great *exceeding* of late years in the second division, several brevets having been granted for the converting of subalterns into scarf-officers."—*Addison: Spectator,* No. 21.

ĕx-çēd′-ĭng-lȳ, *adv.* [Eng. *exceeding; -ly.*] To a very great degree; very greatly; very much, extremely.

"Isaac trembled *exceedingly.*"—*Genesis* xxvii. 33.

***ĕx-çēd′-ĭng-nĕss,** *s.* [Eng. *exceeding; -ness.*] Excess, excessiveness; greatness in length, duration, extent, or degree.

"Never saw she creature so astonished as Zelmane, exceeding sorry for Pamela, but exceedingly exceeding that *exceedingness* in feare for Philoclea."—*Sir P. Sidney: Arcadia,* bk. iii.

ĕx-çĕl′, *v.t. & i.* [Fr. *exceller,* from Lat. *excello* = (1) to raise, (2) to excel: *ex* = out, fully, and * *cello* = to impel; Gr. κέλλω (*kellō*) = to drive, to impel.]

A. *Transitive:*

1. To surpass in qualities; to exceed, to outdo.

"Wisdom *excelleth* foolishness, as far as light doth darkness."—*Bible* (1551), *Eccles.* ii.

* 2. To be too great for; to exceed or go beyond one's power.

"She opened,
But to shut *excelled* her power."
Milton: P. L., ii. 883, 884.

B. *Intransitive:*

1. To possess certain qualities in a degree exceeding other persons or things.

"Bid these in elegance of form *excel,*
In colour these, and those delight the smell."
Cowper: Retirement, 793, 794.

2. To surpass others in good or laudable acts; to be eminent or illustrious.

¶ Crabb thus discriminates between to *excel,* to *exceed,* to *surpass,* to *transcend,* and to *outdo:* "*Exceed,* in its limited acceptation, conveys no idea of moral desert; *surpass* and *excel* are always taken in a good sense. It is not so much persons as things which *exceed;* both persons and things *surpass;* persons only *excel.* One thing *exceeds* another, as the success of an undertaking *exceeds* the expectations of the undertaker, or a man's exertions *exceed* his strength: one person surpasses another, as the English have surpassed all other nations in the extent of their naval power. The derivatives *excessive* and *excellent* have this obvious distinction between them, that the former always signifies *exceeding* in that which ought not to be *exceeded;* and the latter *exceeding* in that where it is honourable to *exceed:* he who is habitually *excessive* in any of his indulgences, must be insensible to the *excellence* of a temperate life. *Transcend* signifies climbing beyond; and *outdo* signifies doing out of the ordinary course: the former, like *surpass,* refers rather to the state of things; and *outdo,* like *excel,* to the exertions of persons: the former rises in sense above *surpass;* but the latter is only employed in particular cases, that is, to *excel* in action; *excel* is, however, confined to that which is good; *outdo* to that which is good or bad." (*Crabb: Eng. Synon.*)

ĕx′-çęl-lęnçe, ĕx′-çęl-lęn-çȳ, *s.* [Fr. *excellence,* from Lat. *excellentia,* from *excellens,* pr. par. of *excello;* Sp. *excelencia;* Port. *excelencia;* Ital. *eccellenza.*]

1. The quality or state of excelling or possessing some certain quality in an unusual or eminent degree; superiority, preeminence.

"If now thy beauty be of such esteem,
Which all of so rare *excellency* deem."
Drayton: Edward IV. to Mrs. Shore.

2. That in which any person or thing excels; any valuable quality possessed in an unusual or eminent degree; an excellent quality, feature, or trait.

"The criticisms have been made rather to discover beauties and *excellencies* than their faults and imperfections."—*Addison.*

3. Dignity, high rank in existence.

"See the mind of beastly man,
That hath so soon forgot the *excellence*
Of his creation." *Spenser: F. Q.,* II. ii. 37.

* 4. High degree; unusual or eminent manner.

"[She] loves him with that *excellence*
The angels love good men with."
Shakesp.: Henry VIII., ii. 2.

5. A title of honour given to certain persons of high rank. It is the title of a Viceroy, a Governor-General, an Ambassador, or a Commander-in-Chief. (Used with the possessive pronouns *his, your, their,* prefixed.)

¶ Crabb thus discriminates between *excellence* and *superiority:* "*Excellence* is an absolute term; *superiority* is a relative term; many may have *excellence* in the same degree, but they must have *superiority* in different degrees: *superiority* is often superior *excellence,* but in many cases they are applied to different objects." (*Crabb: Eng. Synon.*)

ĕx′-çęl-lęnt, * **ex-cel-ent,** * **ex-cel-lente,** *a. & adv.* [Fr. *excellent,* from Lat. *excellens,* pr. par. of *excello;* Sp. *excelente;* Port. *excellente;* Ital. *eccellente.*]

A. *As adjective:*

1. Excelling or eminent in some good or laudable quality, power, or attainment.

"Men of *excellent* lyfe and learning replyed earnestly against their transsubstanciacions and other sorceries."—*Bale: Image,* pt. iii.

2. Characterized by excellence or eminent qualities.

(1) *Of persons:* Eminently good or distinguished.

"The most noble and *excellent* king of the world."—*Maundeville,* p. 193.

(2) *Of things:* Possessing some excellent qualities; valuable; unusually good: as, an *excellent* book.

* 3. (*In a bad sense*): Exceeding, remarkable, surpassing.

"This is the *excellent* foppery of the world."—*Shakesp.: Lear,* i. 2.

* **B.** *As adv.:* Excellently, exceedingly, extremely.

"He hath an *excellent* good name."—*Shakesp.: Much Ado About Nothing,* iii. 1.

ĕx′-çęl-lęnt-lȳ, * **ex-cel-lent-lye,** *adv.* [Eng. *excellent; -ly.*]

1. In an excellent manner or degree; unusually well; eminently; admirably.

"A plot *excellently* well fortified both by nature and mann's hands."—*Golding: Cæsar*, fo. 114.

*2. In an unusual degree; exceedingly, extremely, eminently.

"When the whole heart is *excellently* sorry."—*J. Fletcher.*

ĕx-çĕl'-sĭ-ŏr, *a.* & *s.* [Lat., compar. of *excelsus* = high, lofty.]

A. *As adj.:* Higher, loftier.

B. *As subst.:* A trade name for curled shreds of wood used as a substitute for curled hair in stuffing cushions, &c. It is made in a machine in which the bolt is pressed downward within its fixed case by a weighted lever, and subjected to the action of the scoring and plane cutters at the upper surface of the horizontal rotating wheel.

ĕx-çĕl'-sĭ-tūde, *s.* [Lat. *excelsus* = high, lofty.] Height.

"The *excelsitude* of this monarchall bludy induperator."—*Nashe: Lenten Stuffe.*

ĕx-çĕn'-tral, *a.* [Pref. *ex*, and Eng. *central* (q.v.).]

Bot.: Out of the centre.

ĕx-çĕn'-trĭc, *a.* & *s.* [ECCENTRIC, *a.*]

A. *As adjective:*

*1. *Ord. Lang.:* Deviating from the centre; not having the same centre; eccentric.

2. *Bot.:* Applied to a lateral embryo removed from the centre or axis.

* **B.** *As subst.:* [ECCENTRIC].

ĕx-çĕn'-trĭc-al, *a.* [Eng. *eccentric*; *-al.*] The same as ECCENTRIC, *adj.* (q.v.).

ĕx-çĕn-trĭç'-ĭ-tȳ, *s.* [ECCENTRICITY.]

ĕx-çĕn-trŏ-stŏm'-a-ta, *s. pl.* [Gr. ἔκκεντρος (*ekkentros*) = out of the centre, and στόματα (*stomata*), pl. of στόμα (*stoma*) = mouth.]

Zool.: The name given by De Blainville to a family of Echinida, with a more or less elongate, cordate body. Chief genera, Spatangus (recent), and Ananchites (fossil).

ĕx-çĕpt', *ex-cepte, *v.t.* & *i.* [Fr. *excepter*, from Lat. *excepto*, an intens. of *excipio* = to take out: *ex* = out, and *capio* = to take.]

A. *Transitive:*

1. To take or leave out of any specified number, rule, position, precept, &c.; to omit.

"One of the rebels *excepted* in the indemnity that was proclaimed."—*Burnet: Hist. Own Time* (an. 1667).

2. To exclude, to forbid, to interdict.

"The *excepted* tree." *Milton: P. L.*, xi. 426.

* **B.** *Intrans.:* To object; to take exception; to make objection. (Followed by *to* or *against.*)

"Each party having liberty to *except to* its competency, which exceptions are publicly stated."—*Blackstone: Comment.*, bk. iii., ch. 12.

ĕx-çĕpt', *prep.* & *conj.* [Properly either the pa. par. or the imperative of the verb, the construction in the former case being similar to the Latin ablative absolute; thus, all *except* one = all, one being excepted. Of this we have an instance in *Shakesp.: Rich. III.*, v. 3:

"Richard *except*, those whom we fight against
Had rather have us win than him they follow."]

A. *As prep.:* Besides, exclusive of; omitting; with exception of; excepting.

"A dream to any, *except* those that dream."
Cowper: Conversation, 483.

B. *As conj.:* Excepting, unless; if . . . not.

"*Except* the Lord build the house, they labour in vain that build it."—*Psalm* cxxvii. 1.

¶ For the difference between *except* and *besides*, see BESIDES; for that between *except* and *unless*, see UNLESS.

* **ĕx-çĕp'-tant,** *a.* [Lat. *exceptans*, pr. par. of *excepto.*] Implying or containing exception.

ĕx-çĕpt'-ĭng, *pr. par., a., s.,* & *prep.* [EXCEPT, *v.*]

A. & **B.** *As pr. par. & particip. adj.:* (See the verb).

C. *As subst.:* A taking out, omitting, or excluding from a number, rule, position, precept, &c.

D. *As prep.:* Except, omitting, with the exception of.

"People come into the world in Turkey the same way they do here; and yet, *excepting* the royal family, they get but little by it."—*Collier: On Duelling.*

ĕx-çĕp'-tion, *s.* [Fr., from Lat. *exceptio*, from *exceptus*, pa. par. of *excipio* = to take out, to except.]

I. *Ordinary Language:*

1. The act of excepting, excluding, or omitting from a number, rule, position, category, &c.; exclusion, omission.

"When God renewed this charter of man's sovreignty over the creatures to Noah and his family, we find no *exception* at all."—*South.*

2. The state of being excepted, excluded, or omitted from a number, rule, position, category, &c.

"There is no *exception* or pretence of privilege, which high or low, rich or poore, may or ought to vsurpe vnto themselves."—*Caluine: Foure Godlie Sermons*, ser. 1.

3. That which is excepted, excluded, or omitted from a general statement, number, rule, category, &c.; that which is specified as not included in or falling under any rule, category, &c.

"That proud *exception* to all nature's laws."
Pope: Essay on Man, iii. 244.

4. An objection; a cavil; that which is or may be stated or put forward in opposition to any rule, statement, or position. (Followed by *to* or *against.*)

"Your assertion hath drawn us to make search whether these be just *exceptions against* the customs of our church."—*Hooker: Eccles. Polity.* (Pref.)

5. Offence, dislike, slight anger, or resentment. [*To take exception.*]

II. *Law:*

1. A denial of anything alleged and considered valid by the other side, either in point of law or in pleading; a denial of a matter alleged in bar to an action; a denial of the sufficiency of an answer.

2. A clause by which the grantor of a deed excepts something before granted.

¶ (1) *Bill of Exceptions:*

Law: A statement of exceptions or objections on points of law taken to the directions, or decisions of a judge presiding at a trial, to be referred for consideration and decision to a superior court, or to a full bench.

"If, either in his directions or decisions, he [the judge] misstates the law by ignorance, inadvertence, or design, the counsel on either side may require him publicly to seal a *bill of exceptions*; stating the point wherein he is supposed to err. This *bill of exceptions* is in the nature of an appeal; examinable, not in the court out of which the record issues for the trial at *nisi prius*, but in the next immediate superior court, upon error brought, after judgment given in the court below."—*Blackstone: Commentaries*, bk. iii., ch. 12.

(2) *To take exception:*

(*a*) To make an objection, to object; to find fault; followed formerly by *against*, now by *to.*

"He gave Sir James Tirrel great thanks; but *took exception to* the place of their burial, being too base for them that were king's children."—*Bacon.*

(*b*) To take offence; to be offended; followed by *at*: as, To *take exception at* a remark.

¶ For the difference between *exception* and *objection*, see OBJECTION.

* **ĕx-çĕp'-tion-a-ble,** *a.* [Eng. *exception*; *-able.*]

1. Liable or open to exception or objection; objectionable.

2. Exceptional, unusual.

"This passage I look upon to be the most *exceptionable* in the whole poem."—*Addison: Spectator*, No. 279.

* **ĕx-çĕp'-tion-a-ble-nĕss,** *s.* [Eng. *exceptionable*; *-ness.*] The quality or state of being exceptionable.

ĕx-çĕp'-tion-al, *a.* [Eng. *exception*; *-al.*]

1. Out of the ordinary or usual course; unusual, not usual, special; forming or of the nature of an exception; unprecedented, extraordinary.

2. That may be excepted against; exceptionable.

ĕx-çĕp'-tion-al-lȳ, *adv.* [Eng. *exceptional*; *-ly.*] In an exceptional or unusual manner or degree; unprecedentedly, extraordinarily.

ĕx-çep'-tion-a-rȳ, *a.* [Eng. *exception*; *-ary.*] Indicating an exception.

* **ĕx-çĕp'-tion-ẽr,** *s.* [Eng. *exception*; *-er.*] One who takes exceptions or objections; an objector.

"Thus much, readers, in favour of the softer spirited Christian; for other *exceptioners* there was no thought taken."—*Milton: Remonstrants' Defence.*

* **ĕx-çĕp-tious,** *a.* [Eng. *except*; *-ious.*] Given to cavilling; fond of making objections; peevish, censorious.

"Quick and full-eyed, very *exceptious* and extremely cholerick."—*Shelton: Don Quixote*, bk. ii., ch. i.

* **ĕx-çĕp'-tious-nĕss,** *s.* [Eng. *exceptious*; *-ness.*] The quality of being exceptious; a disposition to find or raise objections or exceptions.

"A froward, malicious *exceptiousness.*"—*Barrow*, vol. i., ser. 1.

* **ĕx-çĕp'-tĭve,** *a.* [Eng. *except*; *-ive.*]

1. Including or indicating an exception.

"*Exceptive* propositions will make complex syllogisms: as, None but physicians came to the consultation; The nurse is no physician. Therefore the nurse came not to the consultation."—*Watts: Logic*, pt. iii., ch. ii.

2. Making or forming an exception; exceptional: as, an *exceptive* law.

* **ĕx-çĕpt'-lĕss,** * **ĕx-çĕpt'-lĕsse,** *a.* [Eng. *except*; *-less.*] Making or admitting of no exception; extending to all; general, universal.

"Forgive my general and *exceptless* rashness."
Shakesp.: Timon, iv. 3.

* **ĕx-çĕp'-tŏr,** *s.* [Lat.] One who makes or raises objections; an objector, a caviller.

"The *exceptor* makes a reflection upon the impropriety of those expressions."—*Burnet: Theory of the Earth.*

* **ĕx-çĕr'-ĕ-brāte,** *v.t.* [Lat. *excerebratus*, pa. par. of *excerebro*: *ex* = out, and *cerebrum* = the brain.]

1. To beat out the brains; to remove the brains in any way.

2. To cast out from the brain.

"Hath it not sovereign virtue in it to *excerebrate* all cares?"—*Ward: Sermons*, p. 25.

* **ĕx-çĕr'-ĕ-brōse,** *a.* [Lat. *ex* = out, without, and *cerebrosus* = having brains.] Having no brains; brainless.

* **ĕx-çẽrn',** *v.t.* [Lat. *excerno*: *ex* = out, and *cerno* = to separate.] To strain out; to separate by straining; to send out by excretion; to excrete.

"That which is dead, or corrupted or *excerned*, hath antipathy with the same thing when it is alive and sound, and with those parts which do *excern.*"—*Bacon: Natural History.*

* **ĕx-çẽrn'-ent,** *a.* [Lat. *excernens*, pr. par. of *excerno.*] Secreting, excreting.

* **ĕx-çẽrp',** *v.t.* [Lat. *excerpo*: *ex* = out, away, and *carpo* = to pluck.] To pick out, to cull, to excerpt.

"In your reading *excerp*, and note in your books such things as you like."—*Hales: Remains*, p. 288.

ĕx-çẽrpt', *v.t.* [Lat. *excerptus*, pa. par. of *excerpo* = to pick out: *ex* = out, and *carpo* = to pick.] To pick out; to make an extract of; to cite, to quote.

"Possibly he meaneth his own dear words I have *excerpted.*"—*Barnard: Life of Heylin* (1683), p. 12.

ĕx-çẽrpt', *s.* [Lat. *excerptum*, neut. of *excerptus*, pa. par. of *excerpo.*] An extract or selection from the works of an author, or writing of any kind.

"His commonplace book was filled with *excerpts* from the Year-books."—*Campbell: Lives of the Lord Chancellors; Lord Commissioner Maynard.*

ĕx-çẽrp'-ta, *s. pl.* [Lat., neut. pl. of *excerptus*, pa. par. of *excerpo.*] Excerpts, extracts.

* **ĕx-çẽrp'-tion,** *s.* [Lat. *excerptio*, from *excerptus*, pa. par. of *excerpo.*]

1. The act of selecting, culling, or picking out.

2. That which is selected or picked out; an excerpt; an extract.

"Times have consumed his works, saving some few *excerptions.*"—*Raleigh.* (*Johnson.*)

* **ĕx-çẽrp'-tĭve,** *a.* [Eng. *excerpt*; *-ive.*] Excerpting, selecting, picking out.

* **ĕx-cẽrp'-tŏr,** *s.* [Lat. *excerptus*, pa. par. of *excerpo.*] One who makes excerpts, extracts, or selections.

"I have not been surreptitious of whole pages together out of the doctor's printed volumes, and appropriated them to myself without any mark, or asterism, as he has done. I am no such *excerptor.*"—*Barnard: Life of Heylin*, p. 12.

ĕx-çĕss', *ex-ces, *s.* [O. Fr. *excez* = excess, from Lat. *excessus* = a going out: *excedo* = to go beyond, to excel; Sp. *exceso*; Port. *excesso*; Ital. *eccesso.*] [EXCEED.]

I. *Ordinary Language:*

1. That which exceeds any measure or limit; that which is in superabundance; that which goes beyond the common or ordinary measure, proportion, or limit.

"Less than archangel ruined, and the *excess*
Of glory obscured." *Milton: P. L.*, i. 593.

2. A state of being in too great quantity, degree, or amount; superabundance.

"The several rays in that white light retain their colorific qualities, by which those of any sort, whenever they become more copious than the rest, do by their *excess* and predominance cause their proper colour to appear."—*Newton: Optics.*

3. Extravagance of any kind; a transgression or passing beyond due limits.

"Hospitality sometimes degenerates into profuseness: even parsimony itself, which sits but ill upon a publick figure, is yet the more pardonable *excess* of the two."—*Atterbury.*

4. Undue or excessive indulgence of appetite or of the desires; over-indulgence.

"There will be need of temperance in diet; for the body, once heavy with *excess* and surfeits, hangs plummets on the nobler parts."—*Duppa.*

II. *Arith. & Geom.:* The amount by which one number or quantity exceeds another; the difference between the greater of two unequal numbers and the less: thus, 6 is the excess of 8 over 2.

¶ *Spherical excess:* The excess of the sum of the three angles of a spherical triangle over two right angles, or 180°.

¶ Crabb thus discriminates between *excess, superfluity,* and *redundancy:* "*Excess* is that which exceeds any measure; *superfluity* and *redundancy* signify an *excess* of a good measure. We may have an *excess* of heat or cold, wet or dry, when we have more than the ordinary quantity; but we have a *superfluity* of provisions, when we have more than we want. *Excess* is applicable to any object; but *superfluity* and *redundancy* are species of *excess.* . . . We may have an *excess* of prosperity or adversity; a *superfluity* of good things; and a *redundancy* of speech or words." (*Crabb: Eng. Synon.*)

ĕx-çĕs′-sĭve, * ex-ces-sif, *a.* [Fr. *excessif,* from Lat. *excessus;* Sp. *excesivo;* Ital. *eccessivo.*]

1. Exceeding the usual or proper limits or bounds; immoderate, extravagant, unreasonable; too great; beyond measure.

"He had, in the Convention, carried his seal for her interests to a length which she had herself blamed as *excessive.*"—*Macaulay: Hist. Eng.*, ch. xv.

* 2. Acting unreasonably or without proper restraint.

¶ Crabb thus discriminates between *excessive, immoderate,* and *intemperate:* "*Excessive* designates *excess* in general; *immoderate* and *intemperate* designate *excess* in moral agents. The *excessive* lies simply in the thing which exceeds any given point: the *immoderate* lies in the passions which range to a boundless extent: the *intemperate* lies in the will which is under no control. Hence we speak of an *excessive* thirst physically considered: an *immoderate* ambition or lust of power; an *intemperate* indulgence, an *intemperate* warmth. *Excessive* admits of degrees; what is *excessive* may exceed in a greater or less degree: *immoderate* and *intemperate* mark a positively great degree of *excess*; the former still higher than the latter: *immoderate* is in fact the highest conceivable degree of *excess.* *Excessive* designates what is partial; *immoderate* is used oftener for what is partial than what is habitual; *intemperate* oftener for what is habitual than what is partial. A person is *excessively* displeased on particular occasions: an *immoderate* eater at all times, or only *immoderate* in that which he likes: he is *intemperate* in his language when his anger is *intemperate;* or he leads an *intemperate* life. The *excesses* of youth do but too often settle into confirmed habits of *intemperance.*" (*Crabb: Eng. Syn.*)

ĕx-çĕs′-sĭve-lȳ, *adv.* [Eng. *excessive; -ly.*]

1. In or to an excessive degree; exceedingly; extremely; beyond measure.

"Such mosses . . . have seeds so *excessively* small."—*Ray: On the Creation*, pt. ii.

* 2. Vehemently, greedily. (*Spenser.*)

ĕx-çĕs′-sĭve-nĕss, * ex-ces-sive-nesse, *s.* [Eng. *excessive; -ness.*] The state or quality of being excessive; excess.

"Other some so fryse through the *excessivenesse* of the cold."—*Golding: Justine*, p. 8.

ĕx-çhān′ġe, * es-chaunge, *v.t. & i.* [O. Fr. *eschanger;* Fr. *échanger.*] [CHANGE.]

A. *Transitive:*

1. To give or part with in return for another; to transfer or hand over for an equivalent.

"They shall not sell of it, neither *exchange* nor alienate the first fruits."—*Ezekiel* xlviii. 14.

2. It is now followed by *for,* but formerly *with* was also used.

"Being acquainted with the laws and fashions of his own country, he has something to *exchange with* those abroad."—*Locke.*

3. To give and receive reciprocally; to give and take; to interchange.

"Without *exchanging* a blow."—*Macaulay: Hist. Eng.*, ch. xvi.

4. To resign, give up, or abandon one state for another.

"Death for life *exchanged* foolishlie."
Spenser: F. Q.; Of Mutabilitie, vi. 6.

B. *Intrans.:* To make an exchange; to barter.

¶ (1) Crabb thus discriminates between to *exchange,* to *barter,* to *truck,* and to *commute:* "To *barter* is to exchange one article of trade for another: to *truck* is a familiar term to express a familiar action for *exchanging* one article of private property for another: *commute* signifies an exchanging one mode of punishment for another. We may *exchange* one book for another; traders *barter* trinkets for gold dust; coachmen or stablemen *truck* a whip for a handkerchief; the Government *commute* the punishment of death for that of banishment." (*Crabb: Eng. Synon.*)

(2) For the difference between to *exchange* and to *change,* see CHANGE; and for that between to *exchange* and to *interchange,* see INTERCHANGE.

ĕx-çhān′ġe, * es-chaunge, *s.* [O. Fr. *eschange;* Fr. *échange.*]

I. *Ordinary Language:*

1. The act of exchanging, or giving one thing for another; a parting with one article or commodity for an equivalent.

"They lend their corn, they make *exchanges:* they are always ready to serve one another."—*Addison.*

2. The act of giving and receiving reciprocally; interchange.

3. The act of giving up, resigning, or abandoning one state for another.

4. The contract by which one thing or commodity is exchanged for an equivalent.

5. The form or process of exchanging a debt or credit for another; the receiving or paying of money by bill, order, or draft. [BILL.]

"I have bills for money by *exchange,*
From Florence."
Shakesp.: Taming of the Shrew, iv. 2.

6. That which is given in return for something received.

"There's my *exchange:* what in the world he is
That names me traitor, villain-like he lies."
Shakesp.: Lear, v. 3.

7. That which is received in return for something given.

"The respect and love which was paid you by all, who had the happiness to know you, was a wise *exchange* for the honours of the court."—*Dryden.*

* 8. Change, transmutation.

"I am much ashamed of my *exchange.*"
Shakesp.: Merchant of Venice, ii. 6.

* 9. Variety, change.

"These women all of rightwiseness,
Of choise and free election,
Must love *exchaunge* and doublenesse."
Chaucer: Balade of Women.

II. *Technically:*

1. *Commerce:*

(1) A place where merchants, brokers, &c. meet to transact business; generally contracted into *'Change.*

"He that uses the same words sometimes in one, and sometimes in another signification, ought to pass, in the schools, for as fair a man, as he does in the market and *exchange,* who sells several things under the same name."—*Locke.*

(2) A bill of exchange (q.v.).

(3) The rate at which the money of one country is exchanged for that of another. [*Course of Exchange.*]

2. *Arith.:* A rule for ascertaining how much of the money of one country is equivalent in value to a given amount of that of another.

3. *Law:* A mutual grant of equal interests, in consideration the one for the other.

¶ (1) *Arbitration of exchange:* [ARBITRATION].

(2) *Course of exchange:* The current price of a Bill of Exchange at any one place as compared with what it is at another. If for £100 at one place exactly £100 at the other must be paid, then the Course of Exchange between the two places is at par; if more must be paid at the second place, then it is above par at the other; if less, it is below it.

(3) *Theory of exchange:* An hypothesis with regard to radiant heat, devised by Prevost of Geneva, and since generally accepted. All bodies radiate heat. If two of different temperatures be placed near each other, each will radiate heat to the other, but the one higher in temperature will receive less than it emits. Finally, both will be of the same temperature, each receiving from the other precisely as much heat as it sends it in return. This scale is called the mobile equilibrium of temperature.

exchange-broker, *s.* A bill-broker.

exchange-cap, *s.* A fine quality of paper made of new stock; thin, highly calendered, and used for printing bills of exchange.

* **exchange-wench,** *s.* One of the women who kept stalls at the exchange, and whose reputation was not very good. (*Nares.*)

"Now every *exchange-wench* is ushered in by them into her stalls, and while she calls to others to know what they lack, while herself lacks nothing to make her as fine as a countess."—*England's Vanity* (1653), p. 22.

ĕx-çhān′ġe-ą-bĭl′-ĭ-tȳ, *s.* [Eng. *exchangeable; -ity.*] The quality or state of being exchangeable.

ĕx-çhān′ġe-ą-ble, *a.* [Eng. *exchange; -able.*]

1. That may or can be exchanged; fit or proper to be exchanged.

"The officers captured were *exchangeable* with the powers of General Howe."—*Marshall.* (*Webster.*)

2. Rateable, or to be valued according to what can be procured in exchange: as, the *exchangeable* value of goods.

ĕx-çhān′ġ′-ẽr, *s.* [Eng. *exchang(e); -er.*] One who exchanges; one who deals in money.

"Whilst bullion may be had for a small price more than the weight of our current cash, these *exchangers* generally chuse rather to buy bullion than run the risk of melting down our coin, which is criminal by the law."—*Locke.*

* **ĕx-çhēat′,** *s.* [ESCHEAT.]

* **ĕx-çhēat′-ẽr,** *s.* [ESCHEATOR.]

ĕx-çhĕq′-uer (*u* silent), *** es-chek-er, * es-chek-ere, * chek-er,** *s.* [O. Fr. *eschequier, eschiquier,* from *eschec* = check (at chess); *eschecs* = chess; Low Lat. *scaccarium* = (1) a chess-board, (2) exchequer; *scacci* = chess.] [CHECK, CHECKER, CHESS.]

I. *Ordinary Language:*

* 1. A chess-board; hence, the game of chess itself.

"Thenne he wule bidde the pleie at the *escheker.*"
Florice & Blauncheflour, 343.

2. The state treasury.

"They hadde to doone
In the *escheker* and in the chaunceryе."
P. Plowman, 2,182.

3. Funds; pecuniary resources.

"Shuts up every private man's *exchequer.*"—*South: Sermons*, vol. i., ser. 10.

II. *Law:*

1. In the same sense as I. 2. [*Chancellor of the Exchequer.*]

2. [*Court of Exchequer.*]

¶ (1) *Chancellor of the Exchequer:* [CHANCELLOR].

(2) *Court of Exchequer:*

Law: A court instituted by William the Conqueror, and constituting part of the Aula Regia. It was remodelled by Edward I. Its primary object was to recover debts due to the king, such as unpaid taxes, &c., to vindicate his proprietary rights against those encroaching upon them, &c. But after a time, without losing sight of the original purpose, it developed into an ordinary law court, with a legal and an equitable side, each open to all the nation. A suitor had only to plead (the allegation as a rule being only a legal fiction) that he was a debtor to the king, but could not pay what he owed because of injustice done him in another matter by the person whom he summoned to the Court of Exchequer. The Act 2 Will. IV. c. 39, put an end to the necessity under which the plaintiff had been of pleading that he was the king's debtor, and 2 Vict. c. 5 transferred the equity jurisdiction to the Court of Chancery. By 36 & 37 Vict. c. 66, passed August 5, 1873, and which came into operation on Nov. 1, 1874, the Exchequer Court became the Exchequer Sub-division of

the Supreme Court of Judicature. A similar court was established in Scotland by 6 Anne c. 26.

(3) *Court of Exchequer Chamber:*

Law: A court instituted in England by 31 Edw. III. to settle cases carried from the Court of Exchequer on writs of error. Subsequently an appeal in error lay to it from each of the three superior courts of Common Law, and from this court to the House of Lords. It was modified by 11 Geo. IV., and 11 Will. IV., c. 70, and was abolished by the Judicature Act of 1875, its jurisdiction in appeals being transferred to the Court of Appeal.

exchequer-bill, *s.* An instrument of credit created by the Commissioners of her Majesty's Treasury for the purpose of raising money for temporary purposes to meet the necessities of the Exchequer. Exchequer-bills form a large portion of the unfunded, or floating debt of the country. They are issued for sums of £100 each, or some multiple of £100. They last for a term of five years without renewal.

exchequer-bond, *s.* An exchequer-bond differs from an exchequer-bill in being issued to run for a definite period of time, in no case to exceed six years. The rate of interest payable on them is also fixed.

exchequer-chamber, *s.* [*Court of Exchequer Chamber.*]

* **ĕx-çhĕq′-uĕr** (*u* silent), *v.t.* [Exchequer, *s.*] (For def. see extract.)

"Among other strange verbs, the following has arisen in vulgar language—viz., to *exchequer* a man; which is, to institute a process against him, in the court of exchequer, for non-payment of a debt due to the king, and in some other cases."—*Pegge: Anecd. of the Eng. Language.*

* **ĕx-çhĕq′-uĕred** (*u* silent), *pa. par.* & *a.* [Exchequer, *v.*]

A. *As pa. par.:* (See the verb).

B. *As adj.:* Chequered.

* **ēx-çī′de,** *v.t.* [Lat. *excido: ex* = out, away, and *cædo* = to cut.] To cut off or away; to remove; to separate.

* **ĕx-çĭp′-ĭ-ent,** *a.* & *s.* [Lat. *excipiens*, pr. par. of *excipio* = to take out, to except.]

A. *As adj.:* Taking exceptions.

"It is a good exception against the party *excipient.*"—*Ayliffe: Parergon*, 561.

B. *As substantive:*

1. *Ord. Lang.:* One who excepts.

2. *Med.:* An inert or slightly active substance employed as the medium or vehicle for the administration of the active medicine, as bread-crust, conserve of roses, &c.

* **ĕx′-çĭ-ple, ĕx′-çĭ-pūle, ĕx-çĭp′-u-lŭs, ĕx-çĭp′-u-lŭm,** *s.* [From Lat. *excipio* = to draw out, to receive. The form is a diminutive.]

Botany:

1. The part of the thallus which forms a rim or base to the shield of a lichen. (*Lindley.*)

2. The corresponding part in a fungal.

ĕx-çīṣ′-a-ble, ex-cise-a-ble, *a.* [Eng. *excis(e)*; *-able.*] Subject or liable to excise-duty.

"The concealment of *excisable* goods is subject to a forfeiture of those goods, and treble value."—*Act of Parl. George II.*, c. 26.

ĕx-çī′ṣe, * ac-cise, *s.* [Fr., a corrupt. of O. Dut. *aksiis*, or *aksys* = excise, itself a corrupt. of O. Fr. *assis* = assessments; Ger. *accise* = excise; Port. & Sp. *sisa* = excise, tax. (*Skeat.*)]

1. A tax or duty imposed upon certain commodities of home production or consumption, as malt, spirits, &c. [Excise-duties.]

"The two houses at Westminster had laid an imposition, which they called an *excise*, upon wine, beer, ale, and many other commodities. This was the first time that ever the name of payment of *excise* was heard of or practised in England."—*Clarendon: Civil War*, ii. 453.

2. The branch or department of the Civil Service to which is committed the collection and management of the excise-duties. The name excise is less frequently given than formerly, the proper technical designation now being Inland Revenue.

*3. A tax or toll of any kind.

"Ambitious now to take *excise*
Of a more fragrant paradise." *Cleveland.*

excise-duties, *s. pl.* Duties imposed by authority of Parliament on certain articles of home production and consumption. They also include the licenses to keep dogs, to carry a gun, to pursue certain professions, as that of an auctioneer, and the duties on carriages, railways, servants, plate, armorial bearings, &c.

excise-officer, *s.* A public official charged with the carrying out of the several regulations affecting the excise-duties: an exciseman. His proper appellation now is an officer of Inland Revenue.

* **ĕx-çī′ṣe** (1), *v.t.* & *i.* [Excise, *s.*]

A. *Transitive:*

1. To impose or charge a duty or tax upon.

"In South-sea days, not happier when surmised
The lord of thousands, than if now *excised.*"
Pope: Satires, ii. 133, 134.

*2. To impose upon; to overcharge.

B. *Intrans.:* To charge or demand a toll.

"Shortly no lad shall chuck, or lady roll,
But some *excising* courtier will have toll."
Pope: Satires of Donne, sat. iv.

* **ĕx-çī′ṣe** (2), * **ĕx-çī′ze,** *v.t.* [Lat. *excisus*, pa. par. of *excido* = to cut out: *ex* = out, *cædo* = to cut.] To cut out.

"Those who said they could not rob, because all was theirs, so *excis'd* what they liked not."—*Wood: Athenæ Oxonienses.*

ĕx-çī′ṣe-man, *s.* [Eng. *excise*, and *man.*] A public officer appointed to carry out the regulations connected with the excise, and to prevent and detect any evasion of them; an officer of Inland Revenue.

"Every *exciseman* who refuses to swear is to be deprived of his bread."—*Macaulay: Hist. Eng.*, ch. xi.

ĕx-çĭ′-ṣion, *s.* [Lat. *excisio*, from *excisus*, pa. par. of *excido*; Fr. *excision.*]

I. *Ordinary Language:*

1. The act of cutting out or off; destruction, extirpation.

"O poore and myserable citie, what sondry tourmentes, *excisions*, subversions, depopulations, and other euyll adventures hath hapned unto the!"—*Sir T. Elyot: Governour*, bk. iii., ch. xxii.

2. The state of being cut off, destroyed, or extirpated.

"From the first erection into a people down to their final *excision.*"—*Atterbury: Sermons*, vol. i., ser. 7.

II. *Technically:*

1. *Eccles.:* A cutting off or away from the church; excommunication.

2. *Surg.:* The cutting out or off of any part of the body; amputation.

ĕx-çīt-a-bĭl′-ĭ-tў, *s.* [Eng. *excitable*; *-ity.*]

1. *Ord. Lang.:* The quality or state of being excitable.

2. *Med.:* The property manifested by living beings, and the elements and tissues of which they are constituted, of responding to the action of excitants and irritants; irritability.

ĕx-çīt′-a-ble, * ex-cite-a-ble, *a.* [Fr., from Lat. *excitabilis*, from *excito.*]

1. Easily excited; susceptible of excitement; readily stirred up or stimulated.

"His affections were most quick and *excitable* by their due objects."—*Barrow: Works*, i. 475.

2. Characterized by excitability: as, an *excitable* temper.

ĕx-çīt′-ant, *a.* & *s.* [Lat. *excitans*, pr. par. of *excito* = to call out: a frequent. of *excieo*, from *ex* = out, and *cieo* = to call, to summon.]

***A.** *As adj.:* Stimulating; tending to excite; exciting.

"The donation of heavenly graces, prevenient, subsequent, *excitant*, adjuvant."—*Nicholson: Expos. of the Catechism* (1662), p. 60.

B. *As substantive:*

*1. *Ord. Lang.:* That which excites, stimulates, or produces increased action in a living organism.

2. *Med.:* An agent or influence which arouses the vital activity of the body, or of any of the tissues or organs which belong to it; a stimulant.

* **ĕx-çī′-tāte,** *v.t.* [Lat. *excitatus*, pa. par. of *excito.*] [Excite.] To excite, to stimulate.

"The earth, being *excitated* to wrath, in revenge of her children brought forth fame, the youngest sister of the giants."—*Bacon: Sister of the Giants, or Fame.*

ĕx-çĭ-tā′-tion, * ex-ci-ta-cion, *s.* [Fr. *excitation*; Lat. *excitatio*, from *excitatus*, pa. par. of *excito*; Sp. *excitacion*; Ital. *eccitazione.*]

I. *Ord. Lang.:* The act of exciting, stimulating, or putting into motion; a rousing or awaking; a prompting.

"Oft the lothe thing is doen by *excitacion* of other mannes opinion."—*Chaucer: Testament of Love*, bk. i.

II. *Med.:* The act of producing excitement; the excitement produced.

* **ĕx-çīt′-a-tīve,** *a.* [Fr. *excitatif.*] Having power or tending to excite or stimulate; exciting, excitatory.

"Admonitory of duty, and *excitative* of devotion."—*Barrow: Expos. on the Creed.*

* **ĕx′-çĭ-tā-tŏr,** *s.* [Lat., from *excitatus*, pa. par. of *excito*; Fr. *excitateur.*] [Excite.]

Elect.: An instrument for discharging the contents of a Leyden jar or other accumulator of electricity, in such a way as to protect the operator from receiving the shock.

* **ĕx′-çĭ-tā-tŏr-ў,** *a.* [Fr. *excitatoire.*] Tending to excite or stimulate; excitative.

ĕx-çī′te, *v.t.* & *i.* [Fr. *exciter*, from Lat. *excito* = to call out, a frequent. of *excieo*, from *ex* = out, and *cieo* = to call, to summon.

A. *Transitive:*

I. *Ordinary Language.*

1. To rouse, to animate, to stir up, to call into action, to stimulate.

"He *exciteth* other folk thereto,
To lose his good as he himself hath do."
Chaucer: C. T., 16,212.

2. To heat or inflame the spirits of.

3. To create, to stir up, to set on foot, to stir into action, to provoke.

"What was known *excited* no feeling but contempt and loathing."—*Macaulay: Hist. Eng.*, ch. xiii.

II. *Med.:* To stimulate or increase the vital activity of the body, or of any of its parts.

B. *Intrans.:* To stimulate, to animate, to cause excitement, to give a stimulus.

"There native beauty pleases and *excites.*"
Dryden: Art of Poetry, ch. 2.

¶ Crabb thus discriminates between to *excite*, to *incite*, and to *provoke*: "To *excite* is said more particularly of the inward feelings; *incite* is said of the external actions; *provoke* is said of both. A person's passions are *excited*; he is *incited* by any particular passion to a course of conduct; a particular feeling is *provoked*, or he is *provoked* by some feeling to a particular step. Wit and conversation *excite* mirth; men are *incited* by a lust for gain to fraudulent practices; they are *provoked* by the opposition of others to intemperate language and intemperate measures. To *excite* is very frequently used in a physical acceptation; *incite* always, and *provoke* mostly, in a moral application. We speak of *exciting* hunger, thirst, or perspiration; of *inciting* to noble actions; of *provoking* impertinence, scorn, or resentment." (*Crabb: Eng. Synon.*)

ĕx-çīt′-ĕd, *pa. par.* & *a.* [Excite.]

A. *As pa. par.:* (See the verb).

B. *As adjective:*

1. Stimulated, aroused, stirred up, brought into action.

2. Heated or inflamed in spirit.

ĕx-çīt′-ĕd-lў, *adv.* [Eng. *excited*; *-ly.*] In an excited manner.

* **ĕx-çī′te-fŭl,** *a.* [Eng. *excite*; *-ful(l).*] Causing excitement; full of exciting matter; excitatory, exciting.

ĕx-çī′te-ment, *s.* [Eng. *excite*; *-ment.*]

I. *Ordinary Language:*

1. The act of exciting or stimulating.

2. The state of being excited; commotion, sensation; heat or warmth of temper.

3. That which excites, stimulates, or produces action.

"The best *excitement* to each private virtue."—*Law: Theory of Religion*, pt. iii.

II. *Med.:* A state of abnormal activity in any organ of the body. For instance, if the heart beat violently, the organ is under the influence of excitement, with the effect of sending the blood through the arteries and veins with unwonted force. If the membrane surrounding the brain be inflamed, and mania supervene, the brain is excited. Such excitement is followed sooner or later by a reaction in which there is abnormal depression, proportioned to the intensity of the previous excitement.

ĕx-çīt'-ĕr, *s.* [Eng. *excit(e)*; *-er.*]

I. *Ordinary Language:*

1. One who or that which excites, stimulates, or rouses to action.

"Hope is the grand *exciter* of industry."—*More: Decay of Piety.*

2. One who provokes, stirs up, or irritates.

"They never punished the delinquency of the tumults and their *exciters.*"—*King Charles: Eikon Basilike.*

II. *Technically:*

1. *Med.:* An excitant, a stimulant.

2. *Elect.:* A substance which by friction is capable of exciting electricity.

ĕx-çīt'-ĭng, *pr. par., a., & s.* [EXCITE.]

A. *As pa. par.:* (See the verb).

B. *As adjective:*

1. Stimulating, arousing, calling into action.

2. Causing or producing excitement.

C. *As subst.:* An excitement; a stimulus, a stimulant.

"Wanting many *excitings* of grace."—*Herbert: Country Parson,* ch. xxii.

exciting-causes, *s. pl.*

Med.: Causes which tend immediately to produce disease, as distinguished from predisposing causes, which during long periods of time prepare the way for it to arise.

ĕx-çīt'-ĭng-lȳ, *adv.* [Eng. *exciting*; *-ly.*] In an exciting manner; so as to excite.

* **ĕx-çī'-tĭve,** *a.* [Eng. *excit(e)*; *-ive.*] Tending to excite; causing excitement.

ĕx-çīt-ō-, *pref.* [Lat. *excit(o)* = to excite, with *o* connective.]

excito-motory, *a.*

Anat.: The function of the nervous system by which an impression is transmitted to a centre and reflected so as to produce contraction of a muscle without sensation or volition. (*Owen.*)

* **ĕx-clāim',** *s.* [EXCLAIM, *v.*] A clamour, an outcry.

"Alas, the part I had in Glo'ster's blood
Doth more solicit me than your *exclaims.*"
Shakesp.: Richard II., i. 2.

ĕx-clāim', *v.i. & t.* [O. Fr. *exclamer*, from Lat. *exclamo*; *ex* = out, and *clamo* = to cry, to shout; Sp. *exclamar*; Ital. *esclamare.*]

A. *Intransitive:*

1. To cry out with vehemence; to declare with loud vociferation; to call out loudly; to vociferate; to ejaculate.

"They assembled in great multitudes, *exclaiming* that the capitulation was nothing to them."—*Macaulay: Hist. Eng.*, ch. xiv.

* 2. To make an outcry, to declaim; to inveigh.

"In his charges to the clergy he *exclaimed* against the pluralities."—*Burnet: Hist. of Own Time; Life of the Author.*

B. *Trans.:* To utter or cry loudly; to call out; to cry out.

¶ For the difference between to *exclaim* and to *cry*, see CRY.

ĕx-clāim'-ĕr, *s.* [Eng. *exclaim*; *-er.*] One who cries out with vehemence; one who speaks with heat or passion; one who declaims or inveighs.

"I must tell this *exclaimer*, that his manner of proceeding is very strange and unaccountable."—*Atterbury: Sermons*, vol. ii. (Pref.)

ĕx-cla-mā'-tion, * **ex-cla-ma-cion,** *s.* [Fr., from Lat. *exclamatio*, from *exclamo* = to cry out; Sp. *exclamacion*; Ital. *esclamazione.*]

I. *Ordinary Language:*

1. The act of exclaiming, crying out or vociferating.

* 2. Clamour, vociferation, outcry.

"Thy ran streight to harneys and . . . made an *exclamacion* that, &c."—*Brende: Quintus Curtius*, fo. 176.

3. Declamation, inveighing; an outcry.

"The ears of the people are continually beaten with *exclamations* against abuses in the church."—*Hooker.* (Dedic.)

4. An emphatic or passionate utterance; an expression of surprise, pain, anger, joy, &c.

"But what serve *exclamations*, where there are no ears to receive the sound?"—*Sidney.*

II. *Technically:*

1. *Gram.:* A word expressing some sudden passion, as wonder, fear, surprise, &c.; an interjection.

2. *Print.:* A mark or sign [!] indicating emotion, emphasis, or pointed address.

* **ĕx-clăm'-a-tĭve,** *a.* [Fr. *exclamatif*; Sp. *exclamativo*; Ital. *esclamativo.*] Containing exclamation; exclamatory.

* **ĕx-clăm'-a-tĭve-lȳ,** *adv.* [Eng. *exclamative*; *-ly.*] In an exclamatory manner; exclamatorily.

ĕx-clăm'-a-tŏr-ĭ-lȳ, *adv.* [Eng. *exclamatory*; *-ly.*] In an exclamatory manner; with exclamations.

ĕx-clăm'-a-tŏr-ȳ, *a.* [EXCLAIM, *v.*]

1. Containing, expressing, or of the nature of exclamation.

"I shall conclude with those *exclamatory* words of St. Paul."—*South: Sermons*, vol. iv., ser. 7.

2. Using exclamation: as, an *exclamatory* speaker.

ĕx-clû'de, *v.t.* [Lat. *excludo* = to shut out; *ex* = out, and *claudo* = to shut; Fr. *exclure*; Ital. *escludere*; Sp. *excluir.*]

1. To shut out; to hinder from entrance or admission.

"*Exclude* the incroaching cattle from thy ground."
Dryden: Virgil; Georgic ii. 512.

* 2. To eject, to emit, to thrust out, to extrude.

"Others ground this disruption upon their continued or protracted time of delivery, wherewith *excluding* but one a-day, the latter brood impatient, by a forcible proruption, antedates their period of exclusion."—*Browne: Vulgar Errours*, bk. iii., ch. vi.

3. To debar; to shut out or hinder from participation.

"This is Dutch partnership, to share in all our beneficial bargains, and *exclude* us wholly from theirs."—*Swift.*

4. To shut out from the society of; to separate.

"Sith I from Diomede, and noble Troilus,
Am clene *excluded*, as abject odious."
Chaucer: Test. of Creseide.

5. To leave no room for; to shut out; to forbid.

"Oure faithe . . . *excludeth* al maner of doute."—*Joye: Expos. of Daniel*, ch. xii.

6. To except, to omit; not to comprehend in or admit into any grant, privilege, enjoyment, &c.

"If the church be so unhappily contrived as to *exclude* from its communion such persons likeliest to have great abilities, it should be altered."—*Swift.*

7. To except or omit from any rule, or category.

ĕx-clû'-ṣion, *s.* [Lat. *exclusio*, from *exclusus*, pa. par. of *excludo*; Fr. *exclusion*; Sp. *exclusion*; Ital. *esclusione.*]

1. The act of shutting out, or denying entrance or admission.

"In bodies that need detention of spirits, the *exclusion* of the air doth good; but in bodies that need emission of spirits it doth hurt."—*Bacon.*

2. The state of being excluded or shut out.

"His sad *exclusion* from the doors of bliss."
Milton: P. L., iii. 525.

3. A rejecting, dismissing, or shutting out; non-reception in any manner.

"If he is for an entire *exclusion* of fear, which is supposed to have some influence in every law, he opposes himself to every government."—*Addison.*

4. A debarring or shutting out from participation in any grant, privilege, &c.

"A bill was brought in for the total *exclusion* of the duke from the Crown of England and Ireland."—*Hume: Hist. Eng.*, ch. lxvii. (an. 1679).

5. An excepting or omitting from any rule, proposition, category, &c.

"There was a question asked at the table, whether the French king would agree to have the disposing of the marriage of Bretagne, with an exception and *exclusion* that he should not marry her himself."—*Bacon: Henry VII.*

* 6. The ejecting of the young from the egg or womb.

"How were it possible the womb should contain the child, nay, sometimes twins, till they come to their due perfection and maturity for *exclusion*?"—*Ray: On the Creation.*

7. That which is ejected, emitted, or thrust out; an excretion.

"The salt and lixiviated serosity, with some portion of choler, is divided between the guts and bladder, yet it remains undivided in birds, and hath but a single descent by the guts with the *exclusions* of the belly."—*Browne: Vulgar Errours.*

¶ *Exclusion Bill:*

Hist.: A bill designed to prevent the Duke of York, afterwards James II. of England, from retaining his right of succession to the throne, the reason being that he had embraced Roman Catholicism. In 1680 it passed the House of Commons, but was rejected by the Lords, after the King, Charles II., had declared that he would never accord it the royal assent. In 1681 it was revived, but, instead of passing, it led to the dissolution of Parliament.

"Halifax had spoken with great energy against the *Exclusion Bill.*"—*J. S. Brewer: English Studies*, p. 197.

* **ĕx-clû'-ṣion-ar-ȳ,** *a.* [Eng. *exclusion*; *-ary.*] Tending to exclude or shut out.

* **ĕx-clû'-ṣion-ĕr,** *s.* [Eng. *exclusion*; *-er.*] The same as EXCLUSIONIST (q.v.).

* **ĕx-clû'-ṣion-ĭṣm,** *s.* [Eng. *exclusion*; *-ism.*] The character, manner or principles of an exclusionist; exclusivism.

ĕx-clû'-ṣion-ĭst, *s.* [Eng. *exclusion*; *-ist.*] One who would exclude another from any privilege, position, &c.; specif., one of a party of politicians who supported the Exclusion Bill in the reign of Charles II.

"The old *exclusionist* took the old abhorrer by the hand."—*Macaulay: Hist. Eng.*, ch. viii.

ĕx-clû'-sĭve, *a. & s.* [Fr. *exclusif*; Sp. *exclusivo*; Ital. *esclusivo.*]

A. *As adjective:*

1. Having the power of excluding or barring entrance or admission.

"They obstacle find none
Of membrane, joint, or limb, *exclusive* bars."
Milton: P. L., viii. 625.

2. Debarring from participation in any privilege, grant, enjoyment, &c.

"Who with *exclusive* Bills must now dispense."
Dryden: Absalom & Achitophel, ii. 254.

3. Not taken into account; not included or comprehending.

"I know not whether he reckons the dross, *exclusive* or inclusive."—*Swift.*

4. Possessed or enjoyed to the exclusion of others: as, an *exclusive* privilege.

5. Inclined to exclude others from society or fellowship; fastidious or illiberal in the choice of associates; narrow.

B. *As substantive:*

* 1. That which excludes or excepts; an exclusion.

"This man is so cunning in his inclusives and *exclusives* that he dyscerneth nothing betwene copulatives and disiunctives."—*Sir T. More: Works*, p. 943.

2. One who is exclusive in his manners or tastes; one who excludes all but a very few from his society.

exclusive dealing, *s.* The act of dealing or threatening to deal exclusively with those who gave a particular side their support at an election.

exclusive privilege, *s.*

Scots Law: A term used in a limited sense, to signify the rights and franchises of the nature of monopolies, formerly enjoyed by the different incorporated trades of a royal burgh, in virtue of which the craftsmen or members of those incorporations were entitled to prevent tradesmen, not members of the corporation, from exercising the same trade within the limits of the burgh.

ĕx-clû'-sĭve-lȳ, *adv.* [Eng. *exclusive*; *-ly.*]

1. Without inclusion or admission of others to participation; to the exclusion of all others.

"War or the chace are *exclusively* their province."—*Cogan: On the Passions*, pt. ii., ch. ii.

2. Without comprehension in an account or number; not inclusively.

"The first part lasts from the date of the citation to the joining of issue, *exclusively*; the second continues to a conclusion in the cause, inclusively."—*Ayliffe: Parergon.*

ĕx-clû'-sĭve-nĕss, *s.* [Eng. *exclusive*; *-ness.*] The quality or state of being exclusive, fastidious, or illiberal in the choice of society.

* **ĕx-clû'-sĭv-ĭṣm,** *s.* [Eng. *exclusiv(e)*; *-ism.*] The act or practice of excluding; exclusiveness.

* **ĕx-clû'-sŏr-ȳ,** *a.* [Lat. *exclusorius*, from *exclusus*, pa. par. of *excludo.*] Excluding; exclusive; shutting out.

* **ĕx-cŏct',** *v.t.* [Lat. *excoctus*, pa. par. of *excoquo* = to boil out: *ex* = out, and *coquo* = to boil, to cook.] To boil up; to produce by boiling.

"Salt and sugar, *excocted* by heat, are dissolved by cold and moisture."—*Bacon: Natural History*, § 843.

* **ĕx-cŏc′-tion,** *s.* [Lat. *excoctio,* from *excoctus,* pa. par. of *excoquo.*] The act or process of boiling out.

"In the *excoctions* and depurations of metals."—*Bacon: On Learning (Wats),* bk. v. ch. ii.

ĕx-cŏg′-ĭ-tāte, *v.t.* & *i.* [Lat. *excogitatus,* pa. par. of *excogito: ex* = out, and *cogito* = to think.]

A. *Trans.:* To invent; to strike out or devise by thinking.

"If the wit of man had been to contrive this organ, what could he have possibly *excogitated* more accurate?"—*More.*

* **B.** *Intrans.:* To meditate; to cogitate.

"I take it to be my duty to meditate, and to *excogitate,* of myself, wherein I may best, by my travels, derive your virtues to the good of your people."—*Bacon: On the Laws of England.*

ĕx-cŏg-ĭ-tā′-tion, *s.* [Lat. *excogitatio,* from *excogitatus,* pa. par. of *excogito.*] The act or process of devising or inventing in the thoughts; invention; thought; meditation.

"Wherefore to consideration perteineth *excogitation,* and advisement."—*Sir T. Elyot: Governour,* fo. 72 b.

* **ĕx-cŏm-mĕn′ge,** *v.t.* [O. Fr. *excommange* = an excommunication.] To excommunicate.

"The Pope *excommenged* the towne, the towne accursed the friars."—*Holinshed: Descr. of Ireland,* ch. iii.

* **ĕx-cŏm-mūne,** *v.t.* [Pref. *ex,* and Eng. *commune* (q.v.).] To shut out or exclude from fellowship or participation in.

"Poets, indeed, were *excommuned* Plato's commonwealth."—*Gayton: Notes on Don Quixote,* p. 21.

* **ĕx-cŏm-mūn′-ĭ-cạ-ble,** *a.* [Pref. *ex,* and Eng. *communicable* (q.v.).] That may or can be excommunicated; liable or deserving to be excommunicated.

"Impious idolaters, wicked heretickes, persons *excommunicable.*"—*Bishop Hall: Apology.* (Advert. to the Reader.)

ĕx-cŏm-mūn′-ĭ-cāte, *v.t.* [From Lat. *excommunicatus,* pa. par. of *excommunico.*]

Ecclesiol.: To visit with the penalties of excommunication (q.v.)

ĕx-cŏm-mūn′-ĭ-cạte, *a.* & *s.* [From. Eng. *excommunicate,* v. (q.v.).] Excommunicated.

"Thou shalt stand curst and *excommunicate.*"
Shakesp.: King John, iii. 1.

ĕx-cŏm-mūn-ĭ-cā′-tion, *s.* [Eng. *excommunicat(e); -ion;* Fr. *excommunication;* Sp. *excomunion;* Ital. *scommunicazione,* all from Lat. *excommunicatio.*]

Ecclesiol.: The spiritual penalty of excluding an offender from the communion and all the privileges the Church, and from Christian society. It is founded on 1 Cor. v. In the first century, those guilty of gross sins, and who had been vainly admonished, were excommunicated. If they repented, they were again admitted to all Christian privileges, but after a second grievous fall, they were finally excluded from the ranks of the faithful. Among those on whom discipline was exercised were Christians who denied their faith for fear of their lives during persecution, returning again when the danger was over. In the third century, during the sharp Decian persecution, a controversy arose in the Church as to the treatment of these weak brethren. Cyprian, Bishop of Carthage, was for severity, and carried his point against quite a multitude of his fellow believers who were in favour of leniency. The Novatians in the third century, and the Donatists in the fourth, broke off from the Church catholic, from causes connected with the dissatisfaction they felt that the Church had, in their view, too easily restored to their old status those erring disciples. A distinction gradually arose between a lesser and a greater excommunication, the latter called also Anathema. In the middle ages, during the dominancy of the Papacy, the greater excommunication became a formidable power, and was used as a weapon wherewith to assail even kings and emperors. The first reigning prince thus excommunicated was Robert, King of France, in 998. The Pope who did the deed was Gregory V. Many other cases followed. In 1077 Gregory VII. excommunicated the Emperor Henry IV. of Germany, absolving his subjects from their allegiance, and the proud monarch had ultimately to seek reconciliation with the offended hierarch. In 1208, Pope Innocent III. acted similarly to King John of England, the interdict not being reversed till 1214. To omit other cases, Pope Pius VII. in 1809 excommunicated Napoleon I., and in 1860, Pope Pius IX. virtually did so to Napoleon III. and Victor Emmanuel, though not naming the delinquents.

ĕx-cŏm-mūn′-ĭ-cā-tŏr, *s.* [EXCOMMUNICATE, *v.*] One who excommunicates.

"Himselfe was one of the *excommunicators.*"—*Prynne: Treachery & Disloyalty,* pt. i., p. 19.

ĕx-cŏm-mūn′-ĭ-cạ-tŏr-ў, *a.* [Eng. *excommunicat(e); -ory.*] Pertaining to or causing excommunication.

* **ĕx-cŏm-mū′-nĭ-ŏn,** *s.* [Pref. *ex,* and Eng. *communion.*] Excommunication.

"Holding forth the dreadful sponge of *excommunion.*"—*Milton: Church Government,* bk. ii. ,ch. iii.

ĕx cŏn-çĕs′-sō, *phr.* [Lat.] From that which is conceded or granted.

* **ĕx-cŏr′-ĭ-ạ-ble,** *a.* [Lat. *excori(o)* = to excoriate, and Eng. *-able.*] Capable of being excoriated; that may or can be stripped off.

"The scaly covering of fishes . . . even in such as are *excoriable.*"—*Browne: Cyrus' Garden,* c. iii.

ĕx-cŏr′-ĭ-āte, *v.t.* [Lat. *excoriatus,* pa. par. of *excorio: ex* = off, and *corium* = skin, covering.] To strip off the skin or covering; to flay.

"The heat of the island Squanena . . . *excoriates* the skin."—*Boyle: Works,* v. 694.

ĕx-cŏr′-ĭ-āte, ĕx-cŏr′-ĭ-āt-ĕd, *a.* [Lat. *excoriatus,* pa. par. of *excorio.*] Stripped of the skin or covering; flayed, skinned.

ĕx-cŏr-ĭ-ā′-tion, *s.* [Sp. *excoriacion;* Ital. *escoriazone,* from Lat. *excoriatus,* pa. par. of *excorio.*]

I. *Literally:*

1. The art of excoriating or stripping of the skin or covering; a flaying; a wearing off of the skin.

"A little before the *excoriation* of Marsyas."
Brewer: Lingua, iii. 5.

2. The state of being excoriated; loss of skin; an abrasion.

"It healeth . . . the *excoriations* or frettings of the eyelids."—*P. Holland: Plinie,* bk. xxiii. ch. iii.

* **II.** *Fig.:* The act of stripping of possessions; robbery, plunder, spoliation.

"It hath marvellously enhanced the revenues of the crown, though with a pitiful *excoriation* of the poorer sort."—*Cowel.*

* **ĕx-cor′-tĭ-cāte,** *v.t.* [Pref. *ex* = away, off, *cortex* (genit. *corticis*) = bark, and suff. *-ate.*] To strip off the bark or rind.

"Some fit instrument of wood, which may not *excorticate* the tree."—*Evelyn: Disc. on Forest Trees,* ch. xxvi.

* **ĕx-cor-tĭ-cā′-tion,** *s.* [Eng. *excorticat(e); -ion.*] The act of stripping the bark or rind off.

* **ĕx′-crē-ạ-ble,** *a.* [Lat. *excreabilis,* from *excreo* = to excreate (q.v.).] That may or can be discharged or ejected by spitting.

* **ĕx′-crē-āte,** *v.t.* [Lat. *excreatus,* pa. par. of *excreo: ex* = out, and *screo* = to hawk, to hem.] To eject or discharge from the throat by hawking and spitting; to spit out.

* **ĕx-crē-ā′-tion,** *s.* [Eng. *excreat(e); -ion.*] The act or process of spitting out.

"Offend the mouth with ugly *excreations.*"
Sylvester: Tobacco Battered, 827.

ĕx′-crē-mĕnt (1), *s.* [Lat. *excrementum* = refuse, ordure, from Lat. *excretum,* sup. of *excerno* = to sift out, to separate: *ex* = out, away, and *cerno* = to sift.] Matter excreted and ejected; that which is ejected or discharged from the body after digestion; excretion.

"The *excrements* of horses are nothing but hay, and, as such, combustible."—*Arbuthnot: On Aliments.*

* **ĕx′-crē-mĕnt** (2), *s.* [Lat. *excresco* = to grow out.] Anything growing out of the body: as hair, nails, &c.; an excrescence.

"Why is time such a niggard of his hair, being, as it is, so plentiful an *excrement?*"—*Shakesp.: Comedy of Errors,* ii. 2.

ĕx-crē-mĕn′-tạl, *a.* [Eng. *excrement; -al.*] Pertaining to or of the nature of excrement; voided or excreted as excrement by the natural passages of the body.

"Whether those little dusty particles be *excremental* separations."—*Browne: Vulgar Errours,* bk. ii., ch. vii.

* **ĕx-crē-mĕn-tĭ′-tial (tial** as **shạl),** *a.* [Eng. *excrement; -itial.*] Pertaining to excrement; containing excrement; consisting of matter excreted from the human body.

* **ĕx-crē-mĕn-tĭ′-tious,** *a.* [Eng. *excrement; -itious.*]

1. Containing or consisting of excrement; excrementitial.

"In which passage it is disburthened of those *excrementitious* streams."—*Boyle: Works,* i. 103.

2. Excrescent.

"You will say that hair is but an *excrementitious* thing."—*Howell: Letters,* bk. i., § i., let. 31.

* **ĕx′-crē-mĕnt-īze,** *v.i.* [Eng. *excrement; -ize.*] To ease oneself.

* **ĕx-crĕs′çe,** *s.* [Lat. *excresco* = to grow out: *ex* = out, and *cresco* = to grow.] An increase.

"There happened in the coining sometimes an *excresce* on the tale of five or six shillings or thereby in one hundred pounds."—*Forbes: Suppl. Dec.,* p. 56.

ĕx-crĕs′-çençe, * **ĕx-crĕs′-çen-çў,** *s.* [Fr. *excrescence,* from Lat. *excrescentia,* from *excrescens,* pr. par. of *excresco* = to grow out.]

I. *Lit.:* An outgrowth; an excrescent appendage; anything which grows out of another without use, and contrary to the common order of production.

"Mountains have been looked upon by some as warts and superfluous *excrescences.*"—*Ray: On the Creation,* pt. ii.

* **II.** *Figuratively:*

1. An extraordinary or unnatural appendage.

"All beyond this is monstrous, 'tis out of nature, 'tis an *excrescence,* and not a living part of poetry."—*Dryden.*

2. An extravagant or excessive outbreak: as, an *excrescence* of joy.

ĕx-crĕs′-çent, *a.* [Lat. *excrescens,* pr. par. of *excresco.*]

I. *Lit.:* Growing out of or upon something else in an unnatural manner.

II. *Figuratively:*

1. Superfluous.

"Expunge the whole, or lop the *excrescent* parts."
Pope: Essay on Man, ii. 49.

2. Added; not originally or properly belonging: as in the word *empty,* the *p* is excrescent.

excrescent consonants. A term introduced by Professor Key (*Philological Essays,* p. 204) to designate what before was called Epenthesis.

* **ĕx-crē′te,** *v.t.* & *i.* [Lat. *excretus,* pa. par. of *excerno* = to separate, to sift.]

A. *Trans.:* To discharge by any of the excretory passages.

"The nature and quality of the *excreted* substance."—*Paley: Natural Theology,* ch. xiii., § 2.

B. *Intrans.:* To be emitted or discharged.

"Vaporous fume that *excrete* forth from the brain."—*Venner: Via Recta,* p. 301.

ĕx-crē′-tĭne, *s.* [Lat. *excret(io); -in* (*Chem.*) (q.v.).]

Chem.: $C_{78}H_{156}SO_2$, a peculiar crystallizable substance found by Marcet in human fæces; very soluble in ether, sparingly soluble in cold alcohol, insoluble in water. It has an alkaline reaction, and is not decomposed by dilute mineral acids.

ĕx-crē′-tion, *s.* [Lat. *excretio,* from *excretus,* pa. par. of *excerno;* Fr. *excrétion;* Sp. *excrecion;* Ital. *escrezione.*]

I. *Ordinary Language:*

1. A throwing off or ejecting of animal fluids from the body; the voiding of excrement.

"The constant separation and *excretion* whereof is necessary for the preservation of life."—*Ray: On the Creation,* pt. ii., p. 339.

2. That which is excreted; excrement.

"The aptness of their *excretion* to the purpose, its property of hardening into a shell."—*Paley: Natural Theology,* ch. xix.

II. *Physiology:*

1. *Animal:* The collection and discharge at particular parts of various matters which are no longer of use in the animal economy. Examples, urine and sweat. It is partly opposed to secretion.

2. *Vegetable:* Any superfluous matter thrown off externally by a living plant.

ĕx-crē′-tĭve, *a.* [Eng. *excret(e); -ive.*] Having the power of separating and excreting fluid matter from the body; excretory.

"A diminution of the body happens by the *excretive* faculty, excerning and evacuating more than necessary."—*Harvey: On Consumptions.*

ĕx-crē′-tŏr-ў, *a.* & *s.* [Eng. *excret(e); -ory;* Fr. *excrétoire.*]

A. *As adj.:* Having the quality or power of excretion; excretive.

"The *excretory* ducts of the mucilaginous glands."—*Denham: Physico-Theology,* bk. iv., ch. viii. (Note 11.)

B. *As substantive:*

Anat.: A duct or vessel serving to receive and excrete matter.

"*Excretories* of the body are nothing but slender slips of the arteries, deriving an appropriated juice from the blood."—*Cheyne.*

excretory-organs, *s. pl.*

Anat.: The organs by which excretion takes place. Specif., the skin, the lungs, and the kidneys.

ĕx'-crĭpt, *s.* [Lat. *exscriptus,* pa. par. of *exscribo* = to write out.]

Law: A copy, a writing copied from another. (*Wharton.*)

***ĕx-crû'-çĭ-ą-ble** (or **çĭ** as **shĭ**), *a.* [Lat. *excruciabilis,* from *excrucio.*] That may or can be tortured or tormented.

***ĕx-crû'-çĭ-ą-mĕnt** (or **çĭ** as **shĭ**), *s.* [Lat. *excrucio* = to torture, and Eng. suff. *-ment.*] Anguish, torment, torture.

"To this wild of sorrowes and *excruciaments* she was confined."—*Nashe: Lenten Stuffe.*

ĕx-crû'-çĭ-āte (or **çĭ** as **shĭ**), *v.t.* [EXCRUCIATE, *a.*] To torture, to torment, to inflict the most severe pains on.

"The torments of *excruciating* pain."—*Knox: Essays,* 148.

***ex-crû'-çĭ-āte** (or **çĭ** as **shĭ**), *a.* [Lat. *excruciatus,* pa. par. of *excrucio* = to torture great: *ex* = out, fully, and *crucio* = to torture; *crux* (genit. *crucis*) = a cross.] Excruciated, tortured, tormented, on the rack.

"Here my heart long time *excruciate,*
Amoug the leaves I rested all that night."
Chapman: Homer's Odyssey, x. 332.

ĕx-crû'-çĭ-āt-ĭng (or **çĭ** as **shĭ**), *pr. par.* & *a.* [EXCRUCIATE, *v.*]

A. *As pr. par.:* (See the verb).

B. *As adj.:* Causing the most intense pain; extremely painful; torturing, tormenting.

"Men were sentenced to pain so *excruciating,* that they begged to be sent to the gallows."—*Macaulay: Hist. Eng.,* ch. iv.

ĕx-crû'-çĭ-āt-ĭng-lȳ (or **çĭ** as **shĭ**), *adv.* [Eng. *excruciating; -ly.*] In an excruciating manner.

ĕx-crû-çĭ-ā'-tion (or **çĭ** as **shĭ**), *s.* [Lat. *excruciatio,* from *excruciatus,* pa. par. of *excrucio.*] The act of torturing or tormenting with intense pain; the state of being tortured or tormented; torment, extreme pain.

"The frettings, the thwartings, and the *excruciations* of life."—*Feltham: Resolves,* ii. 57.

***ĕx-cu-bā'-tion,** *s.* [Lat. *excubatio,* from *excubo* = to lie out of doors, to keep watch: *ex* = out, and *cubo* = to lie down.] The act of watching all night.

ĕx-cu-bĭ-tŏr'-ĭ-ŭm, *s.* [Lat., from *excubo.*]

Arch.: A gallery or loft in a church where watch was kept at night on the eve of any

EXCUBITORIUM
In the Abbey Church, St. Albans.

great festival, and from which the great shrines were observed.

ĕx-cū'-dit, *v.t.* [Lat., 3rd pers. sing. perf. indic. of *excudo* = to engrave.] He engraved it; a word placed at the bottom of an engraving, preceded by the name of the engraver.

***ĕx-cūl'-pą-ble,** *a.* [Pref. *ex,* and Eng. *culpable* (q.v.).] That may or can be exculpated, or freed from blame.

ĕx-cūl'-pāte, *v.t.* [Lat. *exculpatus,* pa. par. of *exculpo: ex* = out, away, and *culpa* = blame.]

1. To clear or free by words from the imputation or charge of a fault, or crime; to justify.

"The author prefixed a something in which he *exculpated* himself from being the author of the heroic epistle."—*Mason: Epistle to Dr. Shebbeare.* (Note.)

2. To regard as innocent; to acquit; to exonerate.

"I *exculpate* him further for his writing against me."—*Hilman.*

¶ For the difference between to *exculpate* and to *exonerate,* see EXONERATE.

ĕx-cūl-pā'-tion, *s.* [Lat. *exculpatio,* from *exculpatus,* pa. par. of *exculpo.*] The act of exculpating or freeing from a charge or imputation of fault or crime; a vindication, a justification, an absolving.

"In Scotland the law allows of an *exculpation,* by which the prisoner is suffered before the trial to prove the thing to be impossible."—*Burnet: Hist. Own Time* (an. 1684).

¶ *Letters of exculpation:*

Scots Law: A warrant granted at the suit of the defendant in a criminal case to compel the attendance of the witnesses whose evidence, he believes, will tend to his exculpation.

ĕx-cūl'-pą-tŏr-ȳ, *a.* [Pref. *ex,* and Eng. *culpatory* (q.v.).] Tending to exculpate or clear from a charge or imputation; containing excuse or vindication.

"This fond and eager acceptance of an *exculpatory* comment."—*Johnson: Lives of the Poets; Pope.*

***ĕx-cūr',** *v.i.* [Lat. *excurro: ex* = out, and *curro* = to run.] To pass beyond proper limits; to go or run to extremes.

"His disease was an asthma, oft *excurring* to an orthopnœia: the cause, a translation of tartarous humours from his joints to his lungs."—*Harvey.*

ĕx-cūr'-rent, *a.* [Lat. *excurrens,* pr. par. of *excurro* = to run out, to project.]

Bot.: Projecting or running beyond the edge or point of anything; the term used when there is an axis remaining uniformly in the centre of a structure, while all the other parts are regularly disposed around it. Example, the stem of *Pinus abies.* (*Lindley.*)

***ĕx-cūr'se,** *v.t.* & *i.* [Lat. *excursus,* pa. par. of *excurro.*]

A. *Trans.:* To make an excursion through; to pass or journey through. (*Hallam.*)

B. *Intrans.:* To make a digression; to digress.

"But now I *excurse.*"—*Richardson: Clarissa,* iii. 71.

ĕx-cūr'-sion, *s.* [Lat. *excursio* = a running out, from *excursus,* pa. par. of *excurro: ex* = out, and *curro* = to run; Fr. & Sp. *excursion;* Ital. *escursione.*]

*1. A running out; a charge, an attack.

"A pious, zealous, most religious sonne,
Who on the enemy *excursion* made."
Browne: Britannia's Pastorals, bk. iii., s. 1.

2. A hostile expedition or incursion into the territory of another.

"They would make *excursions* and waste the country."—*P. Holland: Livy,* p. 77.

3. An expedition or wandering into some distant part.

"The mind extends its thoughts often even beyond the utmost expansion of matter, and makes *excursions* into that incomprehensible."—*Locke.*

4. A short journey to some point or place for purposes of health or pleasure.

5. The act of deviating or rambling from the stated or usual path; a wandering beyond the fixed or ordinary limits.

"The causes of those great *excursions* of the seasons into the extremes of cold and heat are very obscure."—*Arbuthnot: On Air.*

*6. A digression; a wandering or rambling from the subject.

"Expect not that I should beg pardon for this *excursion.*"—*Boyle: Seraphick Love.*

*7. A projecting addition to a building.

"That small *excursion* out of gentlemen's halls in Dorsetshire is commonly called an orial."—*Fuller: Church History,* vi. 285.

excursion-ticket, *s.* A ticket for an excursion or pleasure trip by rail or otherwise.

excursion-train, *s.* A train running specially for the conveyance of travellers on an excursion or pleasure trip to and from some particular place.

***ĕx-cūr'-sion,** *v.i.* [EXCURSION, *s.*] To make an excursion or trip; to travel.

"Yesterday I *excursioned* twenty miles: to-day I write a few letters."—*Lamb.*

***ĕx-cūr'-sion-ąl,** *a.* [Eng. *excursion; -al.*] Of or pertaining to an excursion.

"Pray let me divide the little *excursional* excuses of the journey among the gentlemen."—*Dickens: Letters,* iii. 106 (1848).

***ĕx-cūr'-sion-ĕr,** *s.* [Eng. *excursion; -er.*] The same as EXCURSIONIST (q.v.).

"The royal *excursioners* did not return till between six and seven o'clock."—*Mad. D'Arblay: Diary,* iii. 111.

ĕx-cūr'-sion-ĭst, *s.* [Eng. *excursion; -ist.*]

1. One who goes on an excursion or pleasure trip; one who travels by an excursion train.

2. One whose profession it is to provide facilities for making excursions.

***ĕx-cūr'-sion-īze,** *v.i.* [Eng. *excursion; -ize.*] To make an excursion.

***ĕx-cūr'-sĭve,** *a.* [Lat. *excurs(us),* pa. par. of *excurro;* Eng. adj. suff. *-ive.*] Prone or given to rambling, wandering, or deviating; exploring.

"Not treacherous to the mind's *excursive* power."
Wordsworth: Excursion, bk. iv.

***ĕx-cūr'-sĭve-lȳ,** *adv.* [Eng. *excursive; -ly.*] In a wandering manner; at random.

"The flesh of animals, which feed *excursively,* is allowed to have a higher flavour than that of those who are cooped up."—*Boswell: Life of Johnson,* i. 23.

***ĕx-cūr'-sĭve-nĕss,** *s.* [Eng. *excursive; -ness.*] A tendency or proneness to wander, ramble, or deviate from the subject; a disposition to search or inquire widely into matters.

"With a sober spirit of inquiry, he [Mr. Bryant] possesses a free *excursiveness* of mind."—*British Critic,* Jan., 1798.

ĕx-cūr'-sŭs, *s.* [Lat.] A dissertation or digression appended to a work, and containing a more full exposition of some point or topic in it than could be given in the notes to the text.

ĕx-cūs'-ą-ble, ***ĕx-cūs'e-ą-ble,** *a.* [Lat. *excusabilis,* from *excuso* = to excuse; Fr. & Sp. *excusable;* Ital. *escusabile, scusabile.*]

1. *Of persons:* That may or can be excused or pardoned; deserving of or entitled to pardon.

"Ye be not *excusable.*"—*Chaucer: Boethius,* bk. i.

2. *Of things:* Admitting of excuse or justification; pardonable.

"Homicide in self-defence, or *se defendendo,* upon a sudden affray, is also *excusable* rather than justifiable, by the English law."—*Blackstone: Comment.,* bk. iv., ch. 14.

excusable-homicide, *s.*

Law: Homicide of one or other of two kinds: (1) By misadventure, when a man doing a lawful act accidentally kills another. (2) Upon a principle of self-preservation; as, when a person is attacked by a robber, or when he is defending his wife, child, or servant, kills the assailant without intending to do so.

ĕx-cūs'-ą-ble-nĕss, ***ĕx-cūs'e-ą-ble-nĕss,** *s.* [Eng. *excusable; -ness.*] The quality or state of being excusable.

"The innocence or *excusableness* of some men's mistakes about these matters."—*Sharp: A Discourse on Conscience.*

ĕx-cūs'-ą-blȳ, *adv.* [Eng. *excusab(le); -ly.*] In an excusable manner or degree; pardonably, justifiably.

"We *excusably* mistake the nature of the case."—*Secker: Sermons,* vol. i., ser. 12.

***ĕx-cūs-ā'-tion,** ***ex-cus-a-cion,** *s.* [Lat. *excusatio,* from *excusatus,* pa. par. of *excuso* = to excuse (q.v.).; Fr. *excusation;* Sp. *excusacion;* Ital. *escusazione, scusazione.*] An excuse, vindication, or apology.

"Prefaces, and passages, and *excusations,* and other speeches of reference to the person, are great wastes of time."—*Bacon: Essays; Of Dispatch.*

***ĕx-cūs'-ā-tŏr,** *s.* [Lat.; Fr. *excusateur;* Ital. *scusatore.*] One who makes excuse, apology, or defence for another; an excuser, an apologist.

"This brought on the sending an *excusator* in the name of the king and kingdom."—*Burnet: Hist. Reformation,* bk ii.

ĕx-cūs-ā'-tŏr-ȳ, *a.* [Eng. *excusator; -y.*] Making excuse or apology; containing or of the nature of an excuse or apology; apologetical.

"He made *excusatory* answers."—*Wood: Annals Univ. of Oxford* (an. 1357).

ĕx-cūs'e, *v.t.* & *i.* [Fr. *excuser;* from Lat. *excuso* = to free from a charge : *ex* = out, away, and *causa* = a cause, a charge; Sp. *excusar;* Port. *escusar;* Ital. *escusare, scusare.*]

A. *Transitive:*

1. To form or constitute an excuse for; to exonerate, to absolve, to exculpate; to free from blame or guilt.

2. To ask pardon or indulgence for; to make excuses for; to justify, to vindicate.

"Think you that we *excuse* ourselves unto you?"—*2 Corinth.* xii. 19.

3. To extenuate by excuses or apology; to make excuses for.

"Bad men *excuse* their faults, good men will leave them;
He acts the third crime that defends the first."
B. Jonson.

4. To pardon, to forgive, to acquit.

5. To condone, to overlook.

"I must *excuse* what cannot be amended."
Shakesp.: Coriolanus, iv. 7.

6. To disengage or free from an obligation or duty.

"I pray thee have me *excused.*"—*Luke* xiv. 19.

7. To regard with indulgence.

"*Excuse* some courtly stains;
No whiter page than Addison's remains."
Pope: Satires, v. 215.

8. To remit, to forgive; not to exact, as, To *excuse* a debt

9. To clear from blame or guilt; to justify, to exculpate.

"Pray God the Duke of York *excuse* himself."
Shakesp.: 2 Henry VI., i. 3.

***B.** *Intrans.:* To make excuses.

"And they all at once beganne to *excuse.*"—*Bible* (1551): *Luke* xiv. 19.

¶ Crabb thus discriminates between to *excuse* and to *pardon:* "We *excuse* a small fault, we *pardon* a great fault; we *excuse* that which personally affects ourselves; we *pardon* that which offends against morals: we may *excuse* as equals; we can *pardon* only as superiors. We exercise good nature in *excusing;* we exercise generosity or mercy in *pardoning.* Friends *excuse* each other for the unintentional omission of formalities; it is the privilege of the supreme magistrate to *pardon* criminals whose offences will admit of *pardon:* the violation of good manners is *inexcusable* in those who are cultivated; falsehood is *unpardonable* even in a child." (*Crabb. Eng. Synon.*)

ĕx-cū'se, *s.* [EXCUSE, *v.*]

1. The act of excusing, apologizing, defending, or justifying.

"Heaven put it in thy mind to take it hence,
That thou might'st win the more thy father's love,
Pleading so wisely in *excuse* of it."
Shakesp.: 2 Henry IV., iv. 5.

2. A plea offered in extenuation or justification; an apology.

"We find out some *excuse* or other for deferring good resolutions, 'till our intended retreat is cut off by death."—*Addison.*

3. That which excuses or extenuates; an extenuation.

"[I] am damned wythout *excuse* yf I beleue them not."—*John Frith: A Boke,* fo. 9.

4. Justification, pardon, forgiveness.

"This desire might have *excuse.*"
Shakesp.: Rape of Lucrece, 235.

5. A pretended reason, plea, or ground: as, It was only an *excuse* to get away.

"We are unwilling and backward, imagine difficulties, contrive *excuses.*"—*Secker: Sermons,* vol. i., ser. 13

¶ For the difference between *excuse* and *pretence,* see PRETENCE.

***ĕx-cūs'e-lĕss,** *a.* [Eng. *excuse; -less.*]

1. *Of persons:* Without excuse or defence.

"The Gentiles had the means of obtaining so much knowledge of God as to render them *excuseless.*"—*Boyle: Works,* vi. 763.

2. *Of things:* That cannot be excused; inexcusable; unpardonable.

"The voluntary enslaving myself is *excuseless.*"—*More: Decay of Piety.*

***ĕx-cūs'e-mĕnt,** *s.* [Eng. *excuse; -ment.*] Excuse, defence.

"So thilke *excusement* was none." *Gower,* i. 76.

†**ĕx-cūs'-ĕr,** *s.* [Eng. *excus(e); -er.*]

1. One who makes excuses or apology for another; an apologist.

"In vain would his *excusers* endeavour to palliate his enormities, by imputing them to madness."—*Swift.*

2. One who excuses or forgives another.

***ĕx-cūss',** ***ex-cusse,** *v.t.* [Lat. *excussus,* pa. par. of *excutio* = to shake out: *ex* = out, and *quatio* = to shake.]

I. *Ordinary Language:*

1. To shake off, to get rid of.

"They could not totally *excuss* the notion of a Deity out of their minds."—*Stillingfleet: Orig. Sacra,* i. 1.

2. To discuss, to decipher.

"To take some pains in *excussing* some old documents."—*Junius* (1654).

II. *Law:* To dispossess and seize; to distrain.

"The person of a man ought not, by the civil law, to be taken for a debt, unless his goods and estate have been first *excussed.*"—*Ayliffe: Parergon.*

***ĕx-cūs'-sion,** *s.* [Lat. *excussio,* from *excussus,* pa. par. of *excutio.*]

I. *Ordinary Language:*

1. The act of shaking off.

"After the just *excussion* of that servile yoke."—*Bp. Hall: Married Clergy,* bk. i., § 3.

2. The act of discussing, sifting, or inquiring into.

"Illustration and *excussion* are cut off."—*Bacon: On Learning (Wats),* bk. vi., ch. ii.

II. *Law:* The act of seizing and detaining under legal process, distraint.

"If upon an *excussion* there are not goods to satisfy the judgment, his body may be attached."—*Ayliffe: Parergon.*

ĕx'-ĕ-ăt, *s.* [Lat. = he may go out; 3 pers. sing. pr. subj. of *exeo* = to go out: *ex* = out, and *eo* = to go.]

1. Leave of absence: as to a student at the universities.

2. A permission granted by a bishop to a priest to go out of his diocese.

3. A permission by a Roman Catholic bishop to one of his subjects to take orders in another diocese.

ĕx'-ĕ-crą-ble, *a.* [Lat. *execrabilis,* from *execror* = to execrate (q.v.); Fr. *exécrable;* Sp. *execrable;* Ital. *esecrabile.*]

1. Detestable, hateful, accursed, abominable.

"Give sentence on this *execrable* wretch."
Shakesp.: Titus Andronicus, v. 3.

* 2. Piteous, lamentable.

"The *execrable* passion of Christ."—*R. Hill: Pathway to Piety* (1629), p. 149.

ĕx'-ĕ-crą-ble-nĕss, *s.* [Eng. *execrable; -ness.*] The quality or state of being execrable.

ĕx'-ĕ-crą-blȳ, *adv.* [Eng. *execrab(le); -ly.*] In an execrable manner; cursedly, abominably, detestably.

"As *execrably* virtuous, as sinful, as odious now to God as ever."—*Prynne: 1 Histriomastix,* vi. 19.

ĕx'-ĕ-crāte, *v.t.* [Lat. *execratus, exsecratus,* pa. par. of *execror, exsecror* = to curse greatly: *ex* = out, fully, and *sacro* = to consecrate, to declare accursed; *sacer* = sacred, accursed; Fr. *exécrer;* Sp. *execrar.*]

1. To curse; to imprecate evil upon; to abominate, to detest utterly, to abhor.

"The nation *execrated* the cruelties which had been committed on the Highlanders."—*Macaulay: Hist. Eng.,* ch. xiii.

* 2. To bring curses upon; to render hateful, detested, or abominable.

"As if mere plebeian noise were enough to *execrate* anything as devilish."—*Jeremy Taylor.*

ĕx-ĕ-crā'-tion, *s.* [Lat. *execratio, exsecratio,* from *execratus, exsecratus,* pa. par. of *execror, exsecror;* Fr. *exécration;* Sp. *execracion;* Ital. *esecrazione.*]

1. The act of cursing; an imprecation of evil: an expression of utter detestation.

"He was sure to take every opportunity of overwhelming them with *execration* and invective."—*Macaulay: Hist. Eng.,* ch. iv.

* 2. That which is accursed; anything held in detestation or abomination.

"They shall be an *execration* and an astonishment, and a curse, and a reproach."—*Jer.* xliv 12.

***ĕx'-ĕ-crā-tious,** *a.* [Eng. *execrat(e); -ious.*] Cursing, execrating.

"A whole volley of such like *execrations* wishes."—*Richardson: Clarissa,* viii. 99.

***ĕx'-ĕ-crā-tĭve,** *a.* [Eng. *execrat(e); -ive.*] Cursing, vilifying.

"*Execrative* Roman history interclated an alphabetic letter."—*Carlyle: French Revolution,* pt. iii., bk. i., ch. i.

***ĕx'-ĕ-crā-tĭve-lȳ,** *adv.* [Eng. *execrative; -ly.*] With cursing or curses.

"Foul old Rome screamed *execrative'y* her loudest."—*Carlyle: French Revolution,* pt. iii., bk. i., ch. i.

***ĕx'-ĕ-crā-tŏr-ȳ,** *a.* & *s.* [As if from a Lat. *execratorius,* from *execratus,* pa. par. of *execror.*]

A. *As adj.:* Cursing, abusive, denunciatory.

"Without *execratory* comment." — *C. Kingsley: Yeast,* ch. xiv.

B. *As subst.:* A form or formulary of execration.

"The notice of the ceremony is very agreeable to the *execratory* which is now used by them; wherein they profoundly curse the Christians."—*L. Addison: State of the Jews,* p. 179.

***ex-ect (ĕk-sĕct'),** *v.t.* [Lat. *exsectus,* pa. par. of *exseco* = to cut out or away: *ex* = out, away, and *seco* = to cut.] To cut out or away.

"Were it not for the effusion of blood which would follow an exection, the liver might not only be *exected,* but its office supplied by the spleen and other parts."—*Harvey: On Consumption.*

***ex-ec-tion (ĕk-sĕc'-tion),** *s.* [Lat. *exsectio,* from *exsectus,* pa. par. of *exseco.*] The act of cutting out or away.

***ĕx-ĕ-cūt'-ą-ble,** *a.* [Fr., from *exécuter* = to execute.] That may or can be executed, performed, or carried out.

"The whole project is set down as *executable* at eight millions."—*Edinburgh Review.* (*Ogilvie.*)

ĕx-ĕc'-ą-tąnt, *s.* [Fr., pr. par. of *exécuter.*] One who performs; a performer: as, an *executant* on the piano.

"Rosamond, with the *executant's* instinct, had seized his manner of playing." — *G. Eliot: Middlemarch,* ch. xvi.

ĕx'-ĕ-cūte, *v.t.* & *i.* [Fr. *exécuter,* from Lat. *executus, exsecutus,* pa. par. of *exsequor* = to follow out, to perform: *ex* = out, and *sequor* = to follow; Sp. & Port. *executar;* Ital. *esecutare.*]

A. *Transitive:*

I. *Ordinary Language:*

1. To follow or carry out to the end; to complete, to perform, to do.

"He casts into the balance the promise of a reward to such as should *execute,* and of punishment to such as should neglect, their commission."—*South.*

2. To carry into effect; to put in force; to give effect to.

"Even the warrant of the Chief Justice of England could not be *executed* without the help of a company of musketeers."—*Macaulay: Hist. Eng.,* ch. iii.

3. To perform, to inflict, to carry out.

"Absalom pronounced sentence of death against his brother, and had it *executed* too."—*Locke.*

4. To put to death according to legal process; to punish capitally.

"To *execute* the noble duke at Calais."
Shakesp.: Richard II., iv. 1.

* 5. To kill in any way.

"The treacherous Fastolfe wounds my peace,
Whom with my bare fists I would *execute,*
If I now had him." *Shakesp.: 1 Henry VI.,* i. 4.

* 6. To use, to make use of.

"In fellest manner *execute* your arms."
Shakesp.: Troilus & Cressida, v. 7.

7. To make, to do, to carry out with art.

"These sculptures were designed by Phidias, and were *executed* by him."—*Cassell's Technical Educator,* pt. x., p. 197.

II. *Technically:*

1. *Law:* To perform what is required to give validity to any legal instrument, as by signing, sealing, &c.

2. *Music:* To perform a piece.

B. *Intransitive:*

I. *Ordinary Language:*

1. To perform a duty or office; to accomplish a purpose.

"The cannon against St. Stephen's gate *executed* so well, that the portcullis and gate were broken, and entry opened into the city."—*Sir J. Hayward.*

2. To act, to work.

"With courage on he goes: doth *execute*
With counsel; and returns with victory."
Daniel: Death of Earl of Devonshire.

II. *Music:* To perform or play a piece of music.

¶ Crabb thus discriminates between to *execute,* to *fulfil,* and to *perform:* "To *execute* is more than to *fulfil,* and to *fulfil* than to *perform.* To *execute* is to bring about an end; it involves active measures, and is peculiarly applicable to that which is extraordinary, or to that which requires particular spirit and talents; schemes of ambition are *executed:* to *fulfil* is to satisfy a moral obligation; it is applicable to those duties in which rectitude and equity are involved; we *fulfil* the duties of citizens: to *perform* is to carry through by simple action or labour; it is more particularly applicable to the ordinary and regular business of life; we *perform* a work or a task. One *executes* according to the intentions of others; the soldier *executes* the orders of his

general; the merchant *executes* the commissions of his correspondent; one *fulfils* according to the wishes and expectations of others." (*Crabb: Eng. Synon.*)

ĕx'-ĕ-cūt-ĕd, *pa. par.* or *a.* [EXECUTE.]

executed-consideration, *s.*

Law: A consideration which is executed before the promise upon which it is founded is made.

executed-contract, *s.*

Law: A contract carried out at the time it is made.

"A contract may also be either *executed*, as if A agrees to change horses with B, and they do it immediately; in which case the possession and the right are transferred together: or it may be executory, as if they agree to change next week; here the right only vests, and their reciprocal property in each other's horse is not in possession but in action; for a contract *executed*, which differs in nothing from a grant, conveys a chose in possession; a contract executory conveys only a chose in action."—*Blackstone: Comment.*, bk. ii., ch. 30.

executed-estates, *s. pl.*

Law: Estates in possession.

executed-trust, *s.*

Law: A trust in which no act further than one which has been done already is requisite to give effect to the trust: as, when an estate is conveyed to the use of A and his heirs, with a simple declaration of the trust for B and his heirs. (*Wharton.*)

executed-use, *s.*

Law: The first use in a conveyance upon which the Statute of Uses operated by bringing the possession to it, the legal estate consisting of use and possession combined. (*Wharton.*) [USE, *Law.*]

ĕx-ĕ-cūt'-ĕr, *s.* [Eng. *execut(e)*; *-er.*]

1. One who executes or performs anything.

"The *executers* of his edicts."—*Barrow: Sermons*, vol. i., ser. 12.

* 2. An executor (q.v.).

"Let's choose *executers*, and talk of wills:
And yet not so: for what can we bequeath?"
Shakesp.: Richard II., iii. 2.

¶ In this sense pronounced *ĕx-ĕc'-ụ-tẽr.*

* 3. An executioner.

"The sad-eyed justice with his surly hum
Delivers o'er to *executers* pale
The lazy yawning drone."
Shakesp.: Henry V., i. 2.

ĕx-ĕ'-cū-tẽr-shĭp, *s.* [Eng. *executor*; *-ship.*] The office of an executor; an executorship.

"For fishing for testaments and *executerships* it is worse, by how much men submit themselves to mean persons than to service."—*Bacon: Essays; Of Riches.*

ĕx-ĕ-cū'-tion, *ex-e-cu-cion, *s.* [Fr. *exécution*, from Lat. *exsecutio*, from *exsecutus*, pa. par. of *exsequor*; Sp. *execucion*; Port. *execução*; Ital. *esecuzione.*]

I. *Ordinary Language:*

1. The act of executing, performing, or accomplishing; performance; accomplishment.

"I like thy counsel; and how well I like it,
The *execution* of it shall make known."
Shakesp.: Two Gentlemen of Verona, i. 3.

2. The act of carrying into effect or of giving effect to.

3. Death inflicted according to legal process; capital punishment.

"I have seen,
When, after *execution*, judgment hath
Repented o'er his doom."
Shakesp.: Measure for Measure, ii. 2.

4. Destruction, destructive effect; slaughter; frequently used with the verb to *do*; as, The shot *did* great *execution.*

"Brave Macbeth, with his brandished steel,
Which smoked with bloody *execution*,
Carved out his passage."
Shakesp.: Macbeth, i. 2.

* 5. The act of sacking a town.

"Or in *execution*
Old bed-rid beldames, without teeth or tongues,
That would not fly his fury."
Beaum. & Flet.: Mad Lover, i. 1.

II. *Technically:*

1. *Art:* That mode by which a painter, sculptor, &c., produces his paintings, sculptures, &c., sometimes termed handling, pencilling, &c., and by which, as much as by general style, his genuine works may be known; the right mechanical use of the means of art to produce a given end; the mechanical means of bringing out the desired effect.

2. *Law:*

(1) The act of giving validity to a legal instrument; as by signing, sealing, &c.: as, the *execution* of a deed.

(2) The carrying into effect of a sentence, decision, or judgment of a court; the last act of the law in completing the process by which justice is to be done, by which the possession of land or debt, damages or costs, is obtained.

"The last step in a suit is the *execution* of the judgment, or putting the sentence of the law in force. This is performed in different manners, according to the nature of the action upon which it is founded, and of the judgment which is had or recovered."—*Blackstone: Comment.*, bk. iii., ch. 26.

(3) The warrant or instrument by which the proper officer is empowered to carry a judgment into effect. It is issued by the clerk of the court, and is levied by the sheriff, his deputy, or a constable, upon the estate, goods, or body of the debtor.

3. *Music:* The performance of any piece; facility in manipulation, combined with taste, grace, and expression.

¶ *Execution by a messenger at arms or other officer of the law:*

Scots Law: An attestation under the hand of the messenger or other officer that he has given the citation or executed the diligence in terms of his warrant for so doing. Such executions must be subscribed by the executor and witnesses.

ĕx-ĕ-cū'-tion-ẽr, *s.* [Eng. *execution*; *-er.*]

* 1. One who executes, performs, or carries out any duty or office.

"It is a comfort to the *executioners* of this office, when they consider that they cannot be guilty of oppression."—*Bacon.*

2. (*Spec.*). One who inflicts capital punishment in pursuance of a legal warrant.

"He kneeled down at the block, and the *executioner* performed his office."—*Ludlow: Memoirs*, i. 244.

3. One who kills in any way; a murderer.

"I would not be thy *executioner*."
Shakesp.: As You Like It, iii. 5.

4. The instrument or means by which anything is executed, performed, or carried out.

"All along
The walls, abominable ornaments!
Are tools of wrath, anvils of torments hung,
Fell *executioners* of foul intents." *Crashaw.*

ĕx̣-ĕc'-ụ-tĭve, *a.* & *s.* [Fr. *exécutif*; Sp. *executivo.*]

A. *As adjective:*

1. *Ord. Lang.:* Having the power or quality of executing or performing; capable of or fit for executing.

"They are the nimblest and strongest instruments, fittest to be *executive* of the commands of the soul."—*Hale: Orig. of Mankind*, p. 37.

2. *Polit.:* Active; carrying the laws into effect; superintending or having the charge of the execution of the laws. It is opposed to *legislative* and *judicial*; the *legislative* branch of a government deliberates, discusses, and enacts laws; the *judicial* applies and enforces the laws in particular cases; the *executive* carries them into effect, and superintends their enforcement.

"A council of state chosen by that assembly to be vested with the *executive* power."—*Ludlow: Memoirs*, ii. 206.

B. *As subst.:* The officer or officers constituting that branch of a government to which is committed the execution of the laws; the administrative branch of the government.

***ĕx̣-ĕc'-ụ-tĭve-lỹ,** *adv.* [Eng. *executive*; *-ly.*] By way of execution or performance.

"Who did . . . *executively* by miraculous operation conduct our Saviour into his fleshly tabernacle."—*Barrow: Sermons*, vol. i., ser. 32.

ex̣-ĕc'-ụ-tŏr, * ĕx-ĕc'-ụ-tẽr, * ex-e-cu-tour, * ex-e-cu-tur, * ex-e-qui-tour, *s.* [O. Fr. *executer*, *executeur*, *executour*; Fr. *exécuteur*; Sp. & Port. *executor*; Ital. *esecutore.*]

* I. *Ordinary Language:*

1. One who executes, performs, or carries out any office or duty.

"Such baseness
Had ne'er like *executor*."
Shakesp.: Tempest, iii. 1.

2. An executioner.

¶ In these senses pronounced *ĕx-ĕ-cū'-tŏr.*

II. *Law:* A person appointed by a testator to carry out the provisions of his will.

"An *executor* is he to whom another man commits by will the execution of that his last will and testament. And all persons are capable of being *executors*, that are capable of making wills, and many others besides; as feme-coverts, and infants. This appointment of an *executor* is essential to the making of a will. If the testator does not name *executors*, or names incapable persons, or the executors named refuse to act; in any of these cases the court grants administration *cum testamento annexo* to some other person; and then the duty of the administrator is very little different from that of an *executor*."—*Blackstone: Comment.*, bk. ii., ch. 32.

executor de son tort.

Law: (For def. see extract).

"If a stranger takes upon him to act as *executor*, without any just authority, as by intermeddling with the goods of the deceased, and many other transactions, he is called in law an *executor* of his own wrong, *de son tort*, and is liable to all the trouble of an executorship; but merely locking up the goods, or burying the corpse of the deceased, will not amount to such an intermeddling as will charge a man as *executor* of his own wrong."—*Blackstone: Comment.*, bk. ii., ch. 32.

executor-creditor, *s.*

Scots Law: A creditor who, when the executor-nominate and the other executors legally entitled to expede confirmation, have declined to confirm, obtains, in virtue of a liquid ground of debt, confirmation to the extent of administering as much of the estate as is sufficient to pay his debt.

executor-dative, *s.*

Scots Law: [DATIVE, *a.*].

executor-nominate, *s.*

Scots Law: The term used to distinguish the executor named or appointed by the testator in his will from an executor appointed by the Court, or one administering to so much of the estate as will satisfy his claims thereon.

ĕx̣-ĕc-ụ-tōr'-ĭ-ạl, * ex-ec-u-tor-i-all, *a.* & *s.* [Eng. *executory*; *-al.*]

A. *As adj.:* Pertaining to an executor; executive.

B. *As subst.:* Any legal authority employed for executing a decree or sentence of court.

"Ordaines the Lordis of session to graunt ther letteris & vther *executoriallis* against the excommunicat prelate and all vthers excommunicat persones."—*Acts Chas. I.* (ed. 1814), v. 302.

ĕx-ĕc'-ụ-tŏr-shĭp, *s.* [Eng. *executor*; *-ship.*] The office or position of an executor.

ex̣-ĕc'-ụ-tŏr-ỹ, *a.* [Eng. *executor*; *-y.*]

1. *Ord. Lang.:* Executive; performing or carrying out official duties; pertaining to the executive branch of government.

"They perform the official and *executory* duties of government."—*Burke: The Present Discontents.*

2. *Law:* To be executed, performed, or carried out at some future time. [EXECUTED.]

"In these devises, I say, remainders may be created in some measure contrary to the first rules of law: though our lawyers will not allow such dispositions to be strictly remainders; but call them by another name, that of *executory* devises, or devises hereafter to be executed."—*Blackstone: Comment.*, bk. ii., ch. 8.

executory-consideration, *s.*

Law: A consideration to be executed at some future time. [EXECUTED-CONSIDERATION.]

executory-contract, *s.*

Law: A contract to be carried out at some subsequent time. [EXECUTED-CONTRACT.]

executory-devise, *s.*

Law: A devise to be executed at some future time.

executory-estates, *s. pl.*

Law: Estates depending for their enjoyment upon some subsequent event or contingency.

executory-remainder, *s.*

Law: A contingent remainder.

"Contingent or *executory remainders* are, where the estate is limited to take effect, either to a dubious or uncertain person, or upon a dubious or uncertain event."—*Blackstone: Comment.*, bk. ii., ch. 8.

executory-trust, *s.*

Law: A trust which requires an ulterior act to raise and perfect it, as the trusts declared by those wills which are merely directory of a subsequent conveyance.

executory-uses, *s. pl.*

Law: Springing uses. [USE, *s.*]

***ex-e-cu-tour,** *s.* [EXECUTOR.]

***ĕx̣-ĕc'-ụ-trĕss,** *s.* [Eng. *executor*; *-ess.*] A female executor; an executrix.

"A will indeed! a crabbed woman's will,
Wherein the devil is an overseer,
And proud dame Eleanor sole *executress*."
Tragedy of King John (1611.)

***ĕx̣-ĕc'-ụ-trĭçe,** *s.* [Fr.]

1. A female who carries out, executes, or fulfils.

"Fortune *executrice* of wierdes."
Chaucer: Troilus, iii. 366.

2. A female executor; an executrix.

ĕx-ĕc′-ū-trĭx, *s.* [Formed from *executor* on analogy of other feminines in *-trix.*] A female executor; a woman appointed by a testator to execute his will.

"A female at seventeen may be an *executrix.*"—*Blackstone: Comment.*, bk. i., ch. 17.

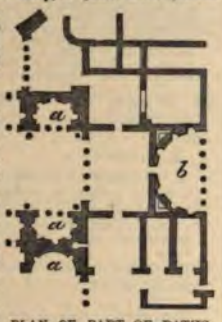
ĕx-ĕc′-ū-trȳ, *s.* [Eng. *execut(e); -ry.*]

Scots Law: A general name for the whole movable estate and effects of a deceased person (except the heirship movables) being the proper subject of the executor's administration.

***ĕx-ē′de,** *v.t.* [Lat. *exedo: ex* = out, away, and *edo* = to eat.] To eat away, to corrode.

"The ancient piece of money is not the least blurred or *exeded.*"—*Monthly Review*, Jan. 1752, p. 69.

ĕx′-ĕ-drą, ĕx′-hĕ-drą, *s.* [Lat. *exedra*, from Gr. ἐξέδρα (*exedra*), from ἐξ (*ex*) = out, without, and ἕδρα (*hedra*) = a seat; Fr. *exédre.*]



PLAN OF PART OF BATHS OF CARACALLA, ROME.

a. Exedra for the use of philosophers and their scholars.
b. Exedra for the use of the philosophers.

I. *Antiq.:* The portico of the Grecian palæstra, in which disputations of the learned were held. So called from its containing a number of seats, generally open, like the pastas or vestibule of a Greek house; an assembly-room or hall for conversation.

II. *Architecture:*

1. A niche projecting beyond the general plan of a building; a porch or chapel projecting from a large building.

2. A recess of a building.

ĕx-ĕ-ĝē′-sĭs, *s.* [Gr. ἐξήγησις (*exēgēsis*) = a statement, a narrative, an explanation, an interpretation, (*in gram.*) a commentary; ἐξηγέομαι (*exēgeomaī*) = to be leader of, to order, to tell at length, to relate in full: ἐξ (*ex*) = out, and ἡγέομαι (*hēgeomaī*) = to lead the way; ἄγω (*agō*) = to lead.]

*1. The process of finding the root of an equation.

2. Interpretation, specifically, Scripture interpretation.

¶ *Biblical Exegesis:*

Exegesis of Scripture: Credner indicates two kinds of it. The first of these is Grammatico-historical Exegesis—*i.e.*, interpretation according to the grammatical signification of the words as historically ascertained or as supplemented by history. Of this he, in common with enlightened interpreters in general, approves. The second kind is Dogmatic Exegesis, which, coming to the interpretation of Scripture determined to find certain doctrines there, finds them accordingly, but often by strained and unnatural interpretations.

"The science therefore which discloses to us the tenets of Holy Writ we call *Biblical Exegesis* or interpretation."—*Credner: Preliminary Dissert. to Kitto's Cyclop. of Bibl. Literature.*

ĕx′-ĕ-ĝēte, *s.* [Gr. ἐξηγητής (*exēgētēs*), from ἐξηγέομαι (*exēgeomaī*) = to guide, to lead; Fr. *exégète.*] One skilled or practised in exegesis; an exegetist.

"The works of the great German *exegete.*"—*The Nonconformist & Independent*, July 21, 1884, p. 691.

ĕx-ĕ-ĝĕt′-ĭc, ĕx-ĕ-ĝĕt′-ĭc-ąl, *a.* [Gr. ἐξηγητικός (*exēgētikos*); Fr. *exégétique.*] Explanatory; expository, elucidatory.

"If one be *exegetical* and explicative of the other."—*Taylor: Great Exemplar*, pt. i., § 2.

exegetical-theology, *s.* [EXEGETICS.]

ĕx-ĕ-ĝĕt′-ĭc-ąl-lȳ, *adv.* [Eng. *exegetical; -ly.*] By way of exegesis or explanation; in an exegetical manner.

"This is not added *exegetically*, or by way of exposition."—*Bp. Bull: Works*, i. 200.

ĕx-ĕ-ĝĕt′-ĭcs, *s.* [EXEGETIC.] Proper scientific interpretation, especially of Scripture.

¶ Hermeneutics and Exegetics are closely akin, but not identical. The former lays down the principles of Biblical interpretation; the latter deals with the practical application of the principles thus laid down. In other words, Hermeneutics is a science, Exegetics is an art.

ĕx-ĕ-ĝē′-tĭst, *s.* [Eng. *exeget(e); -ist.*] One learned in exegetical theology; an exegete.

***ĕx′-ĕl-trē,** *s.* [AXLE-TREE.]

ĕx-ĕm′-brȳ-ō-nāte, *a.* [Pref. *ex*, and Eng. *embryonate.*]

Bot.: Not having an embryo. Used of Cryptogamic, or as Richard calls them, Inembryonate plants (q.v.). They are so designated from their not possessing a proper embryo like Phanerogams.

ĕx-ĕm′-pląr, *ex-em-plaire, *s.* & *a.* [Fr. *exemplaire*, from Lat. *exemplarium*, from *exemplar* = a copy, from *exemplum* = an example, a sample.]

A. *As substantive:*

1. A pattern, model, or original to be copied; an idea or image formed in the mind, as of an artist, to which he conforms his work; the ideal model which he endeavours to imitate.

"Why do all our schemes of life and plans of conduct deviate so from this great *exemplar?*"—*South: Sermons*, vol. ii., ser. 5.

2. A noted example, specimen, or instance.

"If he intends to murder his prince, as Cromwell did, he must persuade him that he resolves nothing but his safety; as the same grand *exemplar* of hypocrisy did before."—*South: Sermons*, vol. i., ser. 9.

* 3. A copy; as of a book or writing.

"There is no certayne auctour in the commune *exemplares.*"—*Udal: 1 Thessalonians.* (Pref.)

* **B.** *As adj.:* Exemplary; worthy of imitation.

"Let us propound to ourselves some *exemplar* saint."—*Taylor: Great Exemplar; Exhortation.*

ĕx-ĕm-pląr′-ĭ-lȳ,*ex-em-plar-y-ly, *adv.* [Eng. *exemplary; -ly.*]

1. In a manner worthy of imitation; worthily.

"Being a person so *exemplarily* temperate."—*Evelyn: Memoirs* (an. 1640).

2. In a manner calculated to act as a warning to others; by way of example or warning.

"Some he punished *exemplarily* in this world, that we might from thence have a taste or glimpse of his future justice."—*Hakewill.*

* 3. By way of example.

"Showing us *exemplarily* how as men we should behave ourselves."—*Barrow: Sermons*, vol. ii., ser. 23.

***ĕx′-ĕm-pląr-ĭ-nĕss,** *s.* [Eng. *exemplary; -ness.*] The quality or state of being exemplary or worthy of imitation.

"In Scripture we find several titles given to Christ, which import his *exemplariness* as of a prince and a captain, a master and a guide."—*Tillotson.*

***ĕx′-ĕm-plăr′-ĭ-tȳ,** *s.* [Eng. *exemplar; -ity.*]

1. The quality of being exemplary; exemplariness; worthiness of imitation.

"Thou shalt escape better than any party of men, by reason of thy conspicuous innocency, sincerity, and *exemplarity* of life."—*More: On the Seven Churches*, p. 183.

2. The quality of acting as an example, model, or pattern.

"Of some performances of our Saviour no other, or no so probable, an account can be given, as that they were done for *exemplarity.*"—*Barrow: Sermons*, vol. iii., ser. 2.

3. The quality or state of acting as a warning or caution.

"It ought not at all to be inflicted but for terror and *exemplarity.*"—*Taylor: Rule of Conscience*, bk. iv., ch. i.

ĕx-ĕm′-pląr-ȳ, *a.* & *s.* [Eng. *exemplar; -y.* Fr. *exemplaire*, from Lat. *exemplaris*, from *exemplum.*]

A. *As adjective:*

* 1. Fitted to stand as an exemplar or model for imitation; of the nature of a model or pattern.

"We are not of opinion, therefore, as some are, that nature in working hath before her certain *exemplary* draughts or patterns."—*Hooker: Ecclesiastical Polity*, bk. i., ch. iii.

2. Serving or worthy to stand as a model or pattern for imitation; worthy of imitation; excellent.

"The other virtuous personages are, in their degree, as worthy and as *exemplary* as the principal."—*Guardian*, No. 140.

* 3. Intended for imitation or example; such as may attract notice or imitation.

"When any duty is fallen under a general disuse and neglect, in such a case the most visible and *exemplary* performance is required."—*Rogers.*

4. Serving or acting as a warning or caution to others; intended to deter others.

"Had the tumults been repressed by *exemplary* justice, I had obtained all that I designed."—*King Charles: Eikon Basilike.*

* 5. Illustrative; symbolical.

"*Exemplary* is the coat of George Villiers, Duke of Buckingham: five scallop shells on a plain cross, speaking his predecessors' valour in the holy war. —*Fuller: Holy War*, p. 271.

* **B.** *As substantive:*

1. An exemplar, a pattern, a model.

2. A copy; as of a book or writing.

"Whereof doth it come, that the *exemplaries* and copies of many books do vary, but by such means?"—*Hunting of Purgatory* (1561), fo. 322 b.

ĕx-ĕm-plĭ-fī′-ą-blĕ, *a.* [Eng. *exemplify; able.*] That may or can be exemplified or illustrated by example.

ĕx-ĕm-plĭ-fĭ-cā′-tion, *s.* [Low Lat. *exemplificatio*, from Lat. *exemplum* = an example, an instance, and *facio* = to make.]

1. The act of exemplifying or illustrating by example.

"This lesson by *exemplification* would be learned and practised."—*Holinshed: Edward III.* (an. 1316).

2. That which exemplifies or illustrates; an example, a specimen, an illustration.

"A love of vice, as such, a delighting in sin for its own sake, is an imitation, or rather an *exemplification* of the malice of the devil."—*South: Sermons*, vol. ii., ser. 5.

* 3. A copy; an attested transcript of a document.

"An ambassador of Scotland demanded an *exemplification* of the articles of peace."—*Hayward.*

ĕx-ĕm′-plĭ-fī-ĕr, *ex-em-pli-fy-er, *s.* [Eng. *exemplify; -er.*] One who exemplifies or illustrates by example.

"The author, master, and *exemplifyer* of these doctrines."—*Barrow: Sermons*, vol. iii., ser. 65.

ĕx-ĕm′-plĭ-fȳ, *ex-em-pli-fie, *v.t.* [O. Fr. * *exemplifier*, from Low Lat. *exemplifico* = to copy out; Lat. *exemplum* = a copy, and *facio* = to make.]

* 1. To copy out; to make a copy of.

"To *exemplifie* and copie out the famous and worthie laws of Solon."—*P. Holland: Livius*, p. 169.

* 2. To make an example of, as by punishing.

"He is a great and jealous God, not sparing to *exemplify* and traduce his best servants [i.e., when they sin], that their blur and penalty might scare all from venturing."—*Rogers: Matrimonial Honour*, p. 337.

3. To illustrate by example.

"This might be *exemplified* even by heaps of rites and customs, now superstitious, in the greatest part of the Christian world."—*Hooker.*

4. To illustrate in any way.

"A satire may be *exemplified* by pictures, characters, and examples."—*Pope.*

* 5. To prove or show by an attested copy.

ĕx-ĕm′-plī grā′-tī-ā (tī as shĭ), *phr.* [Lat.] For the sake of example; by way of example; for instance; generally abbreviated to *ex. gr.* or *e.g.*

ĕx-ĕmpt′ (*p* silent), *v.t.* [EXEMPT, *a*, from Fr. *exempter.*]

* 1. To take out or away; to remove.

"He *exempted* al fear out of their harts."—*Golding: Justine*, fo. 50.

* 2. To remove; to put away; to cut off.

"From which to be
Exempted is in death to follow thee."
Habington: Castara, pt. ii., eleg. vi.

3. To free or allow to be free from any duty, burden, charge, restraint, evil, or imposition to which others are subject; to grant immunity to; to privilege.

"The emperors *exempted* them from all taxes, to which they subjected merchants without exception."—*Arbuthnot: On China.*

ĕx-ĕmpt′ (*p* silent), *a.* & *s.* [O. Fr. *exempt*, from Lat. *exemptus*, pa. par. of *eximo* = to take out, free: *ex* = out, away, and *emo* = to buy; Sp. *exento;* Ital. *esento.*]

A. *As adjective:*

* 1. Cut off, kept afar; removed.

"Be it my wrong you are from me *exempt.*"
Shaksp.: Comedy of Errors, ii. 2.

* 2. Free, clear, excepted, not included.

"His dreadful imprecation hear!
'Tis laid on all, not any one *exempt.*"
Dryden and Lee: Œdipus, i. 1.

3. Free; not liable or subject; not within the power of.

"Gone to lands *exempt* from Nature's law,
Where love no more can mourn, nor valour bleed."
Davenant: Gondibert, bk. i., c. iv.

4. Free, as from any duty, burden, charge, restraint, evil, or imposition, to which others are subject.

"That myself
Might be *exempt* from warlike toil or death."
Glover: Leonidas, bk. i.

* 5. Out of the common; excellent.

"The most *exempt* for excellence."
Chapman: Homer's Iliad, ix. 604.

B. *As substantive:*

1. *Ord. Lang.:* One who is exempted or free from duty, &c.

2. *Mil.:* One of four officers of the yeomen of the Royal Guards, ranking as corporals; an Exon (q.v.).

¶ For the difference between *exempt* and *free*, see FREE.

ĕx-ĕmpt´-ĭ-ble (*p* silent), *a.* [Eng. *exempt*; *-able*.] That may or can be exempted; capable of exemption, free, privileged.

ĕx-ĕmp´-tion (*p* silent), *s.* [O. Fr., from Lat. *exemptio*, from *exemptus*, pa. par. of *eximo*.]

I. *Ordinary Language:*

1. The act of exempting or granting immunity from any duty, burden, charge, evil, imposition, &c.

2. The state of being exempt, free, or released from any duty, charge, &c.; immunity, privilege, freedom.

"With *exemption* of twenty-one years from all impositions."—*Burnet: Hist. Own Time* (an. 1695).

II. *Eccl.:* In the Roman Catholic Church, a dispensation granted by the pope to priests, and occasionally to laymen, exempting them from the authority of their ordinaries.

* **ĕx-ĕmp´-tĭ-tious** (*p* silent), *a.* [Lat. *exemptus*, pa. par. of *eximo* = to take out, to free.] Capable of being taken away or removed; separable.

"If motion were loose or *exemptitious* from matter, I could be convinced that it had extension of its own."—*More.*

ĕx-ĕn-çĕph´-a-lŭs, *s.* (*pl.* **ĕx-ĕn-çĕph´-a-li**). [Pref. *ex*, and Gr. ἐγκέφαλος (*engkephalos*) = within the head, the brain.]

Anat.: A malformed human being or animal in which, from defect in the cranium or skull, the brain is visible or even protrudes.

* **ĕx-ĕn´-tĕr-āte**, *v.t.* [Lat. *exenteratus*, pa. par. of *exentero*; Gr. ἐξεντερίζω (*exenterizō*); ἔντερον (*enteron*) = the intestines, from ἐντός (*entos*) = within.] To disembowel; to eviscerate; to deprive of the entrails.

"A young lamb divided in the back, *exenterated*, &c."—*Burton: Anat. of Melancholy*, p. 390.

* **ĕx-ĕn-tĕr-ā´-tion**, *s.* [Lat. *exenteratio*, from *exenteratus*, pa. par. of *exentero*.] The act of taking out the entrails; disembowelling; evisceration.

"Belonius not only affirms that chameleons feed on flies, caterpillars, beetles, and other insects, but upon *exenteration* he found those animals in their bellies."—*Browne: Vulgar Errours*, bk. iii., ch. xxi.

ĕx-ĕ-quā´-tŭr, *s.* [Lat., = let him act, perform, or execute; 3rd pers. sing. pr. subj. of *exsequor* = to perform, execute.] [EXECUTE.]

1. A written official recognition of a consul or commercial agent, given by the Government to which he is accredited, and authorising him to exercise his office in that country.

* 2. An authoritative recognition of any official document; official authority to execute some act. (*Prescott.*)

* **ĕx-ē´-qui-al**, *a.* [Lat. *exequialis*, from *exequiæ* = funeral rites, a funeral: *ex* = out, and *sequor* = to follow.] Of or pertaining to funerals or funeral rites; funereal.

"Heroic prizes and exequial games."
Pope: Homer's Odyssey, xxiv. 108.

* **ĕx´-ĕ-quiēṣ**, *s. pl.* [O. Fr. *exeques*, from Lat. *exequiæ* = a funeral; Sp. *exequias*; Ital. *esequie*.] Funeral rites; the ceremony of burial; obsequies.

"Let's not forget
The noble Duke of Bedford late deceased,
But see his exequies fulfilled in Rouen."
Shakesp.: 1 Henry VI., iii. 2.

* **ĕx-ē´-qui-oŭs**, *a.* [Eng. *exequi(es)*, and suff. *-ous*.] Pertaining to a funeral; funereal, burial.

"Lay your pale hands to this *exequious* fire."
Drayton: Barons' Wars, bk. ii.

* **ĕx-ĕr´çe**, * **ex-er-cen**, *v.t.* [Fr. *exercer*, from Lat. *exerceo*.] To exercise, to execute.

"To exerce the office."—*Aberdeen Reg.* (an. 1548).

* **ex-er-ceiss**, *s.* [EXERCISE, *s.*]

* **ĕx-ẽr´-çent**, *a.* [Lat. *exercens*, pr. par. of *exerceo* = to exercise.] Exercising, practising, or following any art or profession.

"The judge may oblige every *exercent* advocate to give his patronage and assistance unto a litigant in distress for want of an advocate."—*Ayliffe: Parergon.*

ĕx-ẽr-cīṣ´-a-ble, *a.* [Eng. *exercis(e)*; *-able*.] That may or can be exercised, used, employed, or exerted.

"It is natural to see such powers with a jealous eye: and, when stretched in the exercise, they alarm and disgust those over whom they are *exercisable*."—*Hargrave: Jurid. Argum.* (1797), p. 10.

ĕx´-ẽr-çīṣe, * **ex-er-cyse**, *s.* [Fr. *exercice*, from Lat. *exercitium*, from *exercitus*, pa. par. of *exerceo* = (1) to drive out of an enclosure, (2) to drive on, (3) to keep at work, to exercise: *ex* = out, and *arceo* = to keep off; Sp. & Port. *exercicio*; Ital. *esercizio*.]

I. *Ordinary Language:*

1. The putting in action the powers or uses of; the act of using, employing, or exerting; use, application, exertion.

"The learning of the situation and boundaries of kingdoms, being only an *exercise* of the eyes and memory, a child with pleasure will learn them."—*Locke: On Education.*

2. Exertion or labour of the body for purposes of health or development of the natural powers.

"In the healthful *exercise* of the field, I hunted with a battalion instead of a pack."—*Gibbon: Memoirs.*

3. Systematic exertion of the body for the purpose of acquiring dexterity, skill, or ease in any art, as rowing, fencing, &c.; bodily training.

"The French apply themselves more universally to their *exercises* than any nation: one seldom sees a young gentleman that does not fence, dance, and ride."—*Addison.*

4. The act of carrying into effect or enforcing.

"Whether the House of Commons should take the advice of the House of Lords in the *exercise* of the legislative power."—*Ludlow: Memoirs*, i. 246.

5. The practice or following of any profession or occupation.

6. The performance of religious duties.

"Lewis refused even those of the church of England, who followed their master to St. Germain's, the public *exercise* of their religion."—*Addison.*

7. A single act of divine worship.

"Good Sir John,
I'm in your debt for your last *exercise*."
Shakesp.: Richard III., iii. 2.

* 8. Skill or dexterity acquired by practice.

"For this they have been thoughtful to invest
Their sons with arts and martial *exercises*."
Shakesp.: 2 Henry IV., iv. 5.

9. An occupation or habitual practice.

"Hunting was his daily *exercise*."
Shakesp.: 3 Henry VI., iv. 6.

* 10. Moral training, discipline.

"And suffreth us, as for our *exercise*,
With sharp scourges of aduersitie,
Ful often to be felt in sondry wise."
Chaucer: C. T., 9,034.

11. A school composition, either original or a translation from or into some other language.

"They comprised a little English and a little Latin—names of things, declensions of articles and substantives, *exercises* thereon, and preliminary rules."—*Dickens: Dombey & Son*, ch. xi.

12. A task set; specif., a lesson given for practice.

"The little books which Paul brings home to do those long *exercises* with."—*Dickens: Dombey & Son*, ch. xi.

II. *Technically:*

1. *Eccles.:*

(1) The critical explication of a passage of scripture, at a meeting of Presbytery, by one teaching presbyter, succeeded by a specification of the doctrines contained in it by another; both exhibitions to be judged of, and censured if necessary, by the rest of the brethren. The second speaker is said to *add*.

"It is most expedient that in every towne where schooles and repair of learned men are, there be a time in one certain day every week appointed to that exercise which St. Paul calls prophecying; the order whereof is expressed by him in thir words, *Let the prophets speak two or three, and let the other judge*, &c."—*First Book of Discipline*, ch. xii.

(2) The presbytery.

"The ministers of the exercise of Dalkeith."—*Acts James IV.*

(3) The name given to part of the trials to which an expectant is subjected, before being licensed or ordained.

"In the trial of expectants before their entry to the ministry, they shall first add and make the exercise publickly."—*Dundas: Abr. Acts Ass.*, p. 37.

(4) Family-worship; family prayers.

"That honest person was, according to his own account, at that time engaged in the *exercise* of the evening."—*Scott: St. Ronan's Well*, ch. xxxviii.

2. *Music:*

(1) Preparatory practice in order to obtain skill.

(2) A composition intended for the improvement of the singer or player.

(3) A composition or thesis required of candidates for degrees in music in the universities. (*Stainer & Barrett.*)

¶ *Exercise and addition:* One of the exercises prescribed to students of theology in the Scotch universities, and also to candidates for the ministry, consisting of an exposition of a passage of the Greek Testament.

"The tryals of a student, in order to his being licensed to preach the gospel, do consist in these parts. —3. The Presbyterial *Exercise* and *Addition*: The *Exercise* gives the coherence of the text and context, the logical division, and explanation of the words, clearing hard and unusual phrases, if any be, with their true and proper meaning, according to the original language, &c. The *Addition* gives the doctrinal propositions or truths."—*Pardovan's Coll.*, p. 30.

ĕx´-ẽr-çīṣe, * **ex-er-cyse**, *v.t.* & *i.* [Fr., Sp., & Port. *exercer*; Ital. *exercere*.] [EXERCISE, *s.*]

A. *Transitive:*

1. To employ; to engage in employment; to set in action or operation; to exert; to cause to act.

"This faculty of the mind, when it is *exercised* immediately about things, is called judgment."—*Locke.*

2. To put in practice or operation; to carry out in action; to exert.

"The princes of the Gentiles *exercise* dominion over them, and they that are great *exercise* authority upon them."—*Matthew* xx. 25.

3. To perform the duties of; to carry out; to fulfil: as, To *exercise* an office.

"A man's body is confined to a place; but where friendship is, all offices are granted to him and his deputy; for he may *exercise* them by his friend."—*Bacon: Essays; Of Friendship.*

* 4. To observe, to keep up.

"The new ffest of whiche iij in the yere we *exercyse*."—*Coventry Mysteries*, p. 71.

5. To train by use or practice to any act; to habituate to any act.

"Strong meat belongeth to them who, by reason of use, have their senses *exercised* to discern both good and evil."—*Hebrews* v. 14.

6. To busy; to keep employed or busy; to occupy.

"He will *exercise* himself with pleasure, and without weariness, in that godlike employment of doing good."—*Atterbury.*

7. To keep in a state of pain or discomfort; to deprive of rest, peace, or quiet.

"Where pain of unextinguishable fire
Must *exercise* us." *Milton: P. L.*, ii. 89.

8. To cause mental occupation to; to make anxious or solicitous; to cause earnest or anxious thought to.

9. To use in exercise; to practise the use of.

"Meantime I'll draw up my Numidian troop
Within the square, to *exercise* their arms."
Addison: Cato, ii. 1.

10. To cause to take exercise for the exertion and strengthening of the muscles, the development of the bodily powers, the acquiring of skill or dexterity in any act or pursuit, &c.

* **B.** *Intrans.:* To take exercise; to use action or exertion; to practise.

"The Lacedæmonians were remarkable for the sport, and Alexander the Great frequently *exercised* at it."—*Browne.*

¶ (1) Crabb thus discriminates between to *exercise* and to *practise*: "These terms are equally applied to the actions and habits of men; but we *exercise* in that where the powers are called forth; we *practise* in that where frequency and habitude of action is requisite: we *exercise* an art; we *practise* a profession: we may both *exercise* or *practise* a virtue; but the former is that which the particular occurrence calls forth, and which seems to demand a peculiar effort of the mind; the latter is that which is done daily and ordinarily: thus we in a peculiar manner are said to *exercise* patience, fortitude or forbearance; to *practise* charity, kindness, benevolence, and the like. . . . The health of the body and the vigour of the mind are alike impaired by the want of *exercise*; in every art *practice* is an indispensable requisite for acquiring perfection: the *exercise* of the memory is of the first importance in the education of children; constant *practice* in writing is almost the only means by which the art of penmanship is acquired."

(2) He thus discriminates between to *exercise* and to *exert*: "The employment of some power or qualification that belongs to oneself is the common idea conveyed by these terms; but *exert* may be used for what is internal or external of oneself; *exercise* only for that which forms an express part of oneself: hence we speak of *exerting* one's strength, or *exerting* one's voice, or *exerting* one's influence: of *exercising* one's limbs, *exercising* one's understanding, or *exercising* one's tongue. *Exert* is often only used for an individual act of calling forth into action; *exercise* always conveys the idea of repeated or continued *exertion*." (*Crabb: Eng. Synon.*)

ĕx'-ĕr-çīş-ĕr, *s.* [Eng. *exercis(e)*; *-er.*]

1. One who exercises, performs, exerts, or carries out.

"God never granteth any power or authority, but he appointeth also who shall be the lawfull *exercisers* and executours of the same."—*Fulke: Against Allen*, p. 483.

2. One who takes exercise.

ĕx-ĕr-çīş'-ĭ-ble, *a.* [EXERCISABLE.]

ĕx'-ĕr-çīş-ĭng, *pr. par., a., & s.* [EXERCISE, *v.*]

A. & **B.** *As pr. par. & particip. adj.*: (See the verb).

C. *As subst.*: The same as EXERCISE, *s.* (q.v.).

exercising-apparatus, *s.* An apparatus for the use of gymnasts, or for the training of special muscles.

* **ĕx-ĕr-çĭ-tā'-tion,** * **ex-er-ci-ta-cioun,** *s.* [Lat. *exercitatio*, from *exercitus*, pa. par. of *exerceo*.]

1. Exercise, exertion.

"Bodili *exercitacioun* is profitable to litel thing."—*Wycliffe*: 1 *Tim.* iv.

2. Practice, use, exercise.

"By the vsage and *exercitacioun* of patience."—*Chaucer: Boethius*, p. 140.

3. An exercise, an essay, a dissertation.

"In his paradoxical *exercitations* against the Aristotelians."—*White: Exclusion of Scepticks*, p. 1.

* **ĕx-ĕr-çĭ'-tion,** * **ex-er-ci-tioun,** *s.* [Lat. *exercitio*, from *exercitus*, pa. par. of *exerceo*.]

1. Bodily exercise or training.

"The hail Lordis refers the *exercitioun* of the Kingis maist noble person to the discretion of the Lordis being with him for the time."—*Order of Parl.* (an. 1525), *Keith's Hist.* (App.), p. 10.

2. Military exercise; the act of drilling.

"That *exercitioune* may be had throwout all the realme amangis all our souirane lordis liegis."—*Acts Jas. V.*, 1540 (ed. 1814), p. 363.

ĕx-ĕr'-çĭ-tŏr, *s.* [Lat.]

Law: The person to whom the profits of a ship belong, whether he be the owner or only the hirer.

ĕx̦-ĕr'gue, *s.* [Fr., from Gr. ἐξ (*ex*) = out, and ἔργον (*ergon*) = work.] The small space beneath the base line of a subject engraved on a coin or medal, and in which the date and engraver's name is placed, or some brief inscription of secondary importance.

ĕx̦-ĕrt', *v.t. & i.* [Lat. *exertus*, *exsertus*, pa. par. of *exsero* = to thrust out: *ex* = out, and *sero* = to join; to put together.]

A. *Transitive*:

*1. To push out or forward; to put or thrust forth.

"The stars *exert* their heads."
Dryden: Ovid; Metamorphoses i.

* 2. To bring out or forward.

"The several parts lay hidden in the piece,
The occasion but *exerted* that or this."
Dryden: Eleonora, 164, 165.

3. To put forth or forward: as strength, power, ability; to strain; to put in action or operation.

"When the service of Britain requires your courage and conduct, you may *exert* them both."—*Dryden.*

4. To strive; to apply to some work or object. (In this sense the reflexive pronoun is used with the verb.)

"The Whig leaders *exerted* themselves to rally their followers, held meetings at the Rose."—*Macaulay: Hist. Eng.*, ch. xxiii.

5. To perform; to put in action.

"When the will has *exerted* an act of command upon any faculty of the soul, or member of the body, it has done all that the whole man, as a moral agent, can do for the actual exercise or employment of such a faculty or member."—*South.*

* **B.** *Intrans.*: To use exertions; to strive.

"How art *exerting* might with nature vie."
Philips: Pastorals, v.

ĕx̦-ĕr'-tion, *s.* [EXERT.]

1. The act of exerting or straining; a putting into action or active operation; an effort, an endeavour; a struggle.

"The several *exertions* of the several organs."—*Hale: Orig. of Mankind*, p. 21.

2. A labour; a laborious effort: as, It is an *exertion* to him to speak.

¶ For the difference between *exertion* and *endeavour*, see ENDEAVOUR.

* **ĕx̦-ĕr'-tĭve,** *a.* [Eng. *exert*; *-ive.*] Having the power to exert; exerting.

* **ĕx̦-ĕrt'-mẹnt,** *s.* [Eng. *exert*; *-ment.*] The act of exerting; exertion.

* **ĕx̦-ē'-şion,** *s.* [Lat. *exesus*, pa. par. of *exedo* = to eat away: *ex* = out, and *edo* = to eat.] The act or process of eating through.

"Theophrastus denieth the *exesion* or forcing of vipers through the belly of the dam."—*Browne: Vulgar Errours*, bk. iii., ch. xvi.

* **ĕx̦-ĕs'-tụ-āte,** *v.i.* [Lat. *exæstuatum*, sup. of *exæstuo* = to boil up: *ex* = out, and *æstuo* = to boil; *æstus* = heat, boiling.] To boil up; to be in a ferment; to be agitated.

* **ĕx̦-ĕs-tụ-ā'-tion,** *s.* [Lat. *exæstuatio*, from *exæstuo* = to boil up.] The act or state of boiling up; effervescence, ebullition, ferment.

"Saltpetre is in operation a cold body: physicians and chymists give it in fevers, to allay the inward *exestuations* of the blood and humours."—*Boyle: Works*, i. 364.

Ĕx'-ĕt-ĕr, *s. & a.* [A.S. *Exen-Castre* = Castle on the Exe.]

A. *As substantive*:

Geog.: A city in the south of Devon, about 174 miles W. by S. from London.

B. *As adj.*: In any way pertaining to the city mentioned under A.

Exeter-elm, *s.*

Bot.: *Ulmus montana.*

Exeter-oak, *s.*

Bot.: *Quercus Cerris.*

Exeter-domesday, or **Exon-domesday,** *s.* An ancient record, written on 532 double pages of vellum, giving an account of Wilts, Dorset, Somerset, Devon, and Cornwall, with the several properties, the landlords and tenants, and the live stock on each farm. The record is believed to have been made by the commissioners of William the Conqueror: from it the well-known Domesday Book was compiled. [DOMESDAY.] It is preserved among the records of Exeter cathedral, and was officially published by Sir Henry Ellis, in 1816, as a supplement to Domesday.

ĕx'-ē-ŭnt, *v.i.* [Lat. 3rd per. pl. pr. indic. of *exeo* = to go out: *ex* = out and *eo* = to go.]

Lit.: They go out: a word used in dramatic literature to express the retiring of actors from the stage.

exeunt omnes, *phr.* [Lat. = they all go out.] A phrase used to express that all the actors retire from the stage at the same time.

ĕx fā'-çĭ-ē (or **çĭ** as **shĭ**), *phr.* [Lat.] From the face of; applied to what appears on the face of a document or writing.

* **ĕx-fœ-tā'-tion,** *s.* [Lat. *ex* = out, without, and Eng. *fœtation* (q.v.).] Imperfect fœtation in some organ exterior to the uterus; extra-uterine fœtation.

* **ĕx-fō'-lĭ-āte,** *v.i. & t.* [Lat. *exfoliatus*, pa. par. of *exfolio* = to strip off leaves: *ex* = out, away, and *folium* = a leaf.]

A. *Intransitive*:

1. *Min.*: To split into scales; to become converted into scales at the surface from heat or decomposition.

2. *Surg.*: To fall or come off in scales, as pieces of carious bone.

"Our work went on successfully, the bone *exfoliating* from the edges."—*Wiseman: Surgery.*

B. *Trans.*: To scale; to free from scales or splinters.

ĕx-fō-lĭ-ā'-tion, *s.* [Pref. *ex*; Eng. *foliation* (q.v.).]

1. *Min.*: A separation or coming off in scales or laminæ.

2. *Surg.*: Scaling; the separation or falling off in scales, as of pieces of carious bone; desquamation.

"Flesh will soon arise in that cut of the bone, and make *exfoliation* of what is necessary."—*Wiseman: Surgery.*

* **ĕx-fō'-lĭ-ā-tĭve,** *a. & s.* [Eng. *exfoliat(e)*; *-ive.*]

A. *As adj.*: Causing or tending to cause exfoliation; exfoliating.

B. *As subst.*: A preparation which has the property or quality of causing exfoliation.

"Dress the bone with the milder *exfoliatives*, till the burnt bone is cast off."—*Wiseman: Surgery*, bk. ii., ch. vii.

ĕx̦-hāl'-ạ-ble, *a.* [Eng. *exhal(e)*; *-able.*] That may or can be exhaled or evaporated.

"They do not appear to emit any at all, if they be examined after the same manner with other *exhalable* bodies."—*Boyle: Works*, iii. 286.

* **ĕx̦-hāl'-ạnt,** *a.* [Lat. *exhalans*, pr. par. of *exhalo.*] Having the property or quality of exhaling or evaporating.

ĕx̦-ha-lā'-tion, * **ex-a-la-tion,** *s.* [Lat. *exhalatio*, from *exhalatus*, pa. par. of *exhalo*; Fr. *exhalaison*, *exhalation*; Sp. *exhalacion*; Ital. *esalazione.*]

1. The act or process of exhaling or sending forth in the form of vapour; evaporation.

2. The state of being exhaled or evaporated; evaporation.

3. That which is exhaled or emitted in the form of vapour or steam; an effluvium, an emanation; as from marshes, decaying matter, &c.

"He would have inhaled an atmosphere thick with peat smoke, and foul with a hundred noisome *exhalations*."—*Macaulay: Hist. Eng.*, ch. xiii.

ĕx̦-hā'le (1), *v.t. & i.* [Fr. *exhaler*, from Lat. *exhalo* = to breathe out: *ex* = out, and *halo* = to breathe; Sp. *exhalar*; Ital. *esalare.*]

A. *Transitive*.

1. To breathe out; to emit in breath.

"Twelve men of greatest strength in Troy left with their lives *exhal'd*."
Chapman: Homer's Iliad, xviii.

2. To emit as in a vapour.

"The vapours which are *exhaled* out of the earth."—*Ray: Creation*, pt. i.

3. To emit in any way.

"For her no balms their sweets *exhale*."
Langhorn: Owen of Carron.

4. To draw or cause to be emitted or to rise in vapours or exhalations.

"Breath a vapour is,
Then thou, fair sun, *exhale* this vapour now."
Shakesp.: Passionate Pilgrim, 39.

* 5. To draw out; to cause to flow.

"For 'tis thy presence that *exhales* this blood
From cold and empty veins, where no blood dwells!"
Shakesp.: Richard III., i. 2.

* **B.** *Intransitive*:

1. To be exhaled or emitted as vapour; to evaporate; to rise and pass off as vapour.

"When orient light
Exhaling first from darkness they beheld."
Milton: P. L., vii. 255.

2. To send out exhalations.

"Our choice exotics to the breeze *exhale*."
Cawthorn: Taste.

¶ For the difference between to *exhale* and to *emit*, see EMIT.

* **ĕx-hā'le,** (2), *v.t.* [Pref. *ex*, and Eng. *hale* (q.v.).] To haul or drag out.

"I beseech you, gentlemen, do not *exhale* me thus."
Ben Jonson: Poetaster, iii. 3.

* **ĕx-hā'le-mẹnt,** *s.* [Eng. *exhale*; *-ment.*] That which is exhaled; an exhalation.

"Nor will polished amber, although it send forth a gross and corporal *exhalement*, be found a long time defective upon the exactest scales."—*Browne: Vulgar Errours*, bk. ii., ch. v.

* **ĕx̦-hāl'-ẹnçe,** *s.* [Lat. *exhalans*, pr. par. of *exhalo.*]

1. The act of exhaling.

2. That which is exhaled; an exhalation.

* **ĕx̦-hāl'-ẹnt,** *a.* [Lat. *exhalans*, pr. par. of *exhalo.*] Exhaling; having the power or quality of exhaling.

ĕx̦-hâust', *v.t.* [Lat. *exhaustus*, pa. par. of *exhaurio* = to draw out, to drink up, to drain: *ex* = out, fully, and *haurio* = to drain.]

1. To draw out; to drain off the whole of anything; to drain till nothing is left.

"Though the knowledge they have left us be worth our study, yet they *exhausted* not all."—*Locke.*

2. To empty by drawing off or out the contents: as, To *exhaust* a vessel of the air contained therein.

3. To use up or expend the whole of; to consume.

"His patrimony *was exhausted* by the great expense."—*Sir W. Jones: Persian Grammar.* (Pref.)

4. To wear out by exertion; to tire out.

"There is no man that thinks warmly and for a long time upon a thing, but mightily *exhausts* his spirits."—*Sharp: Sermons*, vol. iii., ser. 3.

5. To bring out or forward all the facts or arguments connected with a subject; to examine or discuss thoroughly: as, To *exhaust* a question.

* 6. To draw out; to excite.

"Spare not the babe
Whose dimpled smiles from fools *exhaust* their mercy."
Shakesp.: Timon, iv. 3.

¶ For the difference between to *exhaust* and to *spend*, see SPEND.

ĕx-hâust′, *a. & s.* [Lat. *exhaustus*, pa. par. of *exhaurio.*]

* **A.** *As adj.:* Drained of resources or power; exhausted, worn out.

"Intemperate, dissolute, *exhaust* through riot."—*Burton: Anatomy of Melancholy*, p. 62.

B. *As subst.:* The same as EXHAUST-STEAM (q. v.).

exhaust-fan, *s.* One in which the circulation is obtained by vacuum, in contradistinction to that which acts by plenum, forcing a body of air into and through a chamber or passage-way. [BLOWER; FAN.]

exhaust-nozzle, *s.*

Steam Eng.: The blast orifice or nozzle.

exhaust-orifice, *s.*

Steam Eng.: The same as EXHAUST-NOZZLE.

exhaust-pipe, *s.*

Steam Eng.: A pipe conducting the spent steam from the cylinder.

exhaust-port, *s.*

Steam Eng.: The passage leading from the cylinder to the condenser or to the open air.

exhaust-regulator, *s.*

Steam Eng.: A valve adjusted to the pressure of the steam by compressing or relaxing the spring held within the tube, by means of a disc secured to the end of the spindle.

exhaust-steam, *s.*

Steam Eng.: Steam which passes out of the cylinder after having performed its function. It is emitted by its own pressure when the exhaust-valve is opened, and its ejection is assisted by the advancing piston, which is being driven by the live steam behind it.

exhaust-valve, *s.*

Steam Eng.: The valve which governs the opening by which steam is allowed to escape. The eduction-valve. The valve in the eduction passage of the steam cylinder of a Cornish engine, placed between the cylinder and air-pump, and worked by the tappet motion, so as to open shortly after the equilibrium-valve, and admit the steam to the condenser.

ĕx-hâust′-ĕd, *pa. par. & a.* [EXHAUST, *v.*]

A. *As pa. par.:* (See the verb).

B. *As adjective:*

1. Drained, drawn off or out.

2. Consumed utterly; used up.

"That source of evils not *exhausted* yet."
Cowper: Task, vi. 369.

3. Tired out; worn out with exertion.

ĕx-hâust′-ĕr, *s.* [Eng. *exhaust; -er.*]

1. *Ord. Lang.:* One who or that which exhausts.

"Which of the ancients was this *exhauster* of nature, could explain its phenomena, or tell how things are brought to pass?"—*Ellis: Knowledge of Divine Things*, p. 397.

2. *Gas-making:* An apparatus by which reflex pressure of gas upon the retorts is prevented. The forms are various; one consists of a device like one form of rotary steam-engine, which has an eccentric revolving hub and sliding piston in a cylindrical chamber. It is of the nature of a rotary pump.

ĕx-hâust′-ĭ-ble, *a.* [Eng. *exhaust; -able.*] That may or can be exhausted, consumed, or completely used up.

"A sum which Collins could scarcely think *exhaustible*."—*Johnson: Lives of the Poets; Collins.*

ĕx-hâust′-ĭng, *pr. par., a., & s.* [EXHAUST, *v.*]

A. *As pr. par.:* (See the verb).

B. *As adj.:* Tending to exhaust; causing or tending to cause exhaustion.

C. *As subst.:* The act of draining, consuming, or completely using up; exhaustion.

exhausting-syringe, *s.* A syringe with its valves so arranged as to withdraw the air from the object to which it is applied.

ĕx-hâust′-ion (ion as yŭn), *s.* [Fr., from Lat. *exhaustus*, pa. par. of *exhaurio.*]

I. *Ordinary Language:*

1. The act of draining off or out; the act of emptying completely of the contents; the act of using up completely.

2. The state of being exhausted or completely used up.

3. The state of being exhausted or tired out with exertion; a complete loss of strength.

II. *Technically:*

1. *Logic:* A method of proving a point by showing that all other alternatives are impossible, all the elements which bear against it being discussed and shown to be untenable or absurd.

2. *Math.:* A method of proving the equality of two magnitudes by a *reductio ad absurdum*—that is, by showing that if either is greater or less than the other a contradiction will arise.

3. *Physics:* The term is much used in connection with the production of a vacuum, or rather an approach to one by an air-pump.

ĕx-hâust′-ĭve, *a.* [Eng. *exhaust; -ive.*]

1. Tending to exhaust; exhausting.

2. Applied to an inquiry, speech, assay, &c., which deals with a subject so thoroughly as to leave no point unexamined.

ĕx-hâust′-lĕss, *s.* [Eng. *exhaust; -less.*] That cannot be exhausted; inexhaustible.

"Everduring stores
Brought from the sun's *exhaustless* golden shores."
Blackmore: Creation.

* **ĕx-hâust′-mĕnt,** *s.* [Eng. *exhaust; -ment.*] The act of exhausting; exhaustion.

"This bishoprick being already very meanly endowed in regard of the continual charge and *exhaustments* of the place."—*Bishop Williams: To Duke of Buckingham; Cabala*, p. 55.

* **ĕx-hâust′-ure,** *s.* [Eng. *exhaust; -ure.*] The act of exhausting; exhaustion.

ĕx′-hĕ-drą, *s.* [EXEDRA.]

* **ĕx-hĕr′-ĕ-dāte,** *v.t.* [Lat. *exheredatus*, pa. par. of *exheredo* = to disinherit: *ex* = out, away, and *heres* = an heir; Fr. *exhérider.*] To disinherit.

* **ĕx-hĕr-ĕ-dā′-tion,** *s.* [Lat. *exheredatio*, from *exheredatus*, pa. par. of *exheredo.*] The act of disinheriting.

"By the ancient Roman law, the father might pronounce *exheredation* without any cause; but the rigour of this law was restrained and moderated by Justinian."—*Chambers.*

* **ĕx-hĕ-rĕd-ĭ-tā′-tion,** *s.* [Lat. *exheredito*, freq. from *exheredo* = to disinherit.] The act of disinheriting.

"There are unanswerable dissuasions from punishing to *exheredition* and loss of life."—*Waterhouse: Apology for Learning*, p. 251.

ĕx-hĭb′-ĭt, *v.t. & i.* [Lat. *exhibitus*, pa. par. of *exhibeo* = to present, to exhibit: *ex* = out, and *habeo* = to have, to hold; Fr. *exhiber;* Sp. *exhibir;* Ital. *essibire.*]

A. *Transitive:*

I. *Ordinary Language:*

1. To offer to public view; to present or put forward for inspection; to show.

"If any claim redress of injustice, they should *exhibit* their petitions in the street."—*Shakesp.: Measure for Measure*, iv. 4.

2. To show, to display; to manifest publicly; to furnish an instance or example of.

"The great ill-used and ill-paid Drudge family *exhibit* as strong a partiality for spring flowers as their richer neighbours."—*Daily Telegraph*, May 14, 1883.

II. *Technically:*

1. *Law:* To present; to bring forward publicly or officially.

"He suffered his attorney-general to *exhibit* a charge of high treason against the earl."—*Clarendon.*

2. *Med.:* To administer.

B. *Intransitive:*

1. To show, display, or manifest one's self in any particular capacity or character.

* 2. To offer or present an exhibition.

¶ For the difference between to *exhibit* and to *give*, see GIVE; for that between to *exhibit* and to *show*, see SHOW.

ĕx-hĭb′-ĭt, * **ex-hĭb-ite,** *a. & s.* [Lat. *exhibitus*, pa. par. of *exhibeo.*]

* **A.** *As adj.:* Exhibited, shown, displayed, presented.

"By his humanite *exhibite* vnto vs for fode."—*Gardner: The Presence in the Sacrament*, fo. 54.

B. *As substantive:*

I. *Ordinary Language:*

1. Anything exhibited or put up for exhibition.

"That thorough inspection of the *exhibits* by which the instructive purpose of the wonderful collection can be most fully realised."—*Daily Telegraph*, May 14, 1883.

2. A paper or document presented to a court or to an auditor, referee, &c., as a voucher, or in proof of facts; a voucher.

II. *Law:* A document or other thing exhibited to a witness when giving evidence, and referred to by him in his evidence; specifically, a document, &c., referred to by a witness in making an affidavit, and referred to by him in the affidavit.

"File is a thread or wire whereon writs and other *exhibits* in courts and offices are filed."—*Cowel.*

ĕx-hĭb′-ĭ-tąnt, *s.* [Eng. *exhibit; -ant.*]

Law: One who makes an exhibit.

ĕx-hĭb′-ĭ-tĕr, *s.* [Eng. *exhibit; -er.*]

1. One who exhibits anything; one who sends or lends anything for exhibition.

* 2. One who presents a bill, charge, or petition.

"He seems indifferent,
Or rather swaying more upon our part,
Than cherishing the *exhibiters* against us."
Shakesp.: Henry V., i. 1.

ĕx-hĭ-bĭ′-tion, *s.* [Lat. *exhibitio*, from *exhibitus*, pa. par. of *exhibeo;* Fr. *exhibition;* Sp. *exhibicion;* Ital. *esibizione.*]

I. *Ordinary Language:*

1. The act of exhibiting, displaying, or showing publicly; a showing or presenting to view; a display.

"What are all mechanick works, but the sensible *exhibition* of mathematick demonstrations?"—*Grew.*

2. The act of showing, displaying, or manifesting; the act of allowing to be seen; as, an *exhibition* of temper.

3. The act of presenting, producing, or exhibiting documents, &c., before any tribunal, in proof or support of facts. [II. 2.]

4. That which is exhibited, shown, or displayed publicly; an exhibit.

5. A place where works of art, manufactures, natural or artificial productions, &c., are publicly exhibited.

6. A show, a display: as, He made quite an *exhibition* of himself. (*Colloquial.*)

* 7. An allowance of meat and drink; a pension. [II. 3.]

"What maintenance he from his friends receives,
Like *exhibition* thou shalt have from me."
Shakesp.: Two Gentlemen of Verona, i. 3.

* 8. Payment, return, recompense.

"I would not do such a thing for gowns, petticoats, nor caps, nor any petty *exhibition*."—*Shakesp.: Othello*, iv. 2.

II. *Technically:*

1. *Med.:* The act of administering a remedy, as medicine.

2. *Scots Law:* An action for compelling delivery of documents.

3. *Univ.:* A benefaction or endowment for the maintenance of scholars in the English Universities.

¶ For the difference between *exhibition* and *show*, see SHOW.

ĕx-hĭ-bĭ′-tion-ĕr, *s.* [Eng. *exhibition; -er.*] A pensioner; specif., one who holds an exhibition at one of the Universities.

"A fifth part for repairs, a tenth at least for an *exhibitioner*."—*Burnet: Hist. Reformation*, bk. iii. (an. 1536).

* **ĕx-hĭb′-ĭ-tĭve,** *a.* [Eng. *exhibit; -ive.*] Exhibiting, displaying, representative.

"So is the sacramental bread a symbol *exhibitive* of the one true body of Christ."—*Waterland: Works*, viii. 234.

* **ĕx̧-hĭb′-ĭ-tĭve-lỹ,** *adv.* [Eng. *exhibitive*; *-ly*.] By representation.

"The trope lies in the verb 'was,' put for 'signify,' or '*exhibitively* signify.'"—*Waterland: Charge on the Eucharist*, p. 12.

ĕx̧-hĭb′-ĭ-tŏr, *s.* [Lat.]

1. *Ord. Lang.:* One who exhibits or shows anything; specif., one who exhibits articles at a public exhibition.

"Till the spectator, who a while was pleased
More than the *exhibitor* himself, becomes
Weary and faint."
Wordsworth: Excursion, bk. viii.

2. *Law:* One who makes an exhibit.

* **ĕx̧-hĭb′-ĭ-tŏr-ỹ,** *a.* [Eng. *exhibit*; *-ory*.] Exhibiting, displaying, declaratory.

"In an *exhibitory* bill, or schedule, of expences for their removal this year, as it seems, mention is made of carrying the clock from the college-hall to Garsington house."—*Warton: Life of Sir T. Pope*, p. 379.

* **ĕx̧-hĭl′-ạr-ạnt,** *a.* & *s.* [Lat. *exhilarans*, pr. par. of *exhilaro* = to cheer, to gladden: *ex* = out, fully, and *hilaro* = to cheer; *hilaris* = glad, merry.]

A. *As adj.:* Cheering, gladdening; exciting joy or mirth.

B. *As substantive:*

1. *Ord. Lang.:* Anything which exhilarates, cheers, or excites joy or mirth.

"To Leonard it was an *exhilarant* and a cordial."—*Southey: The Doctor*, ch. lxxvii.

2. *Pharm.* (*Pl.*): Medicines whose primary effect is to cause an exaltation of the spirits, and, through their influence on the brain, a general excitement or augmentation of the functions of the whole body, stimulating the vascular system through the influence of the nervous system, as alcohol in the form of distilled spirit, wine, malt liquids, ether, acetic ether, chloroform, Indian hemp, and opium in small doses. They are given in low conditions of the nervous system, and in cases where there is a necessity to stimulate for a time the heart and circulatory system. (*Garrod: Mat. Medica.*)

ĕx̧-hĭl′-ạ-rāte, *v.t.* & *i.* [Lat. *exhilaratus*, pa. par. of *exhilaro*.]

A. *Trans.:* To cheer, to gladden, to make cheerful or merry, to enliven, to excite joy or mirth in, to animate.

"The force of that fallacious fruit,
That with *exhilarating* vapours bland
About their spirits had played, and inmost powers
Made err, was now exhaled."
Milton: P. L., ix. 1,046-49.

* **B.** *Intrans.:* To become cheerful, merry, or lively.

"The shining of the sun, whereby all things *exhilarate*, and do fructify, is either hindered by clouds above, or mists below."—*Bacon: Speech in Parliament to the Speaker's Excuse.*

ĕx̧-hĭl′-a-rāt-ĭng, *pr. par.*, *a.*, & *s.* [Exhilarate.]

A. & **B.** *As pr. par. & particip. adj.:* (See the verb).

C. *As subst.:* The act of cheering, gladdening, or enlivening; exhilaration.

ĕx̧-hĭl′-ạ-rāt-ĭng-lỹ, *adv.* [Eng. *exhilarating*; *-ly*.] In an exhilarating manner; so as to gladden, cheer, or animate.

ĕx̧-hĭl-ạ-rā′-tion, *s.* [Lat. *exhilaratio*, from *exhilaratus*, pa. par. of *exhilaro*.]

1. The act of exhilarating, cheering, gladdening, or enlivening.

2. The state of being or becoming exhilarated, cheered, or enlivened.

"Every species of torpor is subdued; an *exhilaration* succeeds."—*Cogan: On the Passions*, pt. i., ch. ii.

ĕx̧-hĭl′-ạ-rāt-ĭve, *a.* [Eng. *exhilarat(e)*; *-ive*.] Tending to exhilarate or cheer; exhilarating.

"There is an *exhilarative* property in the air."—*Daily Telegraph*, Sept. 15, 1882

ĕx̧-hort′, * **ex-hort-en,** *v.t.* & *i.* [Fr. *exhorter*, from Lat. *exhortor*: *ex* = out, fully, and *hortor* = to urge, to encourage; Sp. *exhortar*; Ital. *esortare*.]

A. *Transitive:*

1. To incite by words to any good or laudable action; to admonish; to advise or encourage by argument.

"I *exhort* you to be of good cheer."—*Acts* xxvii. 22.

* 2. To recommend, to urge, to advise.

"We, perhaps,
Designing or *exhorting* glorious war."
Milton: P. L., ii. 179.

B. *Intrans.:* To make use of or deliver exhortations; to urge, to persuade, to encourage.

"And with many other words did he testify and *exhort*."—*Acts* ii. 40.

¶ Crabb thus discriminates between to *exhort* and to *persuade*: "*Exhortation* has more of impelling in it: *persuasion* more of drawing; a superior *exhorts*; his words carry authority with them, and rouse to action: a friend and an equal *persuades*: he wins and draws by the agreeableness or kindness of his expressions. *Exhortations* are employed only in matters of duty or necessity: *persuasions* are employed in matters of pleasure or convenience." (*Crabb: Eng. Syn.*)

* **ĕx-hort′,** *s.* [Exhort, *v.*] An exhortation, a cheering, an encouragement.

"Drown Hector's vaunts in loud *exhorts* of fight."
Pope: Homer's Iliad, xii. 324.

* **ĕx̧-hort′-ạnçe,** * **ĕx̧-hort′-ạnş,** *s.* [Lat., pr. par. of *exhortor*.] Exhortation.

"In the charge of Principall he [Mr. Robert Rollock] was extraordinarily painful; and with most pithy *exhortans* setting them on to vertue and pietie."—*Craufurd: Hist. Univ. Edin.*, p. 45.

* **ĕx-hor′-tạ-rỹ,** *a.* [Eng. *exhort*; *-ary*.] Tending to exhort; exhortatory.

ĕx̧-hor-tā′-tion, * **ex-hor-ta-cion,** * **ex-hor-ta-cioun,** *s.* [Fr. *exhortation*, from Lat. *exhortatio*, from *exhortatus*, pa. par. of *exhortor*; Sp. *exhortacion*; Ital. *esortazione*.]

1. The act or practice of exhorting, encouraging, urging, or inciting to good or laudable acts or conduct; a cheering or encouraging.

"Till I come take tent to redyng, to *exhortacioun*, and techyng."—*Wycliffe*: 1 *Timothy* iv.

2. The words by which one is exhorted; language used or intended to exhort others; a homily, a discourse, an admonition.

"I'll end my *exhortation* after dinner."
Shakesp.: Merchant of Venice, i. 1.

ĕx̧-hor′-tạ-tĭve, *a.* [Lat. *exhortativus*, from *exhortatus*, pa. par. of *exhortor*; Fr. *exhortatif*; Sp. *exhortativo*; Ital. *esortativo*.] Containing exhortation; exhortatory.

"Considering St. Paul's style and manner of expression in the perceptive and *exhortative* part of his epistles."—*Barrow: Serm.* 8.

* **ĕx̧′-hor-tā-tŏr,** *s.* [Lat.] One who exhorts, encourages, or cheers on another; an exhorter.

ĕx̧-hor′-tạ-tŏr-ỹ, *a.* [Lat. *exhortatorius*; Fr. *exhortatoire*; Sp. *exhortatorio*; Ital. *esortatorio*.] Containing or tending to exhortation; of the nature of an exhortation.

"The doctrinal, the *exhortatory*, historical [psalms], as well as the rest."—*Secker: Sermons*, vol. iii., ser. 26.

ĕx̧-hor′-tẽr, *s.* [Eng. *exhort*; *-er*.] One who exhorts or encourages another by words or arguments.

"Heare mee, as an *exhorter* and counseller."—*Vives: Instruct. of Christian Women.* (Pref.)

* **ĕx̧-hūm′-āte,** *v.t.* [Lat. *ex* = out, *humus* = the ground, and Eng. suff. *-ate*.] To exhume, to disinter.

ĕx-hū-mā′-tion, *s.* [Fr.; Sp. *exhumacion*.] [Exhume.] The act of exhuming or disinterring that which was buried; disinterment.

"Mr. Flecquet says, in his collection of Tracts relative to the *exhumation* in the great church at Dunkirk, that the town became more healthy after the bodies of those who had been buried in it had been taken up."—*Seward: Anecdotes*, v. 288.

ĕx̧-hū′me, *v.t.* [Fr. *exhumer*, from Lat. *ex* = out, and *humus* = the ground; Sp. *exhumar*.] To dig up out of the earth what has been buried; to disinter.

* **ĕx-ĭc′-cāte,** *v.t.* [Exsiccate.]

* **ĕx-ĭc-cā′-tion,** *s.* [Exsiccation.]

* **ĕx-ĭc′-cạ-tĭve,** *a.* [Exsiccative.]

ĕx-ĭd′-ĭ-ạ, *s.* [Gr. ἐξιδίω (*exidiō*) = to exude; because the sporules "exude" from the receptacle.]

Bot.: A genus of Hymenomycetous Fungals, suborder Tremellini. They are simple, of large or of medium size, and in general grow on wood. *Exidia auricula Judæ*, so called from its resemblance, while growing, to a human ear, was once held to be medicinal—a view now abandoned.

* **ĕx′-iēş,** *s.* [Prob. a corruption of Sc. *aixes* = a fit, the ague.] Hysterics.

"That silly fliskmahoy, Jenny Rintherout, has ta'en the *exies*."—*Scott: Antiquary*, ch. xxxv.

ĕx′-ĭ-ġẹnçe, ĕx′-ĭ-ġẹn-çỹ, *s.* [Fr. *exigence*, from Low Lat. *exigentia*, from Lat. *exigens*, pr. par. of *exigo* = to drive out, to exact; *ex* = out, and *ago* = to drive; Sp. *exigencia*.] [Exact, *v.*]

1. Urgent demand, want, need, or necessity; urgency.

"He will fit instruments to the dignity and *exigence* of the design."—*Bp. Taylor: Holy Dying*, ch. ii., § 4.

2. A pressing necessity; an emergency, or state of affairs demanding immediate action or remedy.

"Not to insist too nicely upon terms in the present *exigency* of his affairs."—*Ludlow: Memoirs*, i. 190.

¶ Crabb thus discriminates between *exigence* and *emergency*: "The *exigency* is more common, but less pressing; the *emergency* is imperious when it comes, but comes less frequently: a prudent traveller will never carry more money with him than what will supply the *exigencies* of his journey; and in case of an *emergency* will rather borrow of his friends than risk his property." (*Crabb: Eng. Synon.*)

* **ĕx-ĭ-ġĕn′-dạ-rỹ,** *s.* [Lat. *exigend(us)* = to be exacted or demanded, ger. of *exigo* = to exact, and Eng. adj. suff. *-ary*.] The same as Exigenter (q.v.).

* **ĕx′-ĭ-ġẹnt,** *a.* & *s.* [Lat. *exigens*, pr. par. of *exigo* = to demand, exact.]

A. *As adjective:*

1. Pressing, urgent, demanding immediate action; critical.

"At this *exigent* moment, the loss of a finished man is not easily supplied."—*Burke.*

2. In need, requiring.

"This body *exigent* of rest."—*Taylor*; 2 *Philip van Artavelde*, i. 2.

B. *As substantive:*

I. *Ordinary Language:*

1. A pressing business or necessity; an emergency, an exigency; a critical time, or state of affairs; a crisis.

"In such an *exigent* I see not how they could have staid to deliberate about any other regiment than that which already was devised to their hands."—*Hooker: Eccles. Polity.* (Pref.)

2. End, extremity.

"These eyes, like lamps whose wasting oil is spent,
Wax dim, as drawing to their *exigent*."
Shakesp.: 1 *Henry VI.*, ii. 5.

II. *Law:* A writ sued when the defendant was not to be found, or after a return of *non est inventus* to former writs.

"And, if a *non est inventus* was returned upon all of them, then a writ of *exigent* or *exigi facias* might be sued out, which required the sheriff to cause the defendant to be proclaimed, required, or exacted, in five county courts successively, to render himself; and if he did, then to take him as in a *capias*; but if he did not appear, and was returned *quinto exactus*, he should then be outlawed by the coroners of the county."—*Blackstone: Comment.*, bk. iii., ch. 10.

* **ĕx′-ĭ-ġĕn-tẽr,** *s.* [Eng. *exigent*; *-er*.]

Law: An officer of the Court of Common Pleas, who made out exigents and proclamations in outlawry.

* **ĕx′-ĭ-ġĭ-ble,** *a.* [Fr., from Lat. *exigo* = to demand, to exact.] That may, can, or should be demanded or exacted; demandable, exactable.

"As the nature of the proposition decides what proofs are *exigible*."—*Bolingbroke: Letter to M. De Pouilly.*

ĕx-ĭ-gū′-ĭ-tỹ, *s.* [Lat. *exiguitas*, from *exiguus* = small; Fr. *exiguité*; Sp. *exiguidad*.] Smallness, slenderness, scantiness.

"The *exiguity* and shape of the extant particles being supposed."—*Boyle: Works*, i. 683.

* **ĕx-ĭg′-ụ-oŭs,** *a.* [Lat. *exiguus*; Fr. *exigu*; Sp. *exeguo*.] Small, slender, scanty, diminutive.

* **ĕx-ĭg′-ụ-oŭs-nĕss,** *s.* [Eng. *exiguous*; *-ness*.] Smallness, diminutiveness, exiguity.

ĕx̧′-īle, * **ex-yle,** *s.* [Fr. *exil*, from Lat. *exilium*, *exsilium* = banishment: *exsul* = an exile, one banished from his native soil: *ex* = out, away, and *solum* = soil; Sp. *exilio*; Ital. *esilio*.]

I. *Ordinary Language:*

1. Banishment; the state of being banished or exiled from one's country by authority either in perpetuity or for a limited period.

"He was at length by him depriued of the whole kyngdome, and ended his life miserably in *exyle*."—*Brende: Quintus Curtius*, fo. 3.

2. The voluntary abandonment of one's country, and removal to a foreign country for purposes of residence; separation from one's country through distress or necessity.

3. A person banished or expelled from his country by authority; one who voluntarily or through distress or necessity abandons his country to reside in another.

"Ulysses, sole of all the victor train,
An *exile* from his dear paternal coast,
Deplored his absent queen, and empire lost."
Pope: Homer's Odyssey, i. 18-20.

II. *Entom.:* A moth—*Crymodes exulis.* It is of the tribe Noctuides (Noctuas).

ex'-ile, * ex-yl-yn, *v.t.* [Fr. *exiler*, from Lat. *exsulo*, from *exsul* = an exile.]

1. To banish or expel from one's country, or from a particular jurisdiction by authority; to drive away, to transport, to drive into exile.

"To *exile* the erle Godwyn, his sonnes and alle hise."
Robert De Brunne, p. 53.

2. To banish, to keep away, to expel.

"His brutal manners from his breast *exiled*,
His mien he fashioned, and his tongue he filed."
Dryden: Cymon & Iphigenia, 218.

3. To banish, to shut out, to exclude.

"*Exiled* from Praise, from Virtue, and the Muse."
West: Pindar; First Pythian Ode.

¶ For the difference between to *exile* and to *banish*, see BANISH.

***ĕx-īle,** *a.* [Lat. *exilis.*] Slight, slender, thin, fine.

"It were good to enquire what means may be to draw forth the *exile* heat which is in the air; for that may be a secret of great power to produce cold weather."—*Bacon: Natural History*, § 75.

***ĕx-īled',** *a.* [Eng. *exil(e)*, a.; *-ed.*] Slender, weak, poor.

"To my *exiled* and slender learning."
Northbrooke: Against Dicing, 1,577.

***ĕx-īle-mĕnt,** *s.* [Eng. *exile; -ment.*] Banishment, exile.

"Fitzosborn was discarded into foreign service for a pretty shadow of *exilement*."—*Wotton: Reliquiæ*, p. 103.

ĕx'-īl-īc, *a.* [Eng., &c. *exil(e); -ic.*]

1. Relating to or in any way connected with exile or banishment.

2. (*Spec.*): Relating to the captivity of the Hebrews in Babylon.

"This numeral occurs eleven times in the *exilic* or post-exilic books."—*Athenæum*, May 12, 1883, p. 603.

***ĕx-ĭ-lĭ'-tion,** *s.* [Lat. *exilio, exsilio* = to leap out or forth: *ex* = out, and *salio* = to leap.] The act of suddenly starting or springing forth.

"From saltpetre proceedeth the force and report of gunpowder; for sulphur and small coal mixed will not take fire with noise or *exilition*."—*Browne: Vulgar Errours*, bk. ii., ch. v.

***ĕx-īl'-ĭ-tȳ, * ex-il-i-tie,** *s.* [Lat. *exilitas*, from *exilis.*] Smallness, slenderness, slightness, fineness.

"By reason of the *exility* and smallness of the parts there can be perceived no difference."—*P. Holland: Plutarch*, p. 856.

***ĕx-īm'-ĭ-ŏŭs,** *a.* [Lat. *eximius*, from *ex* = out, and *emo* = to buy, to take.] Famous, eminent, conspicuous, renowned.

"Egregious doctors and masters of the *eximious* and arcane science of physick."—*Fuller: Worthies; London.*

***ĕx-ĭn'-ą-nīte,** *v.t.* [Lat. *exinanitus*, pa. par. of *exinanio* = to empty, to exhaust: *ex* = out, fully, and *inanis* = empty.] To empty; to reduce to nothing; to make of little value or repute; to humble.

"He *exinanited* himself, and took the form of a servant."—*Philip.* ii. 7 (*Rhemish Translation*).

***ĕx-ĭn-ą-nĭ'-tion,** *s.* [Lat. *exinanitio*, from *exinanitus*, pa. par. of *exinanio.*] The act of emptying or evacuating; a lowering in rank or position; destitution; humiliation.

"He is not more impotent in his glory than he was in his *exinanition*."—*More: Decay of Piety.*

ĕx-ĭn-dūş'-ĭ-āte, *a.* [Pref. *ex*, and *indusiate* (q.v.).]

Bot.: Not having an indusium. (Used chiefly of ferns.)

† **ĕx'-īne,** *s.* [EXTINE.]

ĕx'-ĭn-tīne, *s.* [Lat. *ex* = out of; *intus* = within, and Eng. suff. *-ine.*]

Bot.: The name given by Fritzche to a membrane situated between the two others, called extine and intine, in the shell of the pollen grain. The exintine is said to be found in the pollen of Taxus, Juniperus, Cupressus, Thuja, Cucurbita Pepo, &c.

***ĕx-ĭn'-trĭ-cāte,** *v.t.* [Lat. *ex* = out, and *intrico* = to entangle.] [INTRICATE.] To disentangle, to extricate.

"He hath no way to *exintricate* himself, but by the dextrousness of his ingenuity."—*Feltham: Resolves*, pt. ii., res. 60.

***ĕx-ĭn-trĭ-cā'-tion** (1), *s.* [EXINTRICATE.] The act or process of disentangling or extricating; extrication.

***ĕx-ĭn-trĭ-cā'-tion** (2), *s.* [Low Lat. *exentricatio, excentricatio.*] The act of disembowelling a dead body.

"They could not pretend the skill or power of *exintrication*, or any incision upon the body."—*Fountainhall: Suppl. Dec.*, p. 282.

ĕx-īst', *v.i.* [Lat. *existo, exsisto* = to come forth, to arise, to be: *ex* = out, and *sisto* = to set, to place; *sto* = to stand; Fr. *exister;* Sp. & Port. *existir;* Ital. *esistere.*]

1. To be; to have an actual being or existence, whether material or spiritual.

"Whatever *exists* has a cause, a reason, a ground of its existence."—*Clarke: On the Attributes*, prop. 1.

2. To continue to have life or animation; to live: as, Fishes cannot *exist* out of the water.

3. To continue to be.

¶ (1) Crabb thus discriminates between to *exist* and to *live:* "*Existence* is the property of all things in the universe; *life*, which is the inherent power of motion, is the particular property communicated by the Divine Being to some parts only of his creation: *exist*, therefore, is the general, and *live* the specific, term: whatever *lives, exists* according to a certain mode; but many things *exist* without *living:* when we wish to speak of things in their most abstract relation, we say they *exist;* when we wish to characterize the form of *existence*, we say they *live.*" (*Crabb: Eng. Synon.*)

(2) For the difference between to *exist* and to *be*, see BE.

ĕx-īst'-ĕnçe, *s.* [Low Lat. *existentia*, from Lat. *existens, exsistens*, pr. par. of *existo, exsisto;* Fr. *existence;* Sp. & Port. *existencia;* Ital. *esistenzà.*]

1. The state of being or existing; the state of having a being; continuance of being.

"The metaphysicians look upon *existence* as the formal and actual part of a being."—*H. More: Antidote against Atheism* (App.), ch. iv.

2. Occurrence, happening: as, the *existence* of troubles, quarrels, &c.

* 3. That which exists; an entity; a being, a creature.

"Somebody has taken notice that we stand in the middle of *existence*."—*Tatler.*

* 4. Reality, fact.

"Him that is friend in *existence*
From him that is by apperence."
Romaunt of the Rose, 5,552.

† **ĕx-īst'-ĕn-çy,** *s.* [Low Lat. *existentia.*] Existence, being.

"Nor is it only of rarity, but may be doubted whether it be of *existency*."—*Browne: Vulgar Errours*, bk. iii., ch. xiii.

ĕx-īst'-ĕnt, *a.* [Lat. *existens, exsistens*, pr. par. of *existo, exsisto.*] Existing, being; having being or existence.

"They have no real *existent* nature at all."—*Law: Enquiry; Of Space*, ch. i.

***ĕx-īs-tĕn'-tial (tial** as **shal),** *a.* [Eng. *existent; -ial.*] Of, pertaining to, or consisting in existence.

"The being deprived of that *existential* good."—*Bp. Barlow: Remains*, p. 483.

***ĕx-īs-tĕn'-tial-lȳ (tial** as **shal),** *adv.* [Eng. *existential; -ly.*] In the way of or by means of existence; in an existing state.

"Whether God was *existentially* as well as essentially intelligent."—*Coleridge* (*Webster*).

† **ĕx-īst'-ĭ-ble,** *a.* [Eng. *exist; -able.*] Capable of existing or of existence.

"All corporeal and sensible perfections are in some way *existible* in the human mind."—*Grew.*

† **ĕx-īst-ĭ-mā'-tion,** *s.* [Lat. *existimatio*, from *existimatus*, pa. par. of *existimo* = to judge, to esteem: *ex* = out, and *æstimo* = to value, to esteem.] Opinion, esteem, estimate.

"Men's *existimation* follows us according to the company we keep."—*Spectator*, No. 456.

ĕx'-ĭt, *s.* [Lat. = he (or she) goes out, 3rd pers. sing. pr. indic. of *exeo* = to go out: *ex* = out, and *eo* to go.] [EXEUNT.]

1. The term used in dramatic literature to mark the time when a player leaves the stage; a direction in a play for an actor to retire from the stage.

"They have their *exits* and their entrances."
Shakesp.: As You Like It, v. 1.

2. Departure (especially departure from this life); decease.

"Sighs for his *exit*, vulgarly called death."
Cowper: Hope, 96.

3. A passage or passing out of any place.

"In such a pervious substance as the brain, they might find an easy either entrance or *exit* almost every where."—*Glanvill.*

4. A passage; the way by which a passage or departure is made out of any place.

"The landward *exit* of the cave."
Tennyson: Sea Dreams, 94.

¶ In the last two meanings the word is directly from Lat. *exitus* = a going out, an outlet.

¶ Crabb thus discriminates between *exit* and *departure:* "Both these words are metaphorically employed for death, or a passage out of this life: the former is borrowed from the act of going off the stage; the latter from the act of setting off on a journey. The *exit* seems to convey the idea of volition; for we speak of making our *exit:* the *departure* designates simply the event; the hour of a man's *departure* is not made known to him. When we speak of the *exit*, we think only of the place left; when we speak of *departure*, we think of the place gone to: the unbeliever may talk of his *exit;* the Christian most commonly speaks of his *departure.*" (*Crabb: Eng. Synon.*)

ĕx'-ĭ-tĕl-īte, ĕx'-ĭ-tēle, *s.* [Fr. *exitèle*, from Gr. ἐξίτηλος (*exitēlos*) = going out, disappearing, fading; ἐξιέναι (*exienai*) = to go out.]

Min.: The same as Valentinite (q.v.).

***ĕx-ĭ'-tial (tial** as **shal), * ex-i-tiall,** *a.* [Lat. *exitialis*, from *exitium* = destruction.] Destructive, fatal, ruinous, hurtful.

"Most *exitial* fevers, although not concomitated with the tokens, exanthemata, anthraces, or carbuncles, are to be censured pestilential."—*Harvey.*

***ĕx-ĭ'-tious,** *a.* [Lat. *exitiosus*, from *exitium.*] The same as EXITIAL (q.v.).

"Proved not only harmfull but *exitious*."—*Homilies: Against Idolatry*, pt. iii.

ĕx'-ĭ-tŭs, *s.* [Lat. = a going out, an issue.] [EXIT.]

Law:

1. Issue, offspring.

2. Yearly rents or profits of land.

ĕx lē'-ğē, *phr.* [Lat. = out of the law.] Arising from law.

† **ĕx'-lĕx,** *s.* [Lat. *ex* = out, away, and *lex* = law.] An outlaw.

ĕx mĕr'-ō mō'-tū, *phr.* [Lat.] Of one's own motion.

ĕx nĕ-çĕs-sĭ-tā'-tē, *phr.* [Lat.] Of or from necessity; from the necessity of the case.

ĕx-ō, *pref.* [Gr. ἐξ (*ex*) (prep.) = out of; ἔξω (*exō*) (adv.) = without, on the outside.] A common prefix in words taken from the Greek, and having the force of without, on the outside.

ĕx-ŏc-çĭp'-ĭ-tal, *s.* [Lat. *ex* = out of, and Eng., &c. *occipital* (q.v.).]

1. *Anat.* (*Pl.*): Condyloid portions of the occipital bone. (*Quain.*)

2. *Comp. Anat.:* The lateral parts of the first cranial segment, corresponding with the order of the *foramen magnum* in man. (*Huxley.*)

ĕx-ō-çœ'-tŭs, *s.* [Lat. *exocœtus;* Gr. ἐξώκοιτος (*exōkoitos*) as *adj.* = sleeping out; as *s.* = a fish that comes upon the beach to sleep; ἔξω (*exō*) = without, and κοῖτος (*koitos*) = a bed; sleep.]

Ichthy.: A genus of Scomberesocidæ. Body moderately compressed, with large pectoral fins, the rays of which are stout and firm; the arm bone or radius of this fin also large. (*Couch.*) *Exocœtus exiliens* is the Greater Flying-fish. [FLYING-FISH.]

ĕx-ŏc-ụ-lā'-tion, *s.* [Lat. *ex* = out of, and *oculus* = an eye.] The act of putting out an eye.

"Examples of *exoculation*."—*Southey: Roderick*, ii. (Note.)

* **ĕx´-ōde,** *s.* [Exodus.]

I. *Ordinary Language:*

1. A going out, a departure, an exodus.

2. A catastrophe, a finale.

"The *exode* or catastrophe is prepared by the coming of Arviragus."—*Mason: Caractacus.* (Argument.)

II. *Old Drama:*

1. *Greek:* The concluding part of a play.

2. *Roman:* A farce or satire; the last of the three pieces generally played.

"The Romans had three plays acted one after another, on the same subject; the first a real tragedy, the second the Atellane, the third a satire or *exode*, a kind of farce of one act."—*Roscommon.*

ĕx-ŏd´-ĭc, *a.* [Eng. *exod(us)*; *-ic.*]

* 1. *Ord. Lang.:* Pertaining to an exodus or departure.

2. *Physiol.:* Conducting influence from the spinal marrow. (Used specially of the motor nerves.)

ĕx-ō´-dĭ-ŭm, *s.* [Lat., from Gr. ἐξόδιον (*exodion*).] An afterpiece in a theatre, usually played after tragedies; a farce. (*P. Holland: Livius*, p. 251.)

Ex´-ŏ-dŭs, ĕx´-ŏ-dȳ, *s.* [Eccles. Lat. *Exodus;* Eccles. Gr. Ἔξοδος (*Exodos*); Class. Gr. ἔξοδος (*exodos*) = a going out, a marching out, a way out: ἐξ (*ex*) = out of, and ὁδός (*hodos*) = a way, a path, a road.]

I. *Ordinary Language:*

1. *Literally:*

(1) The departure of the Israelites from Egypt, often called, by way of pre-eminence, The Exodus.

(2) The book giving the narrative of the departure described under (1). [II.]

2. *Fig.:* Departure on a large scale.

II. *Scrip. Canon:* The second book of the Old Testament, in the Hebrew Bible, the Septuagint, the Vulgate, and the English and other modern versions of Scripture. The name is the Latinized form of the Greek word Ἔξοδος (*Exodos*), given it in the Septuagint. The Hebrews designate it by its initial words, וְאֵלֶּה שְׁמוֹת (*Veelleh Shemoth*), sometimes curtailed into שְׁמוֹת (*Shemoth*). It is a continuation of Genesis, narrating the oppression of the Israelites reduced to bondage by "a new king" "which knew not Joseph," the birth and training of Moses, his appointment as leader of the people, the ten plagues, the institution of the passover, the departure of the children of Israel from the land of bondage, the destruction of Pharaoh and his army, the moral law and a multitude of other enactments, the construction of the tabernacle, the ark, and the altars, and the consecration of Aaron and his sons to the priestly office.

Hales, following the Septuagint, places the Israelite exodus from Egypt in B.C. 1648. Usher, calculating from the numbers in the Hebrew Bible, fixes it in B.C. 1491, and Bunsen considers it to have been about B.C. 1320. Josephus, in his *First Book against Apion*, quotes two stories from Manetho, the one regarding Shepherd Kings, whom the Jewish historian believes to have been the Israelites, a view now rejected,—and the other, what seems to be the Egyptian account of the exodus. According to this second narrative, there were certain lepers sent to work in quarries by King Amenophis, but afterwards given by him the city of Avaris as a habitation. These, under the leadership of an Egyptian of Heliopolis, Osarsiph, a priest of Osiris, who afterwards took the name of Moses, rejected the Egyptian gods, and with the aid of shepherds from Jerusalem, oppressed the Egyptians, but were afterwards defeated and driven out of the land by Amenophis and his son Ramses. Amenophis is identified by Egyptologists with Menephtha, or Menophtha, son of Ramses II. Miamum, who began to reign between B.C. 1340 and 1323. Kuenen, like Bunsen, therefore fixes the exodus from Egypt about B.C. 1320. The great oppressor of the Israelites would in that case be Ramses II., father of Menephtha, and it is noteworthy that one of the treasure cities built for the king by the Jewish slaves was called Raamses (Exod. i. 11.).

The Jewish, and till lately nearly the whole Christian church, has unquestioningly accepted the tradition that Moses, under the influence of inspiration, penned the book of Exodus. Various Biblical critics, on the Continent and here, have of late rejected this view. Bishop Colenso in the sixth and last part of his work on the Pentateuch, assigns the composition of Exodus to four persons, the Elohist, the Jehovist, the Deuteronomist, and the Later Legislator. The Elohist is credited with only i. 1-7, 13, ii. 23-25, vi. 2-5. He is supposed to have been Samuel the Prophet, and to have written about B.C. 1100-1060. To the Jehovist, or Jehovists, whose production is designated "the Original Narrative," are assigned a great part of chapters i.-xxiv., ch. xxxi. of which only a fragment remains, and ch. xxxii.-xxxiv. He is believed to have lived between B.C. 1060 and 1010. But ch. xvi. is reduced to a fragment. The narrative in ch. xii. of the institution of the Passover is assigned to the Deuteronomist, who was, it is said, probably Jeremiah, to whom also the insertion from Deuteronomy of the ten commandments is alleged to be due. Finally, the Levitical Legislation, including the directions for building the tabernacle, is relegated to a priestly circle of composers between B.C. 600 and 450. The Levitical worship is supposed not to have been carried out till the second temple was built. Kuenen brings down most of the older parts of the Pentateuch to B.C. 750, or at most 800 B.C.

* **ĕx-ŏf-fĭ´-cial (cial as shal)** *a.* [Pref. *ex*, and Eng. *official.*] Proceeding from office or authority.

ĕx ŏf-fĭ´-çĭ-ō (or çĭ as shĭ), *phr.* [Lat.] By virtue of office or position, and without special appointment. It is also used adjectivally: as, an *ex-officio* member of a board.

ex-officio information, *s.*

Law: Information filed in the Queen's Bench by the Attorney-General, in virtue of his office, at the instance of the Crown, when a great danger has arisen, or a serious affront to the Sovereign taken place.

ĕx-ŏg´-a-moŭs, *a.* [Eng. *exogam(y)*; *-ous.*] In any way connected with or relating to exogamy; practising exogamy. [Marriage.]

"It is conceivable that the difference between endogamous and *exogamous* tribes may have been due to the different proportion of the sexes; those races tending to become *exogamous* where boys prevail; those, on the other hand, endogamous where the reverse is the case."—*Lubbock: Origin of Civilisation*, ch. iii.

ĕx-ŏg´-a-mȳ, *s.* [Gr. ἔξω (*exō*) = without, and γάμος (*gamos*) = marriage.] The custom prevalent among some uncivilized peoples, which forbids a man to marry a woman of his own tribe, and compels him to seek a wife from another tribe. This often impels a savage to obtain a wife by stratagem or force.

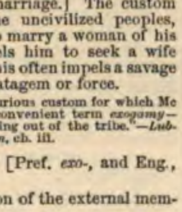
"I now pass to that curious custom for which Mc Lennan has proposed the convenient term *exogamy*—that of necessarily marrying out of the tribe."—*Lubbock: Origin of Civilisation*, ch. iii.

ĕx-ŏ-găs-trī´-tĭs, *s.* [Pref. *exo-*, and Eng., &c. *gastritis* (q.v.).]

Pathol.: Inflammation of the external membrane of the stomach

ĕx´-ŏ-ġĕn, *s.* [Gr. ἔξω (*exō*) = without, and γεννάω (*gennaō*) = to engender, to produce.]

1. *Sing.:* A plant, the stem of which increases in thickness by the addition of fresh layers arranged externally around those previously existing. The structure is best seen in the stems of trees belonging to this sub-kingdom. A stem of this type has a central pith surrounded by as many concentric layers of wood as the tree is years old, the whole defended externally by a hollow cylindrical sheath of bark. From the central pith to this bark run a series of radii to the circumferential bark, which are called medullary rays. These peculiarities in the stem are uniformly associated with others in the seed. There are in exogens two seed-leaves, or cotyledons, as they are called [Cotyledon], and the plants themselves are in consequence called Dicotyledons (q.v.). The leaves, with a few exceptions, are reticulated. The number five, and after it four, with their multiples, are the most common in the several parts of the flower. The germination is exorhizal, and the point of the radicle itself becomes the first root. In all these respects Exogens differ from Endogens (q.v.). Our common forest and fruit trees, the Pine order excepted, are Exogens. The Coniferæ, or Pine order, have wood essentially exogenous, only there are no open vessels in a cross section, while in the vertical one are seen discs or disciform markings. The Wintereæ, a section of Magnoliaceæ, have the same structure.



EXOGEN.

2. *Pl.* (*Exogens*): A sub-kingdom or class of plants presenting the characteristics enumerated under No. 1. Lindley prefers to call it a class, and divides it into four sub-classes, these again having under them many alliances, the latter divided into orders :—

Sub-class I.—Diclinous Exogens.—Alliances: (1) Amentales, (2) Urticales, (3) Euphorbiales, (4) Quernales, (5) Garryales, (6) Menispermales, (7) Cucurbitales, and (8) Papayales.

Sub-class II.—Hypogynous Exogens.—Alliances: (1) Violales, (2) Cistales, (3) Malvales, (4) Sapindales, (5) Guttiferales, (6) Nymphales, (7) Ranales, (8) Berberales, (9) Ericales, (10) Rutales, (11) Geraniales, (12) Silenales, (13) Chenopodales, and (14) Piperales.

Sub-class III.—Perigynous Exogens.—Alliances: (1) Ficoidales, (2) Daphnales, (3) Rosales, (4) Saxifragales, (5) Rhamnales, (6) Gentianales, (7) Solanales, (8) Cortusales, (9) Echiales, (10) Bignoniales.

Sub-class IV.—Epigynous Exogens.—Alliances: (1) Campanales, (2) Myrtales, (3) Cactales, (4) Grossales, (5) Cinchonales, (6) Umbellales and Asarales. (See these words.)

In an earlier work by the same author, *Lindley's Natural System of Botany*, Exogens were divided into Polypetalæ, Monopetalæ, and Apetalæ. Mr. McNab adopts the following classification, modified from Prantl and Luerssen :—

Sub-class I.—Choripetalæ.—Petals never united, flowers often mono-achlamydeous.—(1) Julifloræ, (2) Terebinthinæ, (3) Tricoccæ, (4) Aphanocyclicæ, (5) Eucyclicæ, (6) Centrospermæ, (7) Calycifloræ.

Sub-class II.—Gamopetalæ.—Petals united into a tube, or at least united at the base, scarcely quite separate, rarely wanting (1) Isocarpeæ (2) Anisocarpeæ.

Palæobotany: According to Schimper the Exogens are represented in a fossil state by 361 genera, and about 2,032 species, but such numbers must, of course, be very provisional. They are first met with in the Cretaceous rocks, and exist in all the divisions of the Tertiary. But their identification is very difficult, especially when founded on fragments of leaves, or other parts, not in any way connected with fructification.

* **ĕx-ŏg´-ĕn-īte,** *s.* [Eng., &c. *exogen*, and suff. *-ite* (*Palæont.*) (q.v.).]

Palæont.: A fossil exogen, the order of which is unknown.

ĕx-ŏg´-ĕn-oŭs, *a.* [Eng., &c. *exogen* (q.v.), and suff. *-ous.*]

Botany:

1. *Of wood:* Having developed in such a way that, when fresh layers are deposited, they are added to the outside of that previously existing.

2. *Of Botanical Classification:* Pertaining or relating to the sub-kingdom or class of Exogens.

ĕx´-ŏ-ġĕnṣ, *s.* [Exogen, 2.]

ĕx-ŏ-gō´-nĭ-ŭm, *s.* [Gr. ἔξω (*exō*) = outside, and γονή (*gonē*) = that which engenders, because the stamens are exsected.]

Bot.: A genus of Convolvulaceæ, tribe Convolvuleæ. *Exogonium Purga*, a beautiful twiner, with long purple flowers, furnishes the best jalap. (*Lindley.*)

ĕx-ŏ-gyr´-a (gyr as ġĭr), *s.* [Gr. ἔξω (*exō*) = outside, and γῦρος (*guros*) = a ring, a circle. So named because the beaks are reversed, that is, turned to the posterior side of the shell.]

Palæont.: A sub-genus of Gryphæa. Known species 46, ranging from the Oolite to the Chalk. They are found in the rocks of the United States and of Europe. (*Woodward.*)

* **ĕx´-ŏ-lēte,** *a.* [Lat. *exoletus*, pa. par. of *exolesco* = to grow out of date or use: *ex* = out, and *olesco* = to grow.]

1. Obsolete; out of date, out of use.

2. Old, flat, wanting in freshness.

"Rain-water is new and fresh; that of lakes old and *exolete.*"—*Trans. of Plutarch.*

* **ĕx-ŏ-lû´-tion,** *s.* [Lat. *exolutio*, *exsolutio*, from *exolutus*, *exsolutus*, pa. par. of *exsolvo* = to loose, to pay: *ex* = out, and *solvo* = to loose, to pay.] Laxation of the nerves.

"Considering the *exolution* and languor ensuing that action in some, we cannot but think it much abridgeth our days."—*Browne: Vulgar Errours.*

* **ĕx-ŏl´ve,** *v.t.* [Lat. *exolvo*, *exsolvo.*] To loose, to pay.

* **ĕx-ŏ-mŏl-ŏ-ġē′-sĭs,** *s.* [Gr., from ἐξομολογέομαι (*exomologeomai*) = to confess.] A common or general confession.

"A public *exomologesis* in the church."—*Bp. Taylor: Repentance*, ch. x.

ĕx-ŏm′-pha-lŏs, *s.* [Gr. ἔξω (*exō*) = without, and ὀμφαλός (*omphalos*) = the navel.]

Pathol.: Hernia occurring at or near the navel; umbilical hernia.

ĕx′-ŏn, *s.* [O. Fr. *exoiné*=excused.] [Essoign.] One of four officers of the yeomen of the royal body-guard; an exempt.

Ĕx′-ŏn, *a.* [Mod. Lat. *Exonius* (?).] Pertaining to Exeter cathedral or city.

Exon-domesday, *s.* [Exeter-domesday.]

ĕx-ŏn′-ĕr-āte, *v.t.* [Lat. *exoneratus*, pa. par. of *exonero: ex*=out, and *onus* (genit. *oneris*)= a burden, a load; Fr. *exonérer;* Sp. *exonerar.*]

* I. *Lit.:* To unload, to disburthen; to free or relieve of a burden; to discharge.

"Vessels which afterwards all *exonerate* themselves into one common ductus."—*Ray: Creation*, pt. ii.

II. *Figuratively:*

1. To relieve or free from a charge or blame; to clear from an imputation; to acquit, to exculpate, to absolve.

"The debt thus *exonerated* of so great a weight of its odium."—*Burke: Nabob of Arcot's Debts.*

2. To relieve from a duty, obligation, or liability.

¶ Crabb thus discriminates between to *exonerate* and to *exculpate:* "The first is the act of another: the second is one's own act: we *exonerate* him upon whom a charge has lain, or who has the load of guilt; we *exculpate* ourselves when there is any danger of being blamed: circumstances may sometimes tend to *exonerate;* the explanation of some person is requisite to *exculpate:* in a case of dishonesty the absence of an individual at the moment when the act was committed will altogether *exonerate* him from suspicion; it is fruitless for any one to attempt to *exculpate* himself from the charge of faithlessness who is detected in conniving at the dishonesty of others." (*Crabb: Eng. Syn.*)

ĕx-ŏn-ĕr-ā′-tion, *s.* [Lat. *exoneratio*, from *exoneratus*, pa. par. of *exonero;* Fr. *exonération;* Sp. *exoneracion.*]

* 1. The act of disburthening, freeing, or relieving from a burden; the state of being exonerated or relieved of a burden.

2. The act of relieving or clearing from blame, obligation, duty, &c.

"The body is adapted unto eating, drinking, nutrition, and other ways of repletion and *exoneration.*"—*Grew: Cosmologia Sacra*, bk. iii., ch. iv.

ĕx-ŏn′-ĕr-ā-tĭve, *a.* [Eng. *exonerat(e); -ive.*] Tending to exonerate or relieve; exonerating.

ĕx′-ŏn′-ĕr-ā-tŏr, *s.* [Lat.] One who exonerates another.

ĕx′-ŏn-shĭp, *s.* [Eng. *exon; -ship.*] The office or post of an exon of the royal body-guard.

ĕx-ŏph′-a-goŭs, *a.* [Eng. *exophag(y); -ous.*] Practising exophagy.

"But, as a rule, cannibals are *exophagous*, and will not eat the members of their tribe, whom they also refuse to marry."—*Daily News*, June 7, 1883.

ĕx-ŏph′-a-ġȳ, *s.* [Gr. ἔξω (*exō*) = without, externally, and φαγεῖν (*phagein*) = to eat.] That kind of cannibalism in which only persons of a different tribe are eaten.

"It would be interesting if we could ascertain that the rules of *exophagy* and exogamy are co-extensive among cannibals."—*Daily News*, June 7, 1883.

ĕx-ŏ-phlæ′-ŭm, *s.* [Gr. ἔξω (*exō*) = outside, and φλοιός (*phloios*) = the rind or bark of trees.]

Bot.: The same as Epiphlœum (q.v.).

ĕx-ŏph-thăl′-mĭa, *s.* [Gr. ἐξόφθαλμος (*exopthalmos*) = with prominent eyes: ἐξ (*ex*) = out, and ὀφθαλμός (*ophthalmos*) = the eye; Fr. *exophthalmie.*]

Surg.: Dislocation of the eye, the distension of the globe so that it rises from its orbit and cannot be covered by the palpebræ.

ĕx-ŏph-thăl′-mĭc, *a.* [Eng., &c. *exophthalm(ia); -ic.*] Resembling exophthalmia (q.v.).

exophthalmic-goitre, *s.* [Bronchocele.]

ĕx-ŏph′-ȳl-loŭs, ĕx-ŏ-phȳl′-loŭs, *a.* [Gr. ἔξω (*exō*) = outside; φύλλον (*phullon*) = a leaf, and Eng., &c. suff. *-ous.*]

Bot. (*Of leaves*): Not evolved from a sheath, but outside all such protection. Used of dicotyledons as distinguished from monocotyledons, the leaves of which are evolved from a sheath. The term exophyllous was introduced by Dumortier.

ĕx-ŏp′-ŏ-dīte, *s.* [Gr. ἔξω (*exō*) = outside; πούς (*pous*), genit. ποδός (*podos*) = a foot, and suff. *-ite.*]

Comp. Anat.: The outer of the two secondary joints into which the typical limb of a crustacean is divided. (*Nicholson.*)

* **ĕx-ŏp′-ta-ble,** *a.* [Lat. *exoptabilis.*] Worthy of being greatly desired; highly desirable.

* **ĕx-ŏp-tā′-tion,** *s.* [Lat. *exoptatus*, pa. par. of *exopto* = to wish or long for; to choose: *ex* = out, fully, and *opto* = to wish for.] An earnest desire or longing for anything.

ĕx-ŏp′-tīle, *s.* [Gr. ἔξω (*exō*) = outside, and πτίλον (*ptilon*) = a feather, a leaf: because the plumula is naked.]

Bot. (*Pl.*): A name given by Lestiboudois to Dicotyledons.

* **ĕx′-ŏr-a-ble,** *a.* [Lat. *exorabilis*, from *exoro* = to move by entreaty: *ex* = *out*, and *oro* = to beg, pray; Fr. & Sp. *exorable.*] That may or can be moved by entreaty.

"Claudius was more tractable and *exorable.*"—*P. Holland: Livius*, p. 594.

* **ĕx′-ŏ-rāte,** *v.t.* [Lat. *exoratus*, pa. par. of *exoro.*] To obtain by entreaty.

* **ĕx-ŏ-rā′-tion,** *s.* [Lat. *exoratio*, from *exoratus*, pa. par. of *exoro.*] A prayer or entreaty to beg off anything.

"I am . . . marble
To all impulsive *exorations.*"
Beaum. & Flet.: Love's Cure, v. 1.

ĕx-or′-bĭt-ançe, ĕx-or′-bĭt-an-çy, *s.* [Lat. *exorbitans*, pr. par. of *exorbito.*] [Exorbitant.]

1. The act of going out of the track or course prescribed; a divergence, a deviation.

"Since I cannot guesse at my owne public *exorbitances.*"—*Bp. Hall: Letter to Mr. H. S.*

2. An enormity, a gross deviation from rule or right; boundless depravity, extravagance.

"The reverence of my presence may be a curb to your *exorbitancies.*"—*Dryden: Spanish Friar*, iii. 1.

ĕx-or′-bĭt-ant, *a.* [Fr., from Lat. *exorbitans*, pr. par. of *exorbito* = to go out of the track: *ex* = out, away, and *orbita* = a track; Sp. *exorbitante;* Ital. *esorbitante.*]

* I. *Lit.:* Going out of or departing from the right track.

II. *Figuratively:*

* 1. Deviating from the course appointed, or rule established; overstepping rule or propriety.

"These phenomena are not peculiar to earthquakes in our times, but have been observed in all ages, and particularly those *exorbitant* commotions of the waters of the globe."—*Woodward: Natural History.*

* 2. Anomalous; not coming under any settled rule or method.

"The Jews, who had laws so particularly determining in all affairs what to do, were notwithstanding continually injured with causes *exorbitant*, and such as their laws had not provided for."—*Hooker.*

3. Enormous, extravagant, excessive; out of all bounds or reason: as, The charges were *exorbitant.*

ĕx-or′-bĭt-ant-lȳ, *adv.* [Eng. *exorbitant; -ly.*] In an exorbitant, excessive, or extravagant manner.

"She implored his grace not to think her so *exorbitantly* and vainly ambitious to wish herself a queen."—*Sir G. Buck: Hist. Richard III.*, p. 117.

* **ĕx-or′-bĭ-tāte,** *v.i.* [Lat. *exorbitatus*, pa. par. of *exorbito* = to go out of the track.]

1. *Lit.:* To go out of the track or course prescribed.

"The planets . . . sometimes have *exorbitated* beyond the distance of Saturn."—*Bentley: Sermons*, 8.

2. *Fig.:* To deviate, to wander, to go astray.

"He did *exorbitate* and swerve from the way of honestie."—*P. Holland: Plutarch*, p. 569.

* **ĕx-or-çĭs-ā′-tion, * ex-or-cis-a-cioun,** *s.* [Eng. *exorcis(e); -ation.*] The act of exorcising, exorcism, conjuration.

"Olde wiches, sorceresses, that use *exorcisaciouns.*"
Chaucer: Hous of Fame, iii. 172.

ĕx′-or-çīse, * ĕx′-or-çīze, *v.t.* [Low Lat. *exorcizo*, from Gr. ἐξορκίζω (*exorkizō*) = to drive away by adjuration: ἐξ (*ex*) = out, away, and ὁρκίζω (*horkizō*) = to adjure; ὅρκος (*horkos*) = an oath; Fr. *exorciser;* Sp. *exorcisar;* Ital. *esorcizzare.*]

1. To drive away evil spirits from by the use of adjurations, prayers, and ceremonies; to free from unclean spirits.

"Do all you can to *exorcise* crowds, who are in some degree possessed as I am."—*Spectator*, No. 402.

2. To purify from unclean spirits by the use of adjurations, prayers, and ceremonies.

"And *exorcise* the beds, and cross the walls."
Dryden: Wife of Bath's Tale, 31.

* 3. To raise, to call up.

"He impudently *exorciseth* devils in the church."—*Prynne: 1 Histrio-Mastix*, vi. 12.

ĕx′-or-çīs-ĕr, *s.* [Eng. *exorcis(e); -er.*]

1. One who exorcises or expels unclean spirits by exorcisms.

"Things which they had seen done in their own times by professed *exorcisers.*"—*Horsley: Sermons*, vol. i., ser. 10.

* 2. One who has power to call up spirits.

"No *exorciser* harm thee,
Nor no witchcraft charm thee."
Shakesp.: Cymbeline, iv. 2.

* **ĕx′-or-çĭşm, * ex-or-cisme,** *s.* [Low Lat. *exorcismus*, from Gr. ἐξορκισμός (*exorkismos*), from ἐξορκίζω (*exorkizō*); Fr. *exorcisme;* Sp. *exorcismo;* Ital. *esorcismo.*]

1. The act or practice of expelling unclean spirits from persons or places by means of adjuration, prayer, and ceremonies; the form of adjuration or prayer used in exorcising spirits.

"Lo! what auailen incantacions
Of *exorcismes* and coniuracions?"
Lydgate: Story of Thebes, pt. iii.

¶ In the third century no applicant for Christian baptism was admitted to the sacred font till the exorcist had declared him free from bondage to the Prince of Darkness and now a servant of God. (*Mosheim: Church Hist.*, cent. iii., pt. ii., ch. v., § 4.)

2. The act of raising spirits by charms or conjuring; the form or charm used in raising spirits.

"Will his lordship behold and hear our *exorcisms?*"
Shakesp.: 2 Henry IV., i. 4.

ĕx′-or-çĭst, *s.* [Low Lat. *exorcista*, from Gr. ἐξορκιστής (*exorkistēs*), from ἐξορκίζω (*exorkizō*); Fr. *exorciste;* Sp. *exorcista;* Ital. *esorcista.*]

I. *Ordinary Language:*

1. One who exorcises or expels unclean spirits by exorcisms.

"Then certain of the vagabond Jews, *exorcists*, took upon them to call over them which had evil spirits."—*Acts* xix. 13.

2. One who raises spirits; an enchanter, a conjurer.

"Thou, like an *exorcist*, has conjured up
My mortified spirit." *Shakesp.: Julius Cæsar*, ii. 1.

II. *Roman Theol.:* The second of the Minor Orders (q.v.). The exorcist at his ordination received a book of exorcisms, as significant of his office. The power of exorcism, now rarely exercised, has long been transferred to the priesthood.

¶ The exorcists came into existence as church officers in the third century, chiefly from the adoption by the Christians of the Neo-Platonic doctrine that evil spirits are very prone to lodge themselves within the human body, and that sin is committed, not so much through human passion as because of the seduction of foul fiends. (*Mosheim: Church Hist.*, cent. iii., pt. ii., ch. ii., § 5.)

ĕx-or′-dĭ-al, *a.* [Lat. *exordi(um)*, and Eng. adj. suff. *-al.*] Of or pertaining to an exordium; introductory; initial.

"This is seen in some of his *exordial* invocations in the *Paradise Lost.*"—*Warton: Preface to Milton's Smaller Poems.*

ĕx-or′-dĭ-ŭm, *s.* [Lat., from *exordior* = to fix the weft, to begin a web, hence to begin generally; *ex* = out, and *ordior* = to begin to weave.] A beginning of anything; specifically, the introductory or proëmial part of a composition or discourse; a preface.

"This whole *exordium* rises very happily into noble language and sentiment."—*Addison: Spectator*, No. 303.

* **ĕx-or-găn′-ĭc,** *a.* [Pref. *ex*, and Eng. *organic* (q.v.).] Having ceased to be organic; no longer organic or organized.

ĕx′-ŏ-rhĭz, ĕx-ŏ-rhī′-za, *s.* [Gr. ἔξω (*exō*) = outside, and ῥίζα (*rhiza*) = a root.]

Bot.: A plant in which the radicle is not enveloped in a sheath but is naked. [EXORHIZÆ.]

ĕx-ô-rhī′-zæ, ĕx-ô-rhī′-zĕ-æ, *s. pl.* [EXORHIZ.] [See def.]

Bot.: The name given by Richard to what are more commonly called Exogens. The term is used because in germination the radicles have no sheaths at their base, but appear at once. Richard termed them also Synorhizeæ.

ĕx-ô-rhīz′-al, *a.* [Mod. Lat. *exorhizæ;* Eng., &c. suff. *-al.*]

Bot.: A term applied when the radicle of a germinating seed lengthens by its extremity which itself becomes the first root, lateral shoots not being put forth till subsequently, and even then slowly; ranked under or akin to the Exorhizæ (q.v.).

ĕx-ô-rhī′-zĕ-æ, *s. pl.* [EXORHIZÆ.]

ĕx-ô-rhīz′-oŭs, *a.* [Eng., &c. *exhoriz; -ous.*] The same as EXORHIZAL (q.v.).

* **ĕx-or-nā′-tion,** *s.* [Lat. *exornatio,* from *exornatus,* pa. par. of *exorno: ex* = out, fully, and *orno* = to adorn; Sp. *exornacion.*] Ornament, decoration, embellishment.

"*Exornation* is a gorgious beautifying of the tongue with borrowed wordes, and change of sentence."—*Wilson: Arte of Rhetorique,* p. 172.

* **ĕx-ŏrt′-ĭve,** *a.* [Lat. *exortivus* = pertaining to the rising of a star, &c.; *exorior* = to rise out: *ex* = out, and *orior* = to rise.] Rising; pertaining or relating to the east.

* **ĕx-ŏs′-cu-lāte,** *v.t.* [Lat. *exosculatus,* pa. par. of *exosculor: ex* = out, fully, and *osculor* = to kiss.] To kiss often and fondly.

ĕx-ô-skĕl′-ĕ-tŏn, *s.* [Gr. ἔξω (*exō*) = outside, and Eng. *skeleton.*]

Comp. Anat.: The external skeleton, the only one existing in most invertebrate animals. It is formed by a hardening of the integument. The same as DERMO-SKELETON (q.v.).

ĕx-ŏs′-mĭc, *a.* [Eng., &c. *exosm(ose); -ic.*] The same as EXOSMOTIC (q.v.).

ĕx-ŏs′-mōse, *s.* [Gr. ὠσμος (*ōsmos*) = a thrusting; ὠθέω (*ōtheō*) to thrust.]

Anat., Bot., & Physics: The name given by Dutrochet to the phenomenon by which, when two fluids of unequal density are separated by an organic membrane or by any thin and porous partition, the two fluids will mutually pass through the pores of the intervening barrier to commingle till they constitute on both sides of it a fluid of the same density. The passage from inside a membranous sac or enclosed place to the outside is called Exosmose. It is opposed to the contrary movement which is termed Endosmose (q.v.).

ĕx-ŏs-mō′-sĭs, *s.* [EXOSMOSE.]

ĕx-ŏs-mŏt′-ĭc, *a.* [Eng., &c. *exosmo(se),* and suff. *-tic.*] Pertaining or relating to exosmose.

† **ĕx′-ô-spĕrm,** *s.* [Gr. ἔξω (*exō*) = ouside, and σπέρμα (*sperma*) = seed.]

Bot.: The outer coating of a spore. Better called Exospore (q.v.).

ĕx-ô-spōre, *s.* [Gr. ἔξω (*exō*) = outside, and σπόρος (*sporos*) = a sowing, seed.]

Botany:

1. The outermost of three coats in the spore of an equisetum.

2. A dark outer layer in the cell-wall of a zygospore. It is used spec. of this structure in the fungoid genus Mucor, which is propagated sexually by conjugation as well as in the normal way.

ĕx-ô-spŏr′-oŭs, *a.* [Pref. *exo-;* Eng., &c. *spor(e),* and suff. *-ous.*] Having naked spores.

* **ĕx̧-ŏs′-sāte,** *v.t.* [Lat. *exossatus,* pa. par. of *exosso* = to deprive of bones: *ex* = out, away, and *os* (genit. *ossis*) = a bone.] To deprive of bones.

ĕx̧-ŏs′-sāte, ĕx̧-ŏs′-sāt-ĕd, *a.* [Lat. *exossatus.*] Deprived of bones.

* **ĕx̧-ŏs-sā′-tion,** *s.* [Lat. *exossatus,* pa. par. of *exosso: ex* = out, away, and *os* (genit. *ossis*) = a bone.] The act of depriving of bone or bony matter; the state of being without bone or bony matter.

"Experiment solitary touching *exossation* of fruits."—*Bacon: Natural History,* § 854.

* **ĕx̧-ŏs′-sĕ-oŭs,** *a.* [Lat. *exossis, exossus,* from *ex* = without, and *os* (genit. *ossis*) = a bone.] Without bone, wanting bones, boneless.

"Thus we daily observe in snails and soft *exosseous* animals."—*Browne: Vulgar Errours,* bk. iii., ch. xiii.

ĕx-ô-stĕm′-ma, *s.* [Gr. ἔξω (*exō*) = without, and στέμμα (*stemma*) = a crown; because of the exserted stamens.]

Bot.: A genus of Cinchonads, family Cinchonidæ. *Exostemma caribæum* is the *Quinquina Piton,* or Seaside Beech of the West Indian Islands and Mexico. *E. floribunda* is the Quinquina of St. Lucia. These, with other species, can be used as febrifuges, like Cinchona, to which they are closely allied, though they contain no cinchonine or quinine.

ĕx′-ô-stōme, *s.* [Gr. ἔξω (*exo*) = outside, and στόμα (*stoma*) = a mouth.]

Bot. (Of an ovule): The name given by Mirbel to the aperture in the outer integument of an ovule.

ĕx-ŏs-tō′-sĭs, *s.* [Gr. ἐξόστωσις (*exostōsis*): ἔξω (*exō*) = outside, and ὀστέον (*osteon*) = a bone.]

1. *Med. (Pl.):* Tumours of a bony nature, growing upon and arising from a bone. Sir Astley Cooper described two forms: (1) Periosteal, in which bony matter is deposited between the periosteum and the surface of the bone; (2) Medullary, by which growth from the medullary texture the bone is expanded, absorbed, and destroyed, so that ultimately the tumour protrudes. Exostoses chiefly affect the long bones, and are always immovable. They are also divided into cartilaginous, fungous, ivory, &c.

2. *Bot.:* Hard matter of wood projecting like warts or tumours from the stem or roots of a plant. They have sometimes an abortive bud as their centre.

"It was clearly not a case of *exostosis,* depending on an imperfectly developed bud."—*Gardeners' Chronicle,* No. 403, p. 372 (1881).

ĕx-ō-tĕr′-ĭc, ĕx-ō-tĕr′-ĭc-al, *a.* [Gr. ἐξωτερικός (*exōterikos*) = external; from ἐξωτέρω (*exōterō*), comp. of ἔξω (*exō*) = outside, without: Fr. *exotérique.*]

1. External, public; fit to be imparted to the public; capable of being readily and fully comprehended; the opposite to *esoteric* or secret.

"Aristotle was wont to divide his lectures and readings into acroamatical and *exoterical.* Some of them contained only choice matter, and they were read privately to a select auditory; others contained but ordinary stuff, and were promiscuously and in publick exposed to the hearing of all that would."—*Hales: Remains,* p. 148.

*2. Not admitted to the knowledge of the more secret or abstruse doctrines.

"He divided his disciples into two classes, the one he called *esoteric,* the other *exoteric:* for to those he intrusted the more perfect and sublime doctrines—to these he delivered the more vulgar and popular."—*Warburton: Divine Legation,* bk. iii., s. 3.

ĕx-ō-tĕr-ĭc-ăl-lȳ, *adv.* [Eng. *exoterical; -ly.*] In an exoteric manner; publicly.

"How they like each other *exoterically.*"—*Mortimer Collins: Sweet & Twenty,* bk. ii., ch. vii.

ĕx-ō-tĕr′-ĭ-çĭşm, *s.* [Eng. *exoteric; -ism.*] Exoteric doctrines or principles.

ĕx-ō-tĕr′-ĭcs, *s.* [EXOTERIC, *a.*] The lectures of Aristotle on rhetoric, to which all were admitted.

"It is then evident from these passages that, in his *exoterics* he gave the world both a beginning and an end."—*Warburton: Divine Legation,* bk. iii. (Note F.)

* **ĕx′-ô-tĕr-ȳ,** *s.* [EXOTERIC, *a.*] What is exoteric, obvious, simple, or common.

"Reserving their esoteries for adepts, and dealing out *exoteries* only to the vulgar."—*Search: Freewill, &c.,* p. 172. (Note.)

ĕx-ô-thē′-çĭ-ŭm (or **çi** as **shĭ**), *s.* [Gr. ἔξω (*exō*) outside; Lat. dim. of *theca* = a case; Gr. θήκη (*thēkē*) = a box.]

Bot.: The exterior layer of the wall of an anther. It is composed of true epidermis, and often pierced with stomata.

ĕx̧-ŏt′-ĭc, *ĕx̧-ŏt′-ĭck, *a. & s.* [Lat. *exoticus,* from Gr. ἐξωτικός (*exōtikos*) = foreign; ἔξω (*exō*) without, outside; Fr. *exotique;* Sp. *exotico;* Ital. *esotico.*]

A. *As adj.:* Foreign, not native; introduced from a foreign country; not produced at home. (*Ord. Lang. & Bot.*)

"Who make *exotick* customs native arts."
Cartwright: Death of Lord Bayning.

B. *As substantive:*

1. *Ord. Lang.:* Anything foreign or not native; anything introduced from a foreign country.

"Claudian was seated on the other summit, which was barren, and produced, on some spots, plants that are unknown to Italy, and such as the gardeners call *exoticks.*"—*Addison: Guardian.*

2. *Bot.:* A plant not a native of Britain, but introduced into gardens, green-houses, or hot-houses, from some foreign country. 21,289 plants, the great majority answering to this description, are enumerated and briefly described in Loudon's *Encyclopædia of Plants* (ed. 1880).

* **ĕx̧-ŏt′-ĭc-al, * ex-ot-ic-all,** *a.* [Eng. *exotic; -al.*] The same as EXOTIC (q.v.).

"Misshapen clothes, or *exotical* gestures, or new games."—*Bishop Hall: Letter to the Earl of Essex,* ep. 8.

ĕx̧-ŏt′-ĭc-al-nĕss, *s.* [Eng. *exotical; -ness.*] The quality or state of being exotic.

* **ĕx̧-ŏt′-ĭ-çĭşm,** *s.* [Eng. *exotic; -ism.*]

1. The state of being exotic.

2. Anything exotic; as a foreign word or idiom.

ĕx-pănd′, *v.t. & i.* [Lat. *expando* = to spread out: *ex* = out, and *pando* = to spread; O. F. *expandre;* Fr. *épandre;* Ital. *espandere, spandere.*]

A. *Transitive:*

I. *Ordinary Language:*

1. To open; to spread or lay open.

"Then with *expanded* wings he steers his flight
Aloft, incumbent on the dusky air."
Milton: P. L., i. 225.

*2. To spread or diffuse in every direction.

"An animal growing, *expands* its fibres in the air, as a fluid."—*Arbuthnot: On Air.*

3. To distend, to swell out; to cause to increase in bulk: as, To *expand* the chest by inspiration, to *expand* iron by heat, &c.

"Bodies are not expansible in proportion to their weight, or to the quantity of matter to be *expanded.*"—*Grew: Cosmologia Sacra,* bk. i., ch. iii.

4. To widen, to enlarge, to extend, to increase.

"Along the stream of time thy name
Expanded flies." *Pope: Essay on Man,* iv. 382.

II. *Math.:* To develop and express at length an expression indicated in a contracted form.

B. *Intransitive:*

1. To become opened, or spread open; to open, as, Flowers *expand* in spring.

2. To become distended or enlarged in bulk; to increase, as, Iron *expands* with heat.

"Like rising flames *expanding* in their height."
Dryden: Epitaph on Sir Palmes Fairborne.

¶ For the difference between to *expand* and to *dilate,* see DILATE; for that between to *expand* and to *spread,* see SPREAD.

ĕx-pănd′-ĭng, *pr. par., a., & s.* [EXPAND.]

A. & B. *As pr. par. & particip. adj.:* (See the verb).

C. *As subst.:* The act or state of opening, spreading, dilating, or extending; expansion.

expanding-alloy, *s.* An alloy which expands in cooling. Such an alloy always contains bismuth, and usually antimony. Type-metal is a familiar instance.

expanding-ball, *s.*

Gun.: A ball having a hollow conical base, affording a relatively thin body of metal, which is expanded by the force of the explosion, driving it closely against the bore of the gun and into the rifling, preventing windage.

expanding-bit, expanding centre-bit, *s.* A boring tool of which the diameter is adjustable.

expanding-drill, *s.* A drill having a pair of bits which may be diverged at a given depth to widen a hole at a certain point; used in drills for metal and for rock-boring.

expanding-mandrel, *s.* A mandrel having fins expansible in radial slots to bind against the inside surface of rings, sleeves, or circular cutters placed thereon.

expanding-plough, *s.* A plough having two or more shares, which may be set more or less distant, according to the distances between the rows at which different crops are planted.

expanding-pulley, *s.* A pulley whose perimeter is made expansible, as a means of varying the speed of the belt thereon. [EXPANSION-DRUM.]

expanding-reamer, *s.* A reamer which has a bit or bits extensible radially after entering a hole, so as to enlarge the hole below the surface.

* **ĕx-păn'se,** *v.t.* [Lat. *expansus*, pa. par. of *expando.*] To expand, to spread, to open.

"Bellerophon's horse, framed of iron, was placed between two loadstones, with wings *expansed*, pendulous in the air."—*Browne: Vulgar Errours*, bk. ii., ch. iii.

ĕx-păn'se, * ex-pance, *s.* [Lat. *expansus*, pa. par. of *expando.*] That which is expanded or spread out; a wide, open stretch or extent of space or body.

"O where dost thou lie, my Fatherland, in the ocean's broad *expanse*!" *Grant Allen: Atys.*

ĕx-păns-ĭ-bĭl'-ĭ-tȳ, *s.* [Fr. *expansibilité.*] The quality of being expansible; capability of expansion or extension in bulk or surface.

"Else all fluids would be alike in weight, *expansibility*, and all other qualities."—*Grew.*

ĕx-păns'-ĭ-ble, *a.* [Fr., from Lat. *expansus.*] Capable of being expanded or extended in size or surface; capability of expansion.

"All have springiness in them, and be readily *expansible* on the score of their native structure."—*Boyle: Works*, v. 614.

ĕx-păns'-ĭ-ble-nĕss, *s.* [Eng. *expansible*; *-ness.*] The quality of being expansible; expansibility.

* **ĕx-păns'-ĭ-bly,** *adv.* [Eng. *expansib(le)*; *-ly.*] In an expansible manner.

ĕx-păns'-īle, *a.* [Lat. *expans(us)*, pa. par. of *expando*, and Eng. adj. suff. *-ile.*] Capable of expansion; expansible.

† **expansile-power,** *s.*

Physiol.: Capability possessed by various organs of the body, as, for instance, the retina of the eye, of expanding under influence of some kind operating upon them.

ĕx-păn'-sion, *s.* [Lat. *expansio*, from *expansus*, pa. par. of *expando*; Fr. & Sp. *expansion*; Ital. *espansione.*]

I. *Ordinary Language:*

1. The act of expanding, spreading out, or opening.

"The easy *expansion* of the wing of a bird, and the lightness, strength, and shape of the feathers, are all fitted for her better flight."—*Grew.*

2. The state of being expanded, spread out, or extended in bulk or surface; extension, distension, dilatation, enlargement.

"'Tis demonstrated that the condensation and *expansion* of any portion of the air is always proportional to the weight and pressure incumbent upon it."—*Bentley.*

3. Extent or space over which anything is extended; expanse.

"The capacious mind of man cannot be confined by the limits of the world: it extends its thoughts even beyond the utmost *expansion* of matter, and makes excursions into that incomprehensible inane."—*Locke.*

* 4. Space, immensity.

"Distance or space, in its simple abstract conception, I call *expansion*, to distinguish it from extension, which expresses this distance only as it is in the solid parts of matter."—*Locke: Human Understanding*, bk. ii., ch. xv., § 1.

II. *Technically:*

1. *Comm.:* Increase in trade or liabilities; an increase in the issue of bank-notes.

2. *Math.:* The development and expressing at length of an expression indicated in a contracted form; as the expansion of $(a+b)^3$ is $a^3+3a^2b+3ab^2+b^3$.

3. *Nat. Phil.:* The increase of bulk or surface which a body undergoes from the recession from any cause of its particles from one another, so that it occupies a greater space, while the weight remains the same. Heat is the most common cause of expansion.

4. *Shipbuild.:* The expansion of the skin of a ship, or rather of a network of lines on that surface, is a process of drafting to facilitate the laying-off of the dimensions and positions of the pieces of which that skin is to be made, whether timber planks or iron plates. It consists in covering the surface with a network of two sets of covers, which cross each other so as to form four-sided meshes; then conceiving the sides of those meshes to be inextensible strings, and drawing the network as it would appear if spread flat upon a plane. By this operation the meshes are both distorted and altered in area; the curves forming the network preserve their true lengths, but not their true angles of intersection; and all other lines on the surface are altered both in length and in relative angular position. The process is applied to surfaces not truly developable. [DEVELOPMENT.]

5. *Steam:* The increase in bulk of steam in a cylinder. The method of working steam expansively was invented by Watt, and was the subject-matter of his patent of 1782. By it the supply of steam from the boiler to the cylinder is cut off when the latter is only partially filled, the remainder of the stroke of the piston being completed by the expansion of the steam already admitted.

expansion-curb, *s.* A contrivance for curbing or counteracting expansion and contraction from heat.

expansion-drum, *s.* An arrangement by which an occasional change of speed may be effected. The diameter of one of the drums is made variable, and the belt is kept strained by means of a weighted roller. [EXPANDING-PULLEY.]

expansion-engine, *s.* A steam-engine in which the steam is worked expansively. [EXPANSION, II. 5.]

expansion-gear, *s.*

Steam-engine: The apparatus by which access of steam to the cylinder is cut off at a given part of the stroke; a cut-off. A variable cut-off is one which is capable of being adjusted while the engine is in motion, to cut off at any given portion of the stroke, within a given range, as the requirements of the work may indicate. A fixed expansion is one arranged to cut off at a determinate part of the stroke. An automatic expansion is one which is regulated by the governor, and varies with the amount of power required. [EXPANSION-VALVE.]

expansion-joint, *s.*

Steam-engine:

1. A stuffing-box joint used when a straight metal pipe, which is exposed to considerable variations of temperature, has no elbow or curve in its length to enable it to expand without injury. The end of one portion slips within the other like a telescope. Known also as a faucet-joint.

2. An elastic copper end to an iron pipe to allow it to expand without injury.

3. An attachment of a boiler in its framing to allow the former to expand without affecting the framing.

expansion-valve, *s.*

Steam-engine: A valve arranged to cut off the connection between the boiler and cylinder at a certain period of the stroke of the piston, in order that the steam may act expansively during the remainder of the stroke.

ĕx-păn'-sĭve, *a.* [Fr. *expansif*; Sp. *expansivo*, from Lat. *expansus*, pa. par. of *expando.*]

I. *Literally:*

1. Having the power or property of expanding, extending, or distending any body: as, the *expansive* power of heat.

2. Having the quality or property of becoming expanded, extended, or distended; expansible.

"The *expansive* atmosphere is cramped with cold." *Thomson: Spring*, 28.

3. Expanding, spreading, or extending.

"By increase of swift *expansive* light." *Davenant: Gondibert*, bk. ii., c. 1.

* **II.** *Figuratively:*

1. Extending widely; wide, large.

"A more *expansive* and generous compassion for the fate of cities"—*Eustace: Tour through Italy*, ch. x.

2. Free-spoken, open, frank.

"Reserved people often really need the frank discussion of their sentiments and griefs more than the *expansive*."—*C. Brontë: Jane Eyre*, ch. xxii.

ĕx-păn'-sĭve-lȳ, *adv.* [Eng. *expansive*; *-ly.*] In an expansive manner; by expansion.

ĕx-păn'-sĭve-nĕss, *s.* [Eng. *expansive*; *-ness.*] The quality of being expansive; expansibility.

* **ĕx-păn-sĭv'-ĭt-ȳ,** *s.* [Eng. *expansiv(e)*; *-ity.*] Expansiveness.

"Offences (of elasticity or *expansivity*) have accumulated to such height."—*Carlyle: Miscell.*, iv. 87.

* **ĕx-păn'-sŭm,** *s.* [Lat., neut. sing. of *expansus*, pa. par. of *expando.*] An expanse.

"The light of the world in the morning of creation was spread abroad like a curtain and dwelt nowhere, but filled the *expansum*."—*J. Taylor: Miracles of the Divine Mercy.*

* **ĕx-păn'-sure (sure as shŭr),** *s.* [Eng. *expans(e)*; *-ure.*] An expanse, an extent.

"Suit night's rich *expansure* with your joy." *Chapman: Hero & Leander*, sest. v.

ĕx păr'-tē, *phr.* [Lat.] Proceeding from or made by one side only: as, an *ex parte* statement. Specif., in law applied to any step taken on behalf of one of the parties to a suit in the absence of the other: as, an *ex parte* application or hearing. Thus the hearing of evidence by grand juries is *ex parte.*

ĕx-pā'-ti-āte (ti as shĭ), * ex-pa-ci-ate, *v.i. & t.* [Lat. *expatiatus*, pa. par. of *expatior*, *exspatior* = to wander: *ex* = out, and *spatior* = to wander, to roam; *spatium* = space.]

A. *Intransitive:*

* **I.** *Lit.:* To wander at large; to roam or rove without restraint.

"With wonder seized, we view the pleasing ground,
And walk delighted, and *expatiate* round."
Pope: Homer's Odyssey, ix. 176, 177.

II. *Figuratively:*

* 1. To roam, to wander, to range.

"Religion contracts the circle of our pleasures, but leaves it wide enough for her votaries to *expatiate* in."—*Addison: Spectator*, No. 494.

2. To enlarge in language; to dilate; to discuss or treat a subject copiously or diffusely.

"It will be too long to *expatiate* upon the sense all mankind have of Fame."—*Steele: Spectator*, No. 218.

* **B.** *Trans.:* To allow to range or wander; to let loose.

"Make choice of a subject, which, being of itself capable of all that colours and the elegance of design can possibly give, shall afterwards afford an ample field of matter wherein to *expatiate* itself."—*Dryden: Dufresnoy's Art of Painting.*

ĕx-pā-ti-ā'-tion (ti as shĭ), *s.* [Lat. *expatiatus*, *exspatiatus*, pa. par. of *expatior*, *exspatior.*]

* 1. The act of wandering, roaming, or roving at large.

"There are no other errors or manifest *expatiations* in Heaven, save those of the seaven planets."—*Bacon: On Learning (G. Wats)*, bk. ii., ch. xiii.

2. The act of expatiating, dilating, or enlarging upon any subject in language.

"Take them from the devil's latitudes and *expatiations*."—*Farindon: Sermons*, p. 2.

* **ĕx-pā'-ti-ā-tŏr (ti as shĭ),** *s.* [Eng. *expatiat(e)*; *-or.*] One who expatiates or enlarges upon any subject or matter in language.

"The person, intended by Montfaucon as an *expatiator* on the word 'endovellicus,' I presume is Thomas Reinesius."—*Pegge: Anonym.*, p. 201.

* **ĕx-pā'-ti-ā-tŏr-ȳ (ti as shĭ),** *a.* [Eng. *expatiat(e)*; *-ory.*] Expatiating; amplificatory, diffuse, copious.

ĕx-pā'-trĭ-āte, *v.t.* [Low Lat. *expatriatus*, pa. par. of *expatrio* = to banish: *ex* = out, away, and *patria* = one's country; *pater* = a father; Fr. *expatrier*; Sp. *spatriare.*]

1. To banish, to exile; to drive into banishment; to expel.

"That inextinguishable hatred which glowed in the bosom of the persecuted, dragooned, *expatriated* Calvinist of Languedoc."—*Macaulay: Hist. Eng.*, ch. xiv.

2. *Reflex.:* To withdraw from one's country voluntarily; to renounce the rights of citizenship in one's own country, and become a citizen of another.

"Lost in these desponding thoughts, Abeillard indulged the romantick wish of *expatriating* himself for ever."—*Berrington: History of Abeillard*, p. 187.

ēx-pā-trĭ-ā'-tion, *s.* [Fr.] The act of banishing or exiling; the state of being banished or exiled; a withdrawing from one's own country with the intention of becoming a citizen of another.

ĕx-pĕct', *v.t. & i.* [Lat. *expecto*, *exspecto* = to look for: *ex* = out, and *specto* = to look.]

A. *Transitive:*

* 1. To wait for, to await, to attend the coming of; to look for.

"My father at the road *expects* my coming." *Shakesp.: Two Gentlemen of Verona*, i. 1.

2. To look for; to have a previous apprehension of something future, whether good or bad; to anticipate.

"'Tis more than we deserve or I *expect*." *Shakesp.: Richard III.*, ii. 2.

4. To be prepared for.

"Eve, now *expect* great tidings."
Milton: P. L., ix. 226.

5. To reckon upon; to look for; to anticipate with confidence.

B. *Intransitive:*

* 1. To wait, to stay; to look forward.

"I will *expect* until my change in death,
And answer at my call." *Sandys: Job.*

2. To anticipate.

"I *expect* to receive it in my next parcel."—*Southey: Letters*, iv. 516.

***ĕx-pĕct′**, *s.* [EXPECT, *v.*] Expectation.

"Be't of less *expect*
That matter needless."
Shakesp.: Troilus & Cressida, i. 3.

***ĕx-pĕct′-ą-ble, *ex-pect-i-ble,** *a.* [Lat. *exspectabilis.*] That may or can be expected, looked for, or anticipated.

"In that measure which is *expectable* from the natural infirmity and pravity of man."—*Barrow: Sermons*, vol. ii., ser. 13.

ĕx-pĕct′-ąnçe, ĕx-pĕct′-ąn-çy, *ex-pect-an-sie, *s.*

***I.** *Ordinary Language:*

1. The act or state of expecting; expectation.

"Long *expectance* of a bliss delayed."
Parnell: Gift of Poetry.

2. A state of anxiety, curiosity, or wonder.

"There is *expectance* here from both the sides."
Shakesp.: Troilus & Cressida, iv. 5.

3. That which is expected; the object of expectation or hope.

"The *expectancy* and rose of the fair state."
Shakesp.: Hamlet, iii. 1.

II. *Law:* Abeyance, suspense.

¶ (1) *Estate in expectancy:* An interest in land which a person is entitled to come into possession of at some future time.

(2) *Tables of expectancy:* Tables used in life-assurance for calculating the probable duration of life from any year.

ĕx-pĕc′-tąnt, *ex-pec-taunt, *a. & s.* [Fr., from Lat. *expectans*, pr. par. of *expecto.*]

A. *As adjective:*

I. *Ordinary Language:*

1. Waiting in expectation; expecting; looking for.

"*Expectaunt* are till I may mete
To getten mercy of that swete."
Romaunt of the Rose, 4,571.

2. Presumptive: as, an heir *expectant.*

"Her majesty has offered concessions, in order to remove scruples raised in the mind of the *expectant* heir."—*Swift.*

II. *Technically:*

1. *Law:* In abeyance or suspense; in expectancy.

2. *Medicine:*

(1) A term applied to a medicine which waits for, but does not force, the efforts of nature.

(2) A term applied to that system of treatment which consists in watching the progress of a disease, and removing deranging influences, without having recourse to active medicines except in cases of necessity.

B. *As substantive:*

I. *Ord. Lang.:* One who expects or waits in expectation for something.

"Stand motionless *expectants* of its fall."
Cowper: Task, v. 328.

II. *Technically:*

* 1. *Inl. Rev.:* The lowest grade in the Excise or Inland Revenue, one who has not yet reached the rank of an excise officer.

* 2. *Eccles.:* A candidate for the ministry, who has not yet received a licence to preach. (*Scotch.*)

ĕx-pĕc-tā′-tion, *ex-pec-ta-cion, *s.* [Lat. *expectatio, exspectatio;* from *expectatus, exspectatus*, pa. par. of *expecto, exspecto;* Fr. *expectation;* Sp. *expectacion.*]

I. *Ordinary Language:*

1. The act or state of expecting, looking forward to, or anticipating anything; anticipation.

"When doubt is removed and the *expectation* becomes sanguine."—*Cogan: On the Passions*, pt. i., ch. ii.

2. The state of being expected, or looked for, either with hope or fear.

3. That which is expected, anticipated, or looked for; the object of one's hopes or expectations.

"Now clear I understand. . . .
Why our great *expectation* should be called
The Seed of woman." *Milton: P. L.*, xii. 378.

4. A prospect of future good; advantageous prospects.

"My soul, wait thou only upon God; for my *expectation* is from him."—*Psalm* lxii. 5.

5. A possession or display of qualities which give promise or excite expectations in others of future excellence; a state in which something excellent is or may be expected from a person.

"How fit it will be for you, born so great a prince, and of so rare not only *expectation* but proof, to divert your thoughts from the way of goodness."—*Sidney.*

6. The value of any prospective prize, possession, or advantage, which is dependent upon some uncertain event or contingency.

II. *Technically:*

1. *Arith.:* In the same sense as I. 6. If on the doctrine of chances there is equal probability of an event on which the obtaining of £100 depends happening or not happening, the expectation of the receipt of that money is worth £50. If there are four chances to one in favour of its being obtained, the expectation is worth £80; if there are four to one against it, the expectation is valued at £20.

2. *Med.:* A method of treatment of a disease by leaving it to the efforts of nature, without the use of active medicines, except in cases of necessity.

¶ For the difference between *expectation* and *hope*, see HOPE.

expectation of life, *s.*

Life Annuities: The number of years which, on the doctrine of chances, a person of a given age may hope to live. This is wonderfully certain as to masses of people, but very much the reverse as to individuals.

expectation-week, *s.*

Ecclesiol.: The week, or rather the nine days, which elapsed between the ascension of Jesus and the Pentecostal effusion of the Spirit, because during that interval the apostles and early church waited in expectation that the promised Comforter would come.

***ĕx-pĕc′-tą-tĭve,** *a. & s.* [Lat. *expectatus, exspectatus*, pa. par. of *expecto, exspecto;* Eng. adj. suff. *-ive.*]

A. *As adj.:* Giving rise to expectation; constituting an object of expectation.

"Whereunto the multitude of *expectative* graces hath beene a great impediment and let."—*Fox: Martyrs; Henry VI.*, p. 640.

B. *As substantive:*

1. *Ord. Lang.:* Anything expected or in expectation; the object of expectation.

"I am already abundantly satisfied in some *expectatives*."—*Sir H. Wotton: Remains*, p. 486.

2. *Eccles.:* A mandate nominating to a benefice or vacancy. The practice of issuing such expectatives became a frequent one with the pontiffs in the fourteenth century. They were abolished by the Council of Pavia, Siena, or Basil in A.D. 1436.

"In the mean time the king conferred upon him as many ecclesiastical preferments, of a lower degree, as he could legally be possessed of, as marks of royal favour, and supports of his state and dignity, while this great *expectative* was depending."—*Lowth: Life of Wykeham*, p. 34.

ĕx-pĕc′-tĕd, *pa. par.* or *a.* [EXPECT, *v.*]

***ĕx-pĕc′-tĕd-lȳ,** *adv.* [Eng. *expected; -ly.*] In conformity with expectation; as might be expected.

"Lord Mansfield is supported . . . very *expectedly* by Mr. Fox."—*Walpole: To Mann*, iii. 277 (1756).

ĕx-pĕc′-tĕr, *s.* [Eng. *expect; -er.*]

I. *Ordinary Language:*

1. One who waits for another.

"Signify this loving interview
To the *expecters* of our Trojan part."
Shakesp.: Troilus & Cressida, iv. 5.

2. One who looks forward to or expects anything; an expectant.

B. *Ch. Hist.:* A number of scattered individuals in the 17th century, who believed that none of the numerous churches then existing was the true one, and waited in expectation of its ultimate appearance.

ĕx-pĕct′-ĭńg, *pr. par., a., & s.* [EXPECT, *v.*]

A. & **B.** *As pr. par. & particip. adj.:* (See the verb).

C. *As subst.:* The act or state of looking forward to or anticipating anything; expectation.

ĕx-pĕct′-ĭńg-lȳ, *adv.* [Eng. *expecting; -ly.*] With expectation; in an expectant manner.

"Prepared for fight, *expectingly* he lies."
Dryden: Juvenal, sat. vi.

***ĕx-pĕct′-lĕsse,** *adv.* [Eng. *expect; -lesse* = less.] Unexpectedly.

"When he saw me enter so *expectlesse*."—*Chapman: Busy D'Ambois*, act ii.

ĕx-pĕc′-tŏr-ąnt, *a. & s.* [Lat. *expectorans*, pr. par. of *expectoro;* Fr. *expectorant;* Sp. *expectorante.*]

A. *As adj.:* Having the quality or property of promoting discharges from the mucous membrane of the lungs or trachea.

B. *As substantive:*

Pharm. (*Pl.*): Medicinal substances which affect the mucous membrane of the pulmonary passages, and alter the quantity and quality of its secretion. They are divided into (1) drugs which are more or less stimulant on the vascular system—*e.g.*, ammonia, carbonate of ammonium, senega, squills, benzoic acid, balsam of Peru and of Tolu, storax, galbanum, myrrh and tar; (2) those which are sedative in their action, as ipecacuanha, tartarated antimony, oxide of antimony; and (3) those that are used in the form of vapour—*e.g.*, steam, which relaxes the membrane; the vapour of chlorine and of ammonia, which act as direct stimulants; and also the vapour of creosote and of carbolic acid. (*Garrod: Mat. Med.*)

ĕx-pĕc′-tŏr-āte, *ex-pec-tor-at, *v.t. & i.* [Lat. *expectoratus*, pa. par. of *expectoro: ex* = out, and *pectus* (genit. *pectoris*) = the breast; Fr. *expectorer;* Sp. *expectorar;* Ital. *espettorare.*]

A. *Transitive:*

1. *Lit.:* To discharge or eject from the trachea or lungs by coughing, hawking, and spitting.

"Excrementitious humours are *expectorated* by a cough after a cold or an asthma."—*Harvey.*

* 2. *Fig.:* To discharge, to eject, to cast out.

"All the venom which the virulence of party could *expectorate* upon them."—*Knox: Essays*, No. vi.

B. *Intransitive:*

1. *Lit.:* To eject or discharge matter from the lungs or trachea by coughing, hawking, and spitting.

* 2. *Fig.:* To make a clean breast, to confide.

"Sir George came hither yesterday to *expectorate* with me, as he called it."—*Walpole: Letters*, i. 370 (1784).

ĕx-pĕc-tŏr-ā′-tion, *s.* [Fr., from Lat. *expectoratus*, pa. par. of *expectoro;* Sp. *expectoracion.*]

1. The act or process of discharging or ejecting matter from the lungs or trachea, by coughing, hawking, and spitting.

"When the *expectoration* goes on successfully."—*Arbuthnot: Diet*, ch. iii.

2. The matter which is expectorated from the lungs, &c.

ĕx-pĕc′-tŏr-ą-tĭve, *a. & s.* [Eng. *expectorat(e); -ive.*]

A. *As adj.:* Having the quality or property of promoting expectoration; expectorant.

B. *As subst.:* A medicine or preparation designed to promote expectoration; an expectorant.

***ĕx-pē′de,** *v.t.* [Fr. *expédier;* Lat. *expedio*, from *ex* = out, away, and *pes* (gen. *pedis*) = a foot.] [EXPEDITE.] To hasten, to expedite.

"Upon which his bulls were *expeded* at Rome."—*Burnet: History of the Reformation*, bk. i.

¶ *To expede littĕra:*

Scots Law: To write out the principal writ, and get it signeted, sealed, or otherwise completed.

***ĕx-pē′-dĭ-āte,** *v.t.* [EXPEDITE.] To hasten, to expedite.

"Great alterations in some kind of merchandise may serve, for that present instant, to *expediate* their business."—*Sir E. Sandys: State of Religion.*

ĕx-pē′-dĭ-ęn-çy, ĕx-pē′-dĭ-ęnçe, *s.* [Lat. *expediens*, pr. par. of *expedio.*]

* 1. Haste, expedition.

"Three thousand men of war
Are making hither with all due *expedience*."
Shakesp.: Richard II., ii. 1.

* 2. An expedition, an enterprise, a campaign.

"I shall break
The cause of our *expedience* to the queen."
Shakesp.: Antony & Cleopatra, i. 2.

3. Fitness, propriety, or suitableness to an end or purpose; advisability.

"It is a very easy matter in most cases to determine concerning the *expedience* of actions; that is to say, whether it be best and fittest for a man to do them or no."—*Sharp: Sermons*, vol. i., ser. 7.

4. The act or practice of seeking self-advan-

tage or gain by the sacrifice of principles to wordly interest; time-servingness.

* 5. An expedient.

"He proposed a most excellent *expediency*."—*Barnard: Life of Heylin*, p. cxvii.

ĕx-pē′-dĭ-ęnt, *a.* & *s.* [Lat. *expediens*, pr. par. of *expedio*; Fr. *expédient*; Sp. & Ital. *expediente*.]

A. *As adjective:*

* 1. Quick, expeditious, hasty.

"A breach that craves a quick *expedient* stop."
Shakesp.: 2 Henry VI., iii. 1.

* 2. Direct.

"His marches are *expedient* to that town.'
Shakesp.: King John, ii. 1.

3. Promoting or advancing the object in view; advantageous, profitable, convenient, fit, proper, advisable.

"All things are not *expedient*; in things indifferent there is a choice; they are not always equally *expedient*."—*Hooker: Eccles. Polity.*

4. Tending or conducive to self-interest or selfish ends.

"For a patriot too cool, for a drudge disobedient,
And too fond of the right to pursue the *expedient*."
Goldsmith: Retaliation, 39, 40.

B. *As substantive:*

1. Anything which helps forward, promotes, or advances the object one has in view; a quick, prompt, ready, or advantageous way or means.

"What sure *expedient* then shall Juno find,
To calm her fears, and ease her boding mind?"
Philips: Fable of Thule.

2. A shift, a contrivance; a plan or means devised or contrived in an exigence.

"Finding out *expedients* either for removing quite away, or for shifting from one to another all personal punishments."—*Brevint: Saul & Samuel*, ch. xxi.

¶ (1) Crabb thus discriminates between *expedient* and *fit*: "What is *expedient* must be *fit*, because it is called for; what is *fit* need not be *expedient*, for it may not be required. The *expediency* of a thing depends altogether upon the outward circumstances; the *fitness* is determined by a moral rule: it is imprudent not to do that which is *expedient*; it is disgraceful to do that which is *unfit*: it is *expedient* for him who wishes to prepare for death occasionally to take an account of his life; it is not *fit* for him who is about to die to dwell with anxiety on the things of this life." (*Crabb: Eng. Synon.*)

(2) For the difference between *expedient* and *necessary*, see NECESSARY.

(3) He thus discriminates between *expedient* and *resource*: "The *expedient* is an artificial means; the *resource* is a natural means: a cunning man is fruitful in *expedients*; a fortunate man abounds in *resources*: Robinson Crusoe adopted every *expedient* in order to prolong his existence, at a time when his *resources* were at the lowest ebb." (*Crabb: Eng. Synon.*)

* **ĕx-pē-dĭ-ĕn′-tial (tial as shąl),** *a.* [Eng. *expedient*; *-ial*.] Pertaining to or dependent upon expediency or self-interest.

* **ĕx-pē-dĭ-ĕn′-tial-lȳ (tial as shĭal),** *adv.* [Eng. *expediential*; *-ly*.] For the sake of expediency.

"We should never deviate save *expedientially*."—*Hall: Modern English*, p. 39.

ĕx-pē′-dĭ-ęnt-lȳ, *adv.* [Eng. *expedient*; *-ly*.]

* 1. Hastily, quickly.

"Let my officers of such a nature
Make an extent upon his house and lands,
Do this *expediently*, and turn him going."
Shakesp.: As You Like It, iii. 1.

2. According to expedience; fitly, suitably, conveniently.

"The only obstacle consisted in the choice of a town where the meeting could *expediently* take place."—*Daily Telegraph*, Nov. 2, 1882.

* **ĕx-pĕd′-ĭ-mĕnt,** *s.* [Formed with pref. *ex*, on analogy of *impediment* (q.v.).]

1. *Ord. Lang.:* An expedient, a means, a contrivance.

"A like *expediment* to remove discontent."—*Barrow.*

2. *Law:* The whole of a person's goods and chattels; bag and baggage. (*Wharton.*)

* **ĕx-pĕd′-ĭ-tāte,** *v.t.* [Low Lat. *expedito*, from Lat. *ex* = out, away, and *pes* (genit. *pedis*) = a foot.]

Forest Laws: To cut off the balls or claws of a dog's fore-feet, to prevent his running down the royal game.

"In the forest laws, every one that keeps a great dog not *expeditated*, forfeits three shillings and fourpence to the king."—*Chambers.*

* **ĕx-pĕd-ĭ-tā′-tion,** *s.* [Low Lat. *expeditatio*.]

Forest Laws: The act or practice of cutting off the balls or claws of a dog's fore-feet.

"The king granted to him free chase and free warren, in all those his lands, both within and without the forest; also freedom from the *expeditation* of dogs."—*Ashmole: Berks.*, ii. 425.

ĕx′-pĕ-dīte, *v.t.* [EXPEDITE, *a.*] [Fr. *expédier*; Sp. & Port. *expedir*; Ital. *espedire*, *spedire*.]

1. To facilitate; to free from hindrance, delay, or impediment.

"By sin and death a broad way now is paved
To *expedite* your glorious march."
Milton: P. L., x. 473.

2. To hasten, to accelerate the progress of; to quicken.

"Your Imperial Majesty's just influence will animate and *expedite* the efforts of other sovereigns."—*Burke: Letter to Empress of Russia.*

* 3. To despatch; to issue officially.

"Though such charters be *expedited* of course, and as of right, yet they are varied by discretion."—*Bacon.*

¶ For the difference between to *expedite* and to *hasten*, see HASTEN.

* **ĕx′-pĕ-dīte,** *a.* [Lat. *expeditus*, pa. par. of *expedio* = to extricate the foot, to release, to make ready: *ex* = out, away, and *pes* (genit. *pedis*) = the foot.]

1. Easy, disencumbered, free or clear from impediments.

"To make the way plain and *expedite* enough."—*Hooker: Eccles. Polity.*

2. Quick, speedy, ready, expeditious.

"Speech is a very short and *expedite* way of conveying their thoughts one to another."—*Locke: Human Understanding*, bk. ii., ch. xix.

3. Quick, ready, active.

"The more any man's soul is cleansed from sensual lust, the more nimble and *expedite* it will be in its operation."—*Tillotson.*

4. Light-armed; unencumbered with baggage.

"He sent the lord chamberlain with *expedite* forces to speed to Exeter, to the rescue of the town."—*Bacon: Henry VII.*

* **ĕx′-pĕ-dīte-lȳ,** *adv.* [Eng. *expedite*; *-ly*.] With quickness, readiness, speed, or promptness.

"Who would not more readily learn to write fairly and *expeditely* by imitating one good copy?"—*Barrow: Sermons*, vol. iii., ser. 2.

ĕx-pĕ-dĭ′-tion, * **ex-pe-di-cion,** *s.* [Lat. *expeditio*, from *expeditus*, pa. par. of *expedio*; Fr. *expédition*; Sp. *expedicion*; Ital. *espedizione*, *spedizione*.]

1. The state of being free from hindrance or encumbrance: hence, speed, readiness, promptness, quickness, despatch.

"He goeth into Italy with as much *expedition* as might be."—*Golding: Cæsar*, fo. 270.

2. The state of being put in motion or hastened.

"Even with the speediest *expedition*
I will despatch him to the emperor's court."
Shakesp.: Two Gentlemen of Verona, i. 3.

3. A march or voyage of an army or fleet with hostile intentions against a distant place.

"Young Octavius, and Mark Antony,
Come down upon us with a mighty power,
Bending their *expedition* toward Philippi."
Shakesp.: Julius Cæsar, iv. 3.

4. A journey or voyage made by an organized body of men for some valuable or important object: as, An *expedition* to discover the north-west passage.

5. The members or body of men sent out upon an expedition, with their equipment, baggage, &c

ĕx-pĕ-dĭ′-tion-a-rȳ, *a.* [Eng. *expedition*; *-ary*.] Having the character of, relating to, or constituting an expedition.

"The *expeditionary* forces were now assembled."—*Goldsmith: Hist. of Greece.*

* **ĕx-pĕ-dĭ′-tion-ĭst,** *s.* [Eng. *expedition*; *-ist*.] One who goes upon or joins in an expedition.

ĕx-pĕ-dĭ′-tious, *a.* [Eng. *expedit(e)*; *-ious*.]

1. Quick, speedy, nimble, active, ready, swift.

"Let us all be most *expeditious*."
Massinger: Old Law, i. 1.

2. Done or performed with quickness, speed, promptness, or celerity.

3. Ready, short, easy.

"The short *expeditious* way of appealing to the Bishop of Rome."—*Sharp: Sermons*, vol. vii., ser. 4.

¶ For the difference between *expeditious* and *diligent*, see DILIGENT.

ĕx-pĕ-dĭ′-tious-lȳ, *adv.* [Eng. *expeditious*; *-ly*.] With expedition, speed, haste, or despatch.

"If the traveller wished to move *expeditiously* he rode post."—*Macaulay: Hist. Eng.*, ch. iii.

* **ĕx-pĕ-dĭ′-tious-nĕss,** *s.* [Eng. *expeditious*; *-ness*.] The quality of being expeditious; quickness, expedition.

* **ĕx-pĕd′-ĭ-tĭve,** *a.* [Fr. *expéditif*; Sp. *expeditivo*.] Acting or performing with expedition or speed.

"I mean not to purchase the praise of *expeditive* in that kind."—*Bacon: Speech on taking his Place in Chancery.*

* **ĕx-pĕd′-ĭ-tŏr-ȳ,** *a.* [Eng. *expedit(e)*; *-ory*.] Making haste; expeditious.

ĕx-pĕl′, * **ex-pell,** *v.t.* [Lat. *expello*: *ex* = out, away, and *pello* = to drive; Port. *expellir*; Sp. *expeler*; Fr. *expeller*; Ital. *espellere*.]

1. To drive, force, or thrust out.

"Suppose a mighty rock to fall there, it would *expel* the waters out of their places with such violence as to fling them among the clouds."—*Burnet: Theory of the Earth.*

2. To drive away.

"These hardships quite *expelled* the thoughts of an enemy."—*Dampier: Voyages* (an. 1681).

3. To force out from any inclosed place or from that in which anything is contained: as, To *expel* air from the lungs.

4. To eject, to throw out.

"Whatsoever cannot be digested by the stomach, is either put up by vomit, or put down to the guts, and other parts of the body are moved to *expel* by consent."—*Bacon: Natural History.*

5. To banish or drive out from one's country; to force to leave one's country or home.

"Forewasted all their land and them *expeld*."
Spenser: F. Q., I. i. 5.

* 6. To discharge, to send out or forth.

"The virgin huntress was not slow
To *expel* the shaft from her contracted bow."
Dryden: Ovid; Metamorphoses viii.

7. To cut off from connection, society, or fellowship; to deprive of the privileges of a society, association, &c.

8. To exclude, to keep off or out.

"Oh that that earth which kept the world in awe,
Should stop a hole to *expel* the winter's flaw!"
Shakesp.: Hamlet, v. 1.

* 9. To reject, to refuse.

"And would ye not poore fellowship *expell*,
My selfe would offer you t' accompanie."
Spenser: Mother Hubberds Tale, 96.

¶ For the difference between to *expel* and to *banish*, see BANISH.

* **ĕx-pĕll′-a-ble,** *a.* [Eng. *expel*; *-able*.] That may or can be expelled or driven out.

ĕx-pĕll′-ĕr, *s.* [Eng. *expel*; *-er*.] He who or that which expels or drives out or away.

"Whom he named . . . the *expeller* of manie tyrants."—*Holinshed: England*, vol. i., bk. v., ch. xvii.

* **ĕx-pĕn′çe,** *s.* [EXPENSE.]

ĕx-pĕnd′, *v.t.* & *i.* [Lat. *expendo* = to weigh out, to lay out: *ex* = out, and *pendo* = to weigh; Sp. *expender*; Ital. *spendere*.]

A. *Transitive:*

* 1. To weigh, to consider.

"The circumstances and consequences of them be well *expended*."—*Barrow: Sermons*, vol. i., ser. 8.

2. To lay out, to spend, to disburse, to pay away.

"Part of this sum I *expended* upon the garrison."—*Ludlow: Memoirs*, i. 61.

3. To consume, to use up, to employ, to lay out: as, To *expend* time or labour in pursuit of any object.

4. To give away, to part with, to yield up.

"If my death might make this island happy,
I would *expend* it with all willingness."
Shakesp.: 2 Henry VI., iii. 1.

* **B.** *Intrans.:* To be laid out, used, or consumed.

¶ For the difference between to *expend* and to *spend*, see SPEND.

* **ĕx-pĕn′-dĭ-tŏr,** *s.* [Low Lat.]

Old Law: An officer appointed by the Commissioners of Sewers to expend or pay out the money collected as taxes for the repair of sewers.

* **ĕx-pĕn′-dĭ-trĭx,** *s.* [Low. Lat.] A woman who expends money.

"Mrs. Cellier was the go-between and *expenditrix*."—*North: Examen*, p. 257.

ĕx-pĕn′-dĭ-türe, *s.* [Low Lat. *expenditus*, from Lat. *expendo*.]

1. The act of expending, disbursing, or spending; disbursement.

"He knows that our *expenditure* purchased commerce and conquest."—*Burke: Late State of the Nation.*

2. That which is expended or spent; payment, disbursement.

ĕx-pĕn'se, *ex-pence, *s.* [Lat. *expensa* (*pecunia*) = (money) spent: fem. of *expensus*, pa. par. of *expendo* = to weigh out, expend.]

1. A laying out or expending; disbursing, expenditure.

"That he mesure in his *expence*
So kepe, that of indigence
He may be sauf." *Gower*, iii. 153.

2. That which is laid out or expended, especially in money; cost, charge, outlay.

"*Expense*, and toil, and danger, to endure."
West: Pindar; Olympic Odes, ii.

3. Cost, with the idea of loss and danger: as, He succeeded, but at the *expense* of his character.

¶ For the difference between *expense* and *cost*, see COST.

***ĕx-pĕn'se-fŭl, *ex-pence-ful,** *a.* [Eng. *expense; -ful(l).*] Attended with expense; costly, expensive.

"No part of structure is either more *expenseful* than windows, or more ruinous."—*Wotton: Architecture.*

***ĕx-pĕn'se-fŭl-lĭ,** *adv.* [Eng. *expenseful; -ly.*] In an expensive manner; with great expense.

"A learned knight, painfully and *expensefully* studious of the common good of his country."—*Weever: Funeral Monuments*, p. 316

***ĕx-pĕn'se-lĕss,** *a.* [Eng. *expense; -less.*] Without cost or expense.

"A physician may save any army by this frugal and *expenseless* means only."—*Milton: On Education.*

ĕx-pĕn'-sĭve, *a.* [Eng. *expens(e); -ive.*]

1. Given to expense or extravagance; extravagant, lavish.

"Frugal and industrious men are friendly to the established government, as the idle and *expensive* are dangerous."—*Temple.*

2. Costly; requiring a large expenditure.

"The law of England is very *expensive* and dilatory."—*Burnet: Hist. Own Time*, vol. iv. (Conclusion).

*3. Liberal, free, generous.

"This requires an active, *expensive*, indefatigable goodness, such as our apostle calls a work and labour of love."—*Sprat.*

ĕx-pĕn'-sĭve-lĭ, *adv.* [Eng. *expensive; -ly.*] With great expense; in an expensive manner.

"I never knew him live so great and *expensively* as he hath done since his return from exile."—*Swift.*

ĕx-pĕn'-sĭve-nĕss, *s.* [Eng. *expensive; -ness.*]

1. Addiction to extravagance.

2. Costliness; the quality of requiring large expenditure.

"The length and *expensiveness* of the proceedings in our Courts."—*Horsley: Speech*, June 10, 1803.

***ĕx-pĕr'-ą-ble,** *a.* [Lat. *ex* = out, fully, and *sperabilis* = that may be hoped for; *spero* = to hope.] That may be hoped for or expected.

"If ever it was in being it would have ever been divine and not *experable*.—*Christian Religion's Appeal to the Bar of Reason*, p. 26.

***ĕx-pĕrĝ-ĕ-făc'-tion,** *s.* [Lat. *expergefactio*, from *expergefacio* = to wake one up.] An awaking, an arousing.

"Having returned to my perfect *expergefaction*."—*Howell: Parly of Beasts*, p. 48.

ĕx-pĕr'-ĭ-ĕnçe, *s.* [Fr. *expérience*, from Lat. *experientia* = a proof or trial, from *experiens*, pr. par. of *experior* = to try, to make trial of: *ex* = out, fully, and **perior* = to go through (seen in the pa. par. *peritus*); *per* = through; Sp. & Port. *experiencia;* Ital. *esperienzia, esperienza.*]

*1. Proof, trial, experiment.

"She caused him to make *experience*
Upon wild beasts, which she in woods did find."
Spenser: F. Q., V. i. 7.

2. Frequent or repeated trial, test, proof, or practice; observation of facts or events happening under similar circumstances.

"*Experience* . . . is right ynough for me,
To speke of wo that is in marriage."
Chaucer: C. T., 5,583.

3. The knowledge gained by observation or trial; practical knowledge of, skill in, or acquaintance with, any matter by personal trial, proof, or observation.

"They are valiant, bold, and of great *experience*."—*Holinshed: Conquest of Ireland*, bk ii., ch. xi.

4. An individual instance of trial or observation.

¶ Crabb thus discriminates between *experience, experiment, trial,* and *proof:* "By all the actions implied in these terms, we endeavour to arrive at a certainty respecting some unknown particular: the *experience* is that which has been tried; the *experiment* is the thing to be tried: the *experience* is certain, as it is a deduction from the past for the service of the present; the *experiment* is uncertain, and serves a future purpose: *experience* is an unerring guide, which no man can desert without falling into error; *experiments* may fail, or be superseded by others more perfect. *Experience* serves to lead us to moral truth; the *experiment* aids us in ascertaining speculative truth: we profit by *experience* to rectify practice; we make *experiments* in theoretical inquiries. *Experiment* is employed only in matters of an intellectual nature; the *trial* is employed in matters of a personal nature; the *proof* is employed in moral subjects: we make an *experiment* in order to know whether a thing be true or false; we make a *trial* in order to know whether it be capable or incapable, convenient or inconvenient, useful or the contrary; we put a thing to the *proof* in order to determine whether it be good or bad, real or unreal." (*Crabb: Eng. Synon.*)

ĕx-pĕr'-ĭ-ĕnçe, *v.t. & i.* [EXPERIENCE, *s.*]

1. To make trial or proof of; to try, to practise; to gain a practical knowledge of or acquaintance with anything by personal trial or observation.

"Men ought to form their judgments of things unexperienced from what they have *experienced*."—*Guardian*, No. 27.

2. To train, to practise; to give experience to.

"The youthful sailors thus with early care
Their arms *experience*, and for sea prepare."
Barte: Statius, Sixth Thebaid.

ĕx-pĕr'-ĭ-ĕnçed, *pa. par. & a.* [EXPERIENCE, *v.*]

A. *As pa. par.* (See the verb).

B. *As adjective:*

1. Tried, proved by experience.

"Nor was he loath to enter ragged huts,
Wherein his charity was blessed; his voice
Heard as the voice of an *experienced* friend."
Wordsworth: Excursion, bk. ii.

2. Made trial of; known from personal trial or observation.

"Long *experienced* wo well witnesse beares,
That teares cannot quench sighes, nor sighes drie teares." *Stirling: Aurora*, § 2.

3. Taught by experience; having acquired experience by trial, use, or observation; made skilful by experience.

"He through the armed files
Darts his *experienced* eye." *Milton: P. L.*, i. 568.

***ĕx-pĕr'-ĭ-ĕn-çĕr,** *s.* [Eng. *experienc(e); -er.*] One who experiences; one who makes trial or proof.

"A curious *experiencer* did affirm, that the likeness of any object, if strongly enlightened, will appear to another, in the eye of him that looks strongly and steadily upon it till he be dazzled by it, even after he shall have turned his eyes from it."—*Digby: Of Bodies*, ch. viii.

***ĕx-pĕr'-ĭ-ĕnt,** *a.* [Lat. *experiens* (genit. *experientis*), pr. par. of *experior.*] Experienced, skilful.

"Why is the prince, now ripe, and full *experient*,
Not made a doer in the state?"
Beaum. & Flet.: Cupid's Revenge, iii. 4.

† ĕx-pĕr-ĭ-ĕn'-tial (tial as **shąl),** *a.* [Eng. *experient; -ial.*] Pertaining to or having experience; derived from experience.

"*Experiential* truths are derived from our observation of things about us."—*Whewell.*

ĕx-pĕr-ĭ-ĕn'-tial-ĭsm (tial as **shąl),** *s.* [Eng. *experiential; -ism.*]

Ment. Phil.: The doctrine that all our ideas are derived from the experience of ourselves or of others, and that there are no intuitions. It has been called also Sensationalism.

ĕx-pĕr-ĭ-ĕn'-tial-ĭst (tial as **shąl),** *a. & s.* [Eng. *experiential; -ist.*]

A. *As adj.:* Pertaining or relating to experientialism.

B. *As subst.:* One holding this doctrine.

ĕx-pĕr'-ĭ-mĕnt, *s.* [Lat. *experimentum*, from *experior* = to try; O. Fr. *expériment;* Sp. *experimento;* Ital. *esperimento.*]

1. A trial, proof, or test of anything; an act, operation, or process designed to discover some unknown truth, principle, or effect, or to test some received or reputed truth or principle.

"When we are searching out the nature or properties of any being by various methods of trial, this sort of observation is called *experiment*."—*Watts.*

*2. An individual act or instance of trial or experience.

"To have had many *experiments* is what we cal experience."—*Hobbes: Human Nature*, ch. iv., § 2.

3. Experience.

"Adam! by sad *experiment* I know
How little weight with thee my words can find."
Milton: P. L., x. 267.

¶ For the difference between *experiment* and *experience*, see EXPERIENCE.

ĕx-pĕr'-ĭ-mĕnt, *v.i. & t.* [EXPERIMENT, *s.*]

A. *Intrans.:* To make trial, proof, or experiment; to endeavour to ascertain the truth as to any matter by trial or experiment; to experimentalize.

"Francisco Redi *experimented* that no putrefied flesh will of itself, if all insects be carefully kept from it, produce any."—*Ray: On the Creation.*

***B.** *Transitive:*

1. To make trial or proof of; to try; to prove by experiment.

"As was mirthfully *experimented* upon one of Alexander's pages."—*Sir T. Herbert: Travels.*

2. To discover, perceive, or know by experience or trial.

"This I accidentally *experimented* by exposing a couple of goats to the asperity thereof."—*Dampier: Voyages*, vol. ii., pt. iii., p. 50.

***ĕx-pĕr'-ĭ-mĕnt-lĭ,** *adv.* [Eng. *experiment; -ly.*] By experiment, trial, or experience.

"Oure auncient Englysh wryters . . . more *experimently* knew it."—*Bale: English Votaries*, pt. i.

ĕx-pĕr-ĭ-mĕnt'-ąl, *a.* [Eng. *experiment; -al.*]

1. Pertaining to, derived from, or founded upon experiment, trial, or experience.

"The *experimental* testimony of Gillius is most considerable of any, who beheld the course thereof."—*Browne: Vulgar Errours.*

2. Practising experiments.

"A physician and *experimental* chemist."—*Cassell's Technical Educator*, pt. xi., p. 303.

*3. Taught by experience; experienced.

ĕx-pĕr-ĭ-mĕnt'-ąl-ĭst, *s.* [Eng. *experimental; -ist.*] One who makes experiments.

"It was usual, we are told, with the *experimentalists* in physics in the last age, to labour their experiments with the most diligent exactness."—*Burgess: On the Divinity of Christ* (1790), p. 24.

ĕx-pĕr-ĭ-mĕnt'-ąl-īze, ĕx-pĕr-ĭ-mĕnt'-ąl-īse, *v.i.* [Eng. *experimental; -ize, -ise.*] To make experiment or trial.

"His impression was that Mr. Martin was hired . . . to go into fits and be *experimentalised* upon."—*Dickens: Pickwick Papers*, ch. xlviii.

ĕx-pĕr-ĭ-mĕnt'-ąl-lĭ, *adv.* [Eng. *experimental; -ly.*] By experiment, by trial, by experience; as the result of experiment or experience; from experience.

"As being a king, and therefore *experimentally* acquainted with the ways of flatterers."—*South: Sermons*, vol. vii., ser. 7.

***ĕx-pĕr-ĭ-mĕn-tăr'-ĭ-ąn,** *a. & s.* [Eng. *experiment; -arian.*]

A. *As adj.:* Given to experiments; experimentalizing.

"Another thing that disposes an *experimentarian* philosopher to embrace religion."—*Boyle: Works*, v. 22.

B. *As subst.:* One given to experiments; an experimentalist.

"Another thing that qualifies an *experimentarian* for the reception of a revealed religion."—*Boyle: Works*, v. 537.

***ĕx-pĕr-ĭ-mĕn-tā'-tion,** *s.* [Eng. *experiment; -ation.*] The act or practice of making experiments; experiment.

"Freedom for *experimentation* is essential."—*A. H. Clough: Remains*, i. 297.

***ĕx-pĕr-ĭ-mĕnt'-ą-tĭve,** *a.* [Eng. *experiment; -ative.*] Experimental.

***ĕx-pĕr-ĭ-mĕn'-tā-tŏr,** *s.* [Eng. *experiment; -ator.*] An experimenter; an experimentalist.

"The design of the *experimentators* requiring such chasms."—*Boyle: Works*, iv. 507.

***ĕx-pĕr'-ĭ-mĕnt-ĕd,** *pa. par.* or *a.* [EXPERIMENT, *v.*]

A. *As pa. par.:* (See the verb).

B. *As adjective:*

1. Tried, proved, or tested by experiment.

"A clear, and sensible, and *experimented* observation of them."—*Hale: Origin of Mankind*, p. 8.

2. Proved, tried, experienced.

"The veterans and well *experimented* soldiers."—*Holinshed: Conquest of Ireland*, bk. ii., ch. xxxviii.

ĕx-pĕr-ĭ-mĕnt'-ēr, *s.* [Eng. *experiment; -er.*] One who makes experiments; an experimentalist.

"They were to be the first *experimenters* themselves."—*Sharp: Sermons*, vol. i., ser. 6.

* **ĕx-pĕr'-ĭ-mĕnt-ĭst,** *s.* [Eng. *experiment; -ist.*] One who makes experiments; an experimentalist.

ĕx-pĕr-ĭ-mĕnt'-ŭm crū'-çĭs, *phr.* [Lat. = an experiment of the cross.]

Science: A crucial experiment; a decisive experiment, either because nature is so put to the torture, as if on a cross, that she is compelled to reveal the secret knowledge she has tried to hide, or because the experiment is like a finger-post of crucial form set up at the junction of roads, to direct the perplexed traveller which way to go.

* **ĕx-pĕr-rĕc'-tion,** *s.* [Lat. *experrectus*, pa. par. of *expergiscor* = to wake up.] A waking up or rousing.

"They . . . celebrate in one season the feast of lying in bed and sleeping; in the other of *experrection* or waking."—*P. Holland: Plutarch*, p. 1,069.

ĕx-pērt', *a.* & *s.* [Fr., from Lat. *expertus*, pa. par. of *experior* = to try; Sp. & Port. *experto;* Ital. *esperto.*] [EXPERIENCE.]

A. *As adjective:*

1. Having experienced or learnt by experience; acquainted with by experience.

"Though he were not deep *expert* in lore."
Chaucer: C. T., 4,424.

2. Experienced; skilful, ready, dexterous, or adroit from use and experience; having acquired dexterity or skill by practice.

"What pilot so *expert* but needs must wreck
Imbarked with such a steers-mate at the helm?"
Milton: Samson Agonistes, 1,044.

¶ It is now followed by *in* or *at*, but *of* was also formerly used.

"Thy offspring bloom,
Expert of arms, and prudent in debate,
The gifts of Heaven to guard thy hoary state."
Pope: Homer's Odyssey, iv. 290-92.

B. *As subst.:* One who is expert, skilled, or dexterous in any particular art or profession; specif., a professional or scientific witness in a trial who gives evidence on some point connected with his profession, to the study of which he has more particularly devoted himself. (Pronounced *ĕx'-pĕrt.*)

"Other procurators, specialists, and *experts*."—*Hall: Modern English*, p. 38.

* **ĕx-pĕrt',** *v.t.* [Lat. *expertus*, pa. par. of *experior.*] To try, to make trial of, to experience.

"We deem of death as doom of ill desert;
But knew we, fools, what it us brings until,
Die would we daily, once it to *expert!*"
Spenser: Shepherds Calender (Nov.).

ĕx-pĕrt'-lȳ, *adv.* [Eng. *expert; -ly.*] In an expert, skilful, or dexterous manner; with expertness.

ĕx-pĕrt'-nĕss, *s.* [Eng. *expert; -ness.*] Skill or dexterity acquired by practice; readiness; facility.

"Portland, with good natural abilities and great *expertness* in business, was no scholar."—*Macaulay: Hist. Eng.*, ch. xxiii.

* **ĕx-pĕt'-ĭ-ble,** *a.* [Lat. *expetibilis*, from *expeto* = to seek after: *ex* = out, fully, and *peto* to seek.] That may or should be sought or desired; worthy of being sought for; desirable.

"More *expetible* than an appointment in some circumstances more perfect."—*Fuller: Moderation of the Church of England*, p. 419.

* **ĕx'-pĭ-ą-ble,** *a.* [Lat. *expiabilis*, from *expio* = to expiate (q.v.).] That may or can be expiated or atoned for.

"Thought this wrong not *expiable* but by blood."
Bp. Hall: Epistles (Dec. 3).

ĕx'-pĭ-āte, *v.t.* [Lat. *expiatus*, pa. par. of *expio* = to atone for fully: *ex* = out, fully, and *pio* = to propitiate; *pius* = dutiful, kind; Fr. *expier;* Sp. *expiar;* Ital. *espiare.*]

1. To atone or make satisfaction for; to annul or extinguish the guilt of by the sufferance of some penalty.

"The crime of going one step further had been sufficiently *expiated* by thirty years of banishment."—*Macaulay: Hist. Eng.*, ch. xv.

2. To make reparation or satisfaction for.

"The treasurer obliged himself to *expiate* the injury, to procure some declaration to that purpose, under his majesty's sign manual."—*Clarendon.*

* 3. To avert the threat of prodigies.

"Frequent showers of stones could be *expiated* only by bringing to Rome Cybele."—*T. H. Dyer.*

ĕx-pĭ-ā'-tion, * **ex-pi-a-cion,** *s.* [Fr. *expiation*, from Lat. *expiatio*, from *expiatus*, pa. par. of *expio;* Sp. *expiacion;* Ital. *espiazione.*]

1. The act or process of expiating or atoning for any crime; the act of making satisfaction or reparation for any fault; atonement, satisfaction, reparation.

"The solemn day of *expiation* which came once a year."—*Sharp: Sermons*, vol. iii., ser. 11.

2. The means by which we atone for a crime or fault; atonement; an expiatory offering or sacrifice.

"Need any *expiation* or propitiatorie sacrifice."—*P. Holland: Plinie*, bk. xxv., ch. viii.

3. An act or practice by which the threats of ominous prodigies are averted.

"Upon the birth of such monsters the Grecians and Romans did use divers sorts of *expiations*, and to go about their principal cities with many solemn ceremonies and sacrifices."—*Hayward.*

* **ĕx'-pĭ-ā-tĭst,** *s.* [Eng. *expiat(e); -ist.*] One who expiates or makes atonement; an expiator.

ĕx'-pĭ-ā-tŏr, *s.* [Lat., from *expiatus*, pa. par. of *expio.*] One who expiates.

* **ĕx-pĭ-ą-tŏr'-ĭ-ŏŭs,** *a.* [Lat. *expiatorius.*] Expiatory, expiating, atoning.

"Which in the schools is understood only to be *expiatorious*."—*Bp. Taylor: Office Ministeriall*, § 7.

ĕx'-pĭ-ā-tŏr-ȳ, *a.* [Lat. *expiatorius*, from *expiatus*, pa. par. of *expio.*] Having the power or quality of expiating or making atonement.

"His voluntary death for others prevailed with God, and had the force of an *expiatory* sacrifice."—*Hooker.*

* **ĕx'-pĭl-āte,** *v.t.* [Lat. *expilatus*, pa. par. of *expilo; ex* = out, fully, and *pilo* = to plunder, to peel.] To plunder, to pillage.

"Pilate would *expilate* the treasures of it for aquæductæ."—*Bp. Hall: Serm. at Burie of Exeter's, in St. John's.*

* **ĕx-pĭl-ā'-tion,** *s.* [Lat. *expilatio*, from *expilo;* Fr. *expilation.*] The act of plundering or pillaging; robbery, plunder.

"Having formerly consented to the *expilation* of that bishoprick."—*Fuller: Worthies, Sussex.*

* **ĕx'-pĭl-ā-tŏr,** *s.* [Lat., from *expilatus*, pa. par. of *expilo.*] One who plunders, robs, or pillages.

"For which the most barbarous *expilators* found the most civil rhetorick."—*Browne: Urn Burial*, ch. iii.

ĕx-pĭr'-ą-ble, *a.* [Eng. *expir(e); -able.*] That may or can expire or come to an end.

* **ĕx-pĭr'-ąnt,** *s.* [Lat. *expirans, exspirans*, pr. par. of *expiro, exspiro.*] One who is expiring; one who expires.

ĕx-pĭr-ā'-tion, *s.* [Lat. *expiratio, exspiratio*, from *expiratus, exspiratus*, pa. par. of *expiro, exspiro;* Fr. *expiration;* Sp. *expiracion;* Ital. *espirazione.*]

* 1. The act of breathing out; that act of respiration which expels the air from the lungs.

"Whereby it [air] is sent forth by way of *expiration*."—*P. Holland: Plutarch*, p. 687.

* 2. The last emission of breath; death.

"We have heard him breathe the groan of *expiration*."—*Rambler.*

* 3. Evaporation, exhalation; emission of volatile matter from any substance or body.

* 4. That which is evaporated or exhaled; an exhalation, a vapour, a fume.

"Close air is warmer than open air, as the cause of cold is an *expiration* from the earth, which in open places is stronger."—*Bacon: Natural History.*

* 5. A passing away as a vapour; evaporation.

"Words of this sort resemble the wind in fury and impetuousness, in transientness and sudden *expiration*."—*More: Decay of Piety.*

* 6. That which is produced by breathing out.

"The aspirate 'he,' which is none other than a gentle *expiration*."—*Sharp: Dissertations*, p. 41.

7. Cessation of being.

"To satisfy ourselves of its *expiration*, we darkened the room, and in vain endeavoured to discover any spark of fire."—*Boyle.*

8. Cessation, close, termination or end of a limited term or time, or of anything intended for a certain term or period.

"The consuls at the *expiration* of their office took an oath."—*Melmoth: Cicero*, bk. i., lett. 3.

ĕx-pĭr'-ą-tŏr-ȳ, *a.* [Lat. *expirat(us)*, pa. par. of *expiro*, and Eng. adj. suff. *-ory.*] Pertaining to expiration, or the emission of breath from the lungs.

ĕx-pĭ're, * **ex-pyre,** *v.t.* & *i.* [Fr. *expirer*, from Lat. *expiro, exspiro* = to breathe out: *ex* = out, and *spiro* = to breathe; Sp. & Port. *espirar;* Ital. *espirare, spirare.*]

A. *Transitive:*

1. To breathe out; to emit or expel from the lungs.

"Draw some breath, not *expire* it all."
Chapman: Homer's Iliad, xi.

2. To exhale; to emit as a vapour or exhalation; to send out insensibly, or in minute particles.

"The fluid which is thus secreted, and *expired* forth along with the air, goes off in insensible parcels."—*Woodward.*

* 3. To bring to an end; to finish, to conclude, to exhaust.

"When as time flying with wings swift,
Expired had the term that these two javels
Should render up a reckoning of their travels."
Spenser: Mother Hubberds Tale, 339.

* 4. To yield; to give out.

"Force the veins of clashing flints to *expire*
The lurking seeds of their celestial fire."
Dryden: Virgil; Georgic i. 203, 295.

* 5. To complete.

"Till tyme the triall of her truth *expyred*."
Spenser: F. Q., IV. i. 34.

B. *Intransitive:*

1. To make an expiration or emission of the breath.

2. To emit the last breath; to breathe the last; to die.

"Doe not rather wish them soone *expire*,
Knowing the misery of their estate."
Spenser: F. Q., IV. iii. 1.

3. To perish; to come to an end.

"Whose constancies *expire* before their fashions."
Shakesp.: All's Well, i. 2.

4. To come to an end or termination; to finish, to conclude, to end, to terminate, to relapse.

"A month before
This bond *expires*, I do expect return
Of thrice three times the value of this bond."
Shakesp.: Merchant of Venice, i. 3.

* 5. To fulfil a term.

"Trebling the dew time
In which the wombes of wemen do *expyre*."
Spenser: F. Q., I. vii. 2.

* 6. To fly or be thrown out with violence.

"The distance judged for shot of every size,
The linstocks touch, the ponderous ball *expires*."
Dryden: Annus Mirabilis, clxxxviii.

¶ For the difference between to *expire* and to *die*, see DIE.

* **ĕx-pĭr-ēē',** *s.* [Fr. *expiré*, pa. par. of *expirer.*] A convict whose term of punishment has expired.

ĕx-pĭr'-ĭng, *pr. par., a., & s.* [EXPIRE.]

A. *As pr. par.:* (See the verb).

B. *As adjective:*

1. Breathing; emitting breath.

2. Adapted or designed for expiration of breath.

"If the inspiring and *expiring* organ of any animal be stopt, it suddenly dies."—*Walton: Angler.*

3. Breathing the last; dying; ending, terminating, coming to a conclusion or end.

4. Pertaining to or uttered at the time of dying: as, *expiring* groans, &c.

C. *As subst.:* The act of emitting breath; expiration, termination, end, conclusion.

"The *expiring* of cold out of the inward parts of the earth."—*Bacon: Nat. Hist.*, § 69.

ĕx-pĭr'-ȳ, *s.* [Eng. *expir(e); -y.*] Expiration, end, termination, conclusion: as, the *expiry* of a lease, &c.

¶ *Expiry of the legal:*

Scots Law: The expiration of the period within which the subject of an adjudication may be redeemed on payment of the debt adjudged for.

* **ĕx-pĭs'-cāte,** *v.t.* & *i.* [Lat. *expiscatus*, pa. par. of *expiscor* = to fish out: *ex* = out, and *piscis* = a fish.]

A. *Trans.:* To fish out; to discover by artful means or contrivances.

B. *Intrans.:* To fish out, to search, to try.

"*Expiscating* if the renowned extreme
They force on us will serve their turns."
Chapman: Homer's Iliad, x. 181.

* **ĕx-pĭs-cā'-tion,** *s.* [Lat. *expiscatus*, pa. par. of *expiscor.*] The act of fishing out or discovering by artful means or by strict examination and inquiry.

"In *expiscation* of whose mysteries,
Our nets must still be clogged with heavy lead
To make them sink and catch."
Chapman: On Ben Jonson's Sejanus.

* **ĕx-pis-cā'-tŏr-y̆,** *a.* [Eng. *expiscate; -ory.*] Fishing out, trying.

"By innumerable confrontations and *expiscatory* questions."—*Carlyle: Diamond Necklace*, ch. xvi.

ĕx-plāin', *v.t.* & *i.* [O. Fr. *explaner*, from Lat. *explano* = to make flat or plain, to explain: *ex* = out, fully, and *plano* = to make flat or plain; *planus* = flat; Sp. & Port. *explanar;* Ital. *spianare.*]

A. *Transitive:*

* **1.** *Lit.:* To make flat or plain; to flatten or spread out.

"The horse-chestnut is turgid with buds, and ready to *explain* its leaf."—*Evelyn: Letter to Sec. Royal Soc.*

2. *Fig.:* To make plain, clear, or intelligible; to free from obscurity or difficulty; to illustrate by notes or commentaries; to expound.

"The Papists would *explain* some of them one way, and the Reformers another."—*Locke: Vindication of Christianity.*

B. *Intrans.:* To give explanations; to make things clear, plain, or intelligible.

¶ (1) Crabb thus discriminates between to *explain*, to *expound*, and to *interpret:* "To *explain* is generic, the rest are specific: to *expound* and *interpret* are each modes of *explaining*. Single words or sentences are *explained;* a whole work, or considerable parts of it, are *expounded;* the sense of any writing or symbolical sign is *interpreted*. It is the business of the philologist to *explain* the meaning of words by a suitable definition; it is the business of the divine to *expound* Scripture; it is the business of the antiquarian to *interpret* the meaning of old inscriptions on stones, or of hieroglyphics on buildings. An *explanation* serves to assist the understanding, to supply a deficiency, and remove obscurity; an *exposition* is an ample *explanation*, in which minute particulars are detailed, and the connexion of events in the narrative is kept up; it serves to assist the memory and awaken the attention: both the *explanation* and *exposition* are employed in clearing up the sense of things as they are, but the *interpretation* is more arbitrary; it often consists of affixing or giving a sense to things which they have not previously had. hence it is that the same passages in authors admit of different *interpretations*, according to the character or views of the commentator."

(2) He thus discriminates between to *explain*, to *illustrate*, and to *elucidate:* "To *explain* is simply to render intelligible; to *illustrate* and *elucidate* are to give additional clearness: every thing requires to be *explained* to one who is ignorant of it; but the best informed will require to have abstruse subjects *illustrated*, and obscure subjects *elucidated*. We always *explain* when we *illustrate* or *elucidate*, and we always *elucidate* when we *illustrate*, but not *vice versa*. We *explain* by reducing compounds to simples, and generals to particulars; we *illustrate* by means of examples, similes, and allegorical figures; we *elucidate* by commentaries, or the statement of facts. Words are the common subject of *explanation:* moral truths require *illustration;* poetical allusions and dark passages in writers require *elucidation*." (*Crabb: Eng. Synon.*)

ĕx-plāin'-a-ble, *a.* [Eng. *explain; -able.*] That may or can be explained; capable of explanation.

"It is symbolically *explainable*, and implieth purification and cleanness."—*Browne: Vulgar Errours*, bk. v., ch. xxi.

ĕx-plāin'-ẽr, *s.* [Eng. *explain; -er.*] One who explains; an interpreter, an expounder, a commentator.

"Unless he can show his authority to be the sole *explainer* of fundamentals"—*Locke: Vindication of Christianity.*

ĕx'-plā-nāte, *a.* [Lat. *explanatus*, pa. par. of *explano.*]

Entom.: Having the sides of the prothorax so depressed and dilated as to form a broad margin. (*Maunder.*)

ĕx-pla-nā'-tion, *s.* [Lat. *explanatio*, from *explanatus*, pa. par. of *explano;* Sp. *explanacion;* Ital. *spianazione.*]

1. The act of explaining, interpreting, or making clear; exposition, illustration, interpretation.

2. The exposition or interpretation given; the sense or definition given by an explainer or interpreter.

"Before this *explanation* be condemned, and the bill found upon it, some lawyers should fully inform the jury."—*Swift.*

3. A declaration or statement of the reason, grounds, or meanings of one's actions, words, motives, &c., with a view to remove misunderstanding or to reconcile differences; hence, a reconciliation, an agreement, a good understanding.

"The King was far too angry and dull to listen to *explanations*."—*Macaulay: Hist. Eng.*, ch. viii.

4. That which explains or accounts for anything.

¶ For the difference between *explanation* and *definition*, see DEFINITION.

ĕx-plăn'-a-tŏr-ĭ-nĕss, *s.* [Eng. *explanatory; -ness.*] The quality of being explanatory.

* **ĕx-plăn'-a-tĭve,** *a.* [Lat. *explanat(us)*, pa. par. of *explano*, and Eng. adj. suff. *-ive.*] Explanatory.

"What follows is *explanative* of what went before."—*Warburton: Julian's Attempt to Rebuild the Temple*, bk. ii., ch. v.

ĕx-plăn'-a-tŏr-y̆, *a.* [Lat. *explanatorius*, from *explanatus*, pa. par. of *explano.*] Containing an explanation; serving to explain.

"Had the printer given me notice, I would have printed the names, and writ *explanatory* notes."—*Swift.*

¶ Crabb thus discriminates between *explanatory*, *explicit*, and *express:* "The *explanatory* is that which is superadded to clear up difficulties or obscurities. A letter is *explanatory* which contains an *explanation* of something preceding, in lieu of anything new. The *explicit* is that which of itself obviates every difficulty: an *explicit* letter, therefore, will leave nothing that requires *explanation:* the *explicit* admits of a free use of words: the *express* requires them to be unambiguous. A person ought to be *explicit* when he enters into an engagement: he ought to be *express* when he gives commands." (*Crabb: Eng. Synon.*)

* **ĕx-plā'te,** * **ĕx-plē'at** (1), *v.t.* [Pref. *ex*, and Eng. *plat* (q.v.).] To unfold, to explain.

"Like Solon's self *explat'st* the knottie laws."
B. Jonson: Epigram on Sir E. Coke.

* **ĕx-plē'te,** * **ĕx-plēat** (2), *v.t.* [Lat. *expletus*, pa. par. of *expleo* = to fill up, to accomplish: *ex* = out, fully, and *pleo* = to fill.] To fulfil, to accomplish.

"Nothing under an Infinite can *expleat* and satiate the immortal minde of man."—*Fuller: Pisgah Sight*, IV. vii. 2.

* **ĕx-plē'-tion,** *s.* [Lat. *expletio*, from *expletus*, pa. par. of *expleo.*] Fulfilment, accomplishment.

"They conduce nothing at all to the perfection of men's natures, nor the *expletion* of their desires."—*Killingbeck: Sermons*, p. 374.

ĕx'-plĕ-tĭve, *a.* & *s.* [Lat. *expletivus* = a filling up, from *expletus*, pa. par. of *expleo;* Fr. *explétif;* Sp. & Port. *expletivo;* Ital. *espletivo.*]

A. *As adj.:* Filling up; added or introduced to fill a vacancy; superfluous.

"He useth them as *expletive* phrases to plump his speech."—*Burnet: Hist. Reformation*, vol. i., bk. iii. (an. 1538).

B. *As substantive:*

1. A word introduced to fill a vacancy, though not necessary to the sense.

"While *expletives* their feeble aid do join,
And ten low words oft creep in one dull line."
Pope: Essay on Criticism, 346, 347.

2. A curse, an oath.

* 3. A kickshaw.

"With other ornamental *expletives* of the same kind."—*Graves: Spiritual Quixote*, bk. ix., ch. xv.

expletive-stone.

Masonry: A stone used for filling an empty space.

* **ĕx'-plĕ-tĭve-ly̆,** *adv.* [Eng. *expletive; -ly.*] In manner of an expletive.

* **ĕx'-plĕ-tŏr-y̆,** *a.* [Lat. *explet(us)*, pa. par. of *expleo*, and Eng. adj. suff. *-ory.*] Serving or intended to fill up; expletive.

"Dr. Garden is so fond of this *expletory* embellishment, as even to introduce it twice in the same verse."—*British Critic*, Feb. 1797.

ĕx'-plĭc-a-ble, *a.* [Lat. *explicabilis*, from *explico* = to explain; Fr. & Sp. *explicable.*] That may or can be explained, made, or accounted for; capable of being explained; explainable.

"Evidently credible and in some kind *explicable*."—*Hale: Origin of Mankind*, p. 34.

* **ĕx'-plĭc-a-ble-nĕss,** *s.* [Eng. *explicable; -ness.*] The quality or state of being explicable or explainable.

* **ĕx'-plĭ-cāte,** *v.t* [EXPLICATE, *a.* Fr. *expliquer;* Sp. *explicar.*]

* **1.** To unfold, to open, to expand.

"They *explicate* the leaves, and ripen food
For the silk labourers of the mulberry wood."
Blackmore: Creation.

2. To unfold the meaning of; to explain, to make clear; to free from obscurity or difficulties.

"Although the truths may be elicited and *explicated* by the contemplation of animals, yet they are more clearly evidenced in the contemplation of man."—*Hale: Origin of Mankind.*

* **ĕx'-plĭ-cāte,** *a.* [Lat. *explicatus*, pa. par. of *explico* = to unfold: *ex* = out, away, and *plico* = to fold; *plica* = a fold.] Explicated, explained; made clear or plain.

"Thus was the mystery made *explicate*."—*Bp. Taylor: Great Exemplar*, pt. i. § 5.

* **ĕx-plĭ-cā'-tion,** *s.* [Lat. *explicatio*, from *explicatus*, pa. par. of *explico;* Fr. *explication;* Sp. *explicacion;* Ital. *esplicazione.*]

I. *Lit.:* The act of opening, unfolding, or expanding.

II. *Figuratively:*

1. The act of unfolding the meaning of; explaining or interpreting; explanation.

"In the *explication* of this question."—*Bp. Taylor: Real Presence*, § i.

2. The explanation or sense given by an explainer or interpreter.

"The wrong *explications* of this poem have arisen from an inattention to the method of it."—*Hurd: Works*, vol. i. (Introd.).

ĕx'-plĭ-cā-tĭve, *a.* [Fr. *explicatif;* Sp. *explicativo;* Ital. *esplicativo*, from Lat. *explicatus*, pa. par. of *explico.*] Explanatory: serving to explain or make clear.

"If the term which is added to the subject of a complex proposition be either essential or any way necessary to it, then it is called *explicative;* for it only explains the subject; as, every mortal man is a son of Adam."—*Watts: Logick.*

* **ĕx'-plĭ-cā-tŏr,** *s.* [Lat., from *explicatus*, pa. par. of *explico.*] One who explains or makes clear; an explainer, a commentator.

"Upon the supposition of Epicurus and his *explicator* Lucretius."—*Hale: Origin of Mankind*, p. 10.

ĕx'-plĭ-cā-tŏr-y̆, *a.* [Lat. *explicat(us)*, pa. par. of *explico;* Eng. adj. suff. *-ory.*] Serving to explain or interpret; explicative, explanatory.

"Those evangelical commands, *explicatory* of the law."—*Barrow: Sermons*, vol. i., ser. 25.

ĕx-plĭç'-ĭt, * **ex-plic-ite,** *a.* [Lat. *explicitus*, old pa. par. of *explico* = to unfold, to explain; Fr. *explicite;* Sp. *explicito.*]

1. Plain, clear; not obscure or ambiguous; plainly or clearly stated; express.

"No words can be more *explicit*."—*Knox: Christian Philosophy*, § 53.

2. Plain, open, unreserved, outspoken. (Used of persons.)

¶ For the difference between *explicit* and *explanatory*, see EXPLANATORY.

explicit-function, *s.*

Math.: A function whose value is expressed directly in terms of the variable; thus, in the equation

$$y = ax^2 + bx^{\frac{1}{2}} + c,$$

y is an *explicit function*. The term stands opposed to *implicit function*, in which the relation between the function and variable is not directly stated; as, for example, in the equation

$$y^2 - 2px = 0,$$

in which y is an *implicit function* of x.

* **ĕx-plĭç'-ĭt,** *a.* & *s.* [A contraction of Lat. *explicitus* = unrolled, finished.] A term formerly written at the end of books, and equivalent to "the end," or "finis."

ĕx-plĭç'-ĭt-ly̆, *adv.* [Eng. *explicit; -ly.*] Plainly, openly, clearly, expressly; without disguise or reservation; directly.

"This querulous humour carries an implicit repugnance to God's disposals; but where it is indulged, it usually is its own expositor, and *explicitly* avows it."—*Government of the Tongue.*

ĕx-plĭç'-ĭt-nĕss, *s.* [Eng. *explicit; -ness.*] The quality of being explicit; plainness, directness, or clearness of language.

"The knowledge of this article was by no means received with that *explicitness* in the ancient Jewish Church that it is now in the Christian."—*South: Sermons*, vol. iv., ser. 7.

ĕx-plō'de, *v.t.* & *i.* [O.Fr. *exploder*, from Lat.

explodo = to drive out by a clapping of hands: *ex* = out, and *plaudo* = to applaud.]

A. *Transitive:*

* 1. To drive off the stage with hooting and clapping; hence, to reject with noise; to express disapprobation of noisily.

"Him old and young
Exploded, and had seized with violent hands,
Had not a cloud descending snatched him thence
Unseen amid the throng." *Milton: P. L.*, xi. 669.

2. To reject, to drive into disrepute or contempt; to cry down, to condemn: as, an *exploded* theory or doctrine.

"There is pretended, that a magnetical globe or terrella, being placed upon its poles, would have a constant rotation; but this is commonly *exploded*, as being against all experience."—*Wilkins.*

* 3. To drive out with violence and noise.

"But late the kindled powder did *explode*
The massy ball, and the brass tube unload."
Blackmore: Creation.

4. To cause to explode or burst with a loud report.

B. *Intransitive:*

* 1. To hoot or cry down; to express disapprobation, dislike, or disgust noisily.

"Thus was the applause they meant
Turned to *exploding* hiss." *Milton: P. L.*, x. 546.

2. To burst with a loud report, to detonate.

3. To burst out in fury or fierceness: as, His wrath *exploded.*

ĕx-plōd′-ẽr, *s.* [Eng. *explod(e); -er.*]

* 1. One who rejects or decries; one who expresses disapprobation or dislike.

"Scandalous *exploders* of the doctrine of passive obedience."—*South: Sermons*, vol. vi., ser. 7.

2. One who or that which explodes, or causes an explosion.

ĕx-plŏĭt′, * es-ploit, * es-ploite, *s.* [O. Fr. *exploit, espleit, exploict;* Fr. *exploit*, from Lat. *explicitum* = a thing settled, ended, or displayed, neut. sing. of *explicitus*, pa. par. of *explico*=to unfold.] A deed or act of an heroic or remarkable character; a feat, a great or noble achievement.

"Impatient for *exploits*,
His eager eyes upcast, he soars in thought
Above all height." *Dyer: Ruins of Rome.*

¶ For the difference between *exploit* and *deed*, see DEED.

ĕx-plŏĭt′, * espleiten, * exployt, *v.t.* [O. Fr. *exploiter, espleiter, exploicter;* Fr. *exploiter.*] [EXPLOIT, *s.*]

* 1. To perform, to achieve.

"Surulue and tell the westerne world
What we *exployted* have."
Warner: Albions England, bk. iii., c. 16.

2. To utilise; to make use of for one's own profit.

"To prevent the Egyptian nation from being *exploited* by a ring of European financiers."—*Pall Mall Gazette*, Oct. 12, 1882.

ĕx-plŏĭ-tā′-tion, *s.* [Fr.] The act or process of utilizing or employing with success; utilisation, utility, profit.

"Establishing ourselves in it by force, and pocketing the money that we can raise—this is what may be termed a policy of *exploitation*."—*Daily Telegraph*, May 15, 1883.

* **ĕx-plŏĭ′-tūre,** *s.* [Eng. *exploit; -ure.*] An exploit, a deed, an achievement.

"The commentaries of Julius Cæsar, which he made of his *exploiture* in Fraunce and Britaine."—*Sir T. Elyot: Governour*, fo. 33 b.

* **ĕx-plōr′-āte,** *v.t.* [Lat. *exploratus*, pa. par. of *exploro.*] To explore, to search out, to try or find by searching.

"Snails exclude their horns, and therewith *exploraate* their way."—*Browne: Vulgar Errours*, bk. iii., ch. xx.

ĕx-plōr-ā′-tion, *s.* [Fr., from Lat. *exploratio*, from *exploratus*, pa. par. of *exploro;* Sp. *exploracion;* Ital. *esplorazione.*] The act of exploring; close and careful search, examination, or investigation: as, the *exploration* of a country, the *exploration* of doctrines.

"For exact *exploration* scales should be suspended where the air is quiet, that, clear of impediments, they may the more freely convert upon their natural verticity."—*Browne: Vulgar Errours.*

* **ĕx-plōr′-ą-tĭve,** *a.* [Eng. *explorat(e); -ive.*] Tending to exploration; exploratory, exploring.

* **ĕx′-plōr-ā-tŏr,** *s.* [Lat.; Fr. *explorateur;* Sp. *explorador.*] An explorer; one who explores, searches, or investigates closely.

"Percy, their *explorator*, was let out as a raven and sent out as a spy."—*Proceedings against Garnet* (an. 1606).

ĕx-plōr′-ą-tŏr-ȳ, *a.* [Lat. *exploratorius*, from *exploratus*, pa. par. of *exploro.*] Pertaining or serving to exploration; searching, examining, investigation.

"This your employment is, for the present, meerly *exploratory* and provisional."—*Reliquiæ Wottonianæ*, p. 496.

ĕx-plō′re, *v.t.* & *i.* [Fr. *explorer*, from Lat. *exploro* = to examine, to investigate, to explore: *ex* = out, and *ploro* to make to flow, to weep; Sp. *explorar;* Ital. *esplorare.*]

A. *Transitive:*

1. To search or seek into; to investigate, to inquire into.

"I came no spy,
With purpose to *explore* or to disturb
The secrets of your realm."
Milton: P. L., ii. 971.

* 2. To search or seek for or after.

"*Explores* the lost, the wandering sheep directs."
Pope: Messiah, 51.

3. To travel or range over for the purpose of ascertaining the nature, physical features or extent of.

4. To search or try by any means; to examine into closely.

"Abdiel that sight endured not where he stood . . .
And thus his own undaunted heart *explores*."
Milton: P. L., vi. 113.

* 5. To try the qualities or powers of.

"Hark! his hands the lyre *explore*."
Gray: Progress of Poesy.

B. *Intrans.:* To make explorations; to search, to investigate.

¶ For the difference between *explore* and to *examine*, see EXAMINE.

* **ĕx-plō′re-mĕnt,** *s.* [Eng. *explore; -ment.*] The act of exploring; exploration, search, investigation.

"The frustrated search of Porta, upon the *explorement* of many, could scarce find one."—*Browne: Vulgar Errours*, bk. iii., ch. xiii.

ĕx-plōr′-ẽr, *s.* [Eng. *explor(e); -er.*]

1. One who explores, searches, or investigates.

2. (*Spec.*): An apparatus by which the bottom of a body of water is examined, when not beyond a certain depth. In one form it is called a submarine telescope; in other forms it is a diving-bell, submarine-boat, &c.

ĕx-plōr′-ĭng, *pr. par., a., & s.* [EXPLORE.]

A. *As pr. par.* (See the verb).

B. *As adj.:* Designed for or employed in exploration: as, an *exploring* party.

C. *As subst.:* The same as EXPLORATION (q.v.).

ĕx-plō′-şion, *s.* [Lat. *explosio*, from *explosus*, pa. par. of *explodo* = to explode; Fr. & Sp. *explosion;* Ital. *esplosione.*]

1. *Lit.:* A bursting or exploding with a loud report; a bursting or sudden expansion of any elastic fluid with force and a loud report; a sudden or loud discharge.

"In *explosion* vast
The thunder raises his tremendous voice."
Thomson: Summer, 1,130.

2. *Fig.:* A violent outburst of rage or passion.

"But now the *explosion* was terrible."—*Macaulay: Hist. Eng.*, ch. xiii.

¶ For the difference between *explosion* and *eruption*, see ERUPTION.

ĕx-plō′-sĭve, *a.* & *s.* [Fr. *explosif.*]

A. *As adjective:*

1. *Ord. Lang.:* Bursting or driving with great force and noise; causing explosion: as, the *explosive* force of gunpowder, &c.

"These minerals constitute in the earth a kind of natural gunpowder, which takes fire; and by the assistance of its *explosive* power, renders the shock greater."—*Woodward.*

2. *Philol.:* Not continuous; forming a complete vocal stop: as, an *explosive* consonant.

B. *As substantive:*

1. *Ord. Lang.:* Anything liable to or causing explosions; an explosive agent. Such are gunpowder, dynamite, gun-cotton, nitroglycerine, &c. (q.v.).

2. *Philol.:* A mute or non-continuous consonant, as *k, t, b.*

explosive-ball, *s.* One having a bursting-charge which is ignited on concussion or by a time-fuse. [SHELL.]

ĕx-plō′-sĭve-lȳ, *adv.* [Eng. *explosive; -ly.*] In an explosive manner; by way of explosion.

* **ĕx-pō-lĭ-ā′-tion,** *s.* [Lat. *expoliatio, exspoliatio*, from *expoliatus, exspoliatus*, pa. par. of *expolio, exspolio* = to plunder, to pillage: *ex* = out, fully, and *spolio* = to plunder, to spoil.] The act of spoiling, robbing, or plundering; spoliation.

"A cruel *expoliation* begins that violence."—*Bishop Hall: Contemplations*, B. 4.

* **ĕx-pŏl′-ĭsh,** *v.t.* [Pref. *ex* (intens.), and Eng. *polish* (q.v.); Lat. *expolio.*] To polish with extra care.

"To strive, where nothing is amiss, to mend;
To polish, and *expolish*, paint and stain."
Heywood: Hist. of Women (1624).

* **ĕx-pō′ne,** *v.t.* [Lat. *expono* = to set out; to expose: *ex* = out, and *pono* = to place.]

1. To expose to danger.

2. To explain, to expound.

3. To characterize, to represent.

ĕx-pōn′-ent, *s.* [Lat. *exponens*, pr. par. of *expono.*]

I. *Ordinary Language:*

1. *Literally:*

(1) One who expounds or explains anything; an explainer, an expositor: as, the *exponent* of a doctrine or theory.

(2) In the same sense as II.

2. *Fig.:* One who stands or is set forward as the index or representative of a party, sect, &c.; one who assumes or undertakes a character.

"One or two characters were imperfectly rendered by the *exponents*."—*Athenæum*, April 1, 1882.

II. *Alg.:* A number written to the right of and above a quantity to show how many times it is to be taken as a factor: thus, in the expression a^3, the number 3 is an exponent, and shows that a is to be taken three times as a factor. The expression a^3 is equivalent to $a \times a \times a$, and is read a cube. The exponent is properly the exponent of the power, but for simplicity it is often called the exponent of the quantity. The term is applied to any quantity written on the right of and above a quantity, whether it be entire or fractional, negative or positive, constant or variable: thus, in the expression a^3, $a^{\frac{3}{5}}$, a^{-3}, a^x, $a^{\sqrt{-1}}$, $a^{\frac{3}{5}-3}$ and $a^{\sqrt{-1}}$ are called exponents. The exponent of the ratio or proportion between two numbers or quantities is the quotient arising when the antecedent is divided by the consequent: thus, 8 is the exponent of the ratio of 40 to 5, since $\frac{40}{5} = 8$.

ĕx-pō-nĕn′-tial (tial as shal), *a.* [Eng. *exponent; -ial;* Fr. *exponentiel.*]

Alg.: Pertaining to an exponent or exponents; involving variable exponents; as, an *exponential* expression.

exponential-curve, *s.* (See extract.)

"*Exponential* curves are such as partake both of the nature of algebraick and transcendental ones. They partake of the former, because they consist of a finite number of terms, though those terms themselves are indeterminate; and they are in some measure transcendental, because they cannot be algebraically constructed."—*Harris.*

exponential-equation, *s.*

Alg.: An equation in which the unknown quantity enters an exponent: thus, $a^x = b$ is an exponential equation.

exponential-function, *s.*

Alg.: A function in which the variable enters an exponent: thus, in the equation $y = a^x$, y is an exponential function of x.

exponential-series, *s.*

Alg.: A series derived from the development of exponential equations or quantities.

ĕx-pōrt′, *v.t.* & *i.* [Lat. *exporto* = to carry out: *ex* = out, and *porto* = to carry; Fr. *exporter;* Ital. *esportare.*]

A. *Transitive:*

* 1. To take away.

"Glorious followers . . . taint business through want of secrecy, and *export* honour from a man, and make him a return in envy."—*Bacon: Essays; Of Followers.*

2. To carry or send abroad or to foreign countries, as wares in commerce; to furnish for exportation.

"These are the manufactures we *export*."
Dryden: Hind & Panther, ii. 264.

B. *Intrans.:* To send out commodities to foreign countries in way of traffic.

"By *exporting* to a greater value than it imported."—*Smith: Wealth of Nations*, bk. iv., ch. i.

ĕx'-pŏrt, *s.* [Export, *v.*]

1. The act of exporting; exportation.

2. That which is exported; a commodity exported in way of traffic to foreign countries.

3. The whole quantity or value of goods exported.

"The ordinary course of exchange being an indication of the ordinary state of debt and credit between two places, must likewise be an indication of the ordinary course of their *exports* and imports."—*Smith: Wealth of Nations*, bk. iv., ch. iii.

export-trade, *s.* Trade in connection with goods or produce sent abroad. Of agricultural produce but little departs from this country; the current is in the contrary direction. The most important exports are manufactured goods. The value of the exported cotton goods of Great Britain in 1881 amounted to nearly sixty-six millions of pounds sterling, not counting thirteen millions more of cotton yarn. Next in importance followed iron and steel, value more than twenty-seven millions, and then woollen manufactures, eighteen millions; not including woollen and worsted yarn, three millions more. Linen manufactures reached nearly six millions; machinery, including steam engines, nearly ten millions; and of raw material, or mining produce, coal eight millions more. The aggregate exports in 1881 were £297,082,775. This nearly reached the highest point ever attained, £311,004,765, which was in 1873, a year in which trade was, as was afterwards ascertained, inflated unhealthily, and on the eve of collapse. It is no sign of unsoundness, but the reverse, in trade that we uniformly import more than we export. Of the foreign countries to which goods were exported the United States stood highest, taking about thirty-seven millions of pounds worth; France came next with thirty millions, then Germany with twenty-nine, next came Holland with fifteen, and Belgium less than fourteen, Russia with nine, Brazil with seven, and China with six millions. Of British possessions, India and Burmah took about thirty-one millions, Australia about nineteen millions, British North America about nine millions, the South African colonies about eight millions, New Zealand about four, and the West Indies two. [Free Trade, Import Trade.]

ĕx-pŏrt'-ą-ble, *a.* [Eng. *export; -able.*] That may or can be exported; fit for exportation.

ĕx-pŏr-tā'-tion, *s.* [Fr., from Lat. *exportatio*, from *exportatus*, pa. par. of *exporto.*]

* 1. The act of carrying or taking out or away.

2. The act or practice of exporting goods for sale; the act of sending or conveying to foreign countries commodities in the way of traffic.

"To increase as much as possible the *exportation* of the produce of domestic industry."—*Smith: Wealth of Nations*, bk. iv., ch. i.

ĕx-pŏrt'-ĕr, *s.* [Eng. *export; -er.*]

* 1. One who carries or takes out or away.

2. One who exports commodities to foreign countries in way of traffic; in contradistinction to the importer, who brings them in from foreign countries.

"Money will be melted down or carried away in coin by the *exporter*, whether the pieces of each species be by the law bigger or less."—*Locke: Concerning the Value of Money.*

* **ĕx-pōẓ'-ąl,** *s.* [Eng. *expos(e); -al.*] The act of exposing; exposure.

"In a great measure owing to the common *exposal* of our wit."—*Advice to a Young Poet.*

ĕx-pō'ẓe, *v.t.* [Fr. *exposer* = to lay out, to expose: *ex* = out, and *poser* = to set, to place.]

1. To set or cast out or away.

"Helpless and naked on a woman's knees,
To be *exposed* or reared as she may please."
Prior: Solomon, iii. 56, 57.

2. To set out or put forward as for sale; to exhibit.

3. To set in some public place to be seen by all.

"He was then carried to the market place, and *exposed* during some time as a malefactor."—*Macaulay: Hist. Eng.*, ch. xiii.

4. To lay bare or open; to leave uncovered; to disclose.

"As he lifted his arm, his cuirass rose, and *exposed* the lower part of his left side."—*Macaulay: Hist. Eng.*, ch. xiii.

5. To disclose; to lay open; to make public; to detect and make known: as, To *expose* a fraud.

6. To make liable or subject; to subject, to place or set in the way of; to lay open.

"They had been *exposed* to daily affronts, such as might well have roused the choler of the humblest plebeian."—*Macaulay: Hist. Eng.*, ch. xii.

7. To lay open, to present, as for examination; to submit.

"Those who seek truth only, freely *expose* their principles to the test, and are pleased to have them examined."—*Locke.*

8. To put in danger; to endanger.

"The *exposing* himself notoriously did change the fortune of the day, when his troops begun to give ground."—*Clarendon.*

9. To put in the power of anything.

"He would not to the seas *expose* his wife."
Dryden: Ceyx & Alcyone.

10. To hold up to censure or ridicule, by disclosing the faults of; to show the folly, ignorance, or wickedness of.

"Like Horace, you only *expose* the follies of men without arraigning their vices."—*Dryden: Juvenal* (Dedic.).

ĕx-pō-ẓē', *s.* [Fr., pa. par. of *exposer.*]

1. A formal declaration or recital by an individual or government of the causes and grounds of acts performed.

2. An exposure; specif., the exposure or disclosure of something which it is desired to keep secret.

ĕx-pōẓed', *pa. par. & a.* [Expose, *v.*]

A. *As pa. par.:* (See the verb).

B. *As adjective:*

1. Set out, exhibited, disclosed.

2. Open, unsheltered, unprotected, liable: as, an *exposed* situation.

* **ĕx-pōẓ'-ĕd-nĕss,** *s.* [Eng. *exposed; -ness.*] The quality or state of being exposed, unsheltered, or unprotected; liability, exposure.

"So that on the whole the *exposedness* to guilt or blame is left just as it was."—*Edwards: On the Will*, pt. iii., § 3.

ĕx-pōẓ'-ĕr, *s.* [Eng. *expos(e); -er.*]

1. *Ord. Lang.:* One who or that which exposes.

2. *Entom. (Pl.):* The name given by Edward Newman, F.L.S., F.Z.S., to the butterflies called by him Detegentes, which, when in the chrysalis state, are exposed to the full influence of the weather. It includes most of the British butterflies. [Diurna.]

ĕx-pō-ẓĭ'-tion, *s.* [Fr., from Lat. *expositio*, from *expositus*, pa. par. of *expono*; Sp. *exposicion*; Ital. *esposizione.*]

* 1. The act of exposing, laying open or bare, or displaying to public view.

* 2. The situation in which anything is placed with respect to the sun or air; aspect, exposure.

"Water he chuses clear, light, without taste or smell; drawn from springs with an easterly *exposition.*"—*Arbuthnot.*

3. An explanation or interpretation; the act of expounding or setting out the meaning or sense of an author or a work.

"Your *exposition* on the holy text."
Shakesp.: 2 Henry IV., iv. 2.

4. A work containing explanations or interpretations of an author or a work; a commentary.

5. An exhibition or show, as of the products and manufactures of a country.

ĕx-pŏẓ'-ĭ-tĭve, *a.* [Lat. *exposit(us)*, pa. par. of *expono*, and Eng. adj. suff. *-ive.*] Serving to expose or explain; expository, explanatory, exegetical.

"The opinion of Durandus is to be rejected, as not *expositive* of the Creed's confession."—*Pearson: On the Creed*, art. 5.

ĕx-pŏẓ'-ĭ-tŏr, * **ex-pos-ĭ-tour,** * **ex-pos-y-tour,** *s.* [Lat., from *expositus*, pa. par. of *expono.*] One who expounds or explains; an interpreter, an expounder, an explainer, a commentator.

"Predictions which by all *expositors* are understood of the Messiah."—*Horsley: Dissert. on the Prophecies.*

ĕx-pŏẓ'-ĭ-tŏr-ȳ, *a.* [Eng. *expositor; -y.*] Serving or tending to expose, explain, or illustrate; explanatory.

"This book may serve as a glossary or *expository* index to the poetical writers."—*Johnson: Preface to his Abridged Dictionary.*

ĕx pōst făc'-tō, *phr.* [Lat., lit. = from or by something done after.] Done after anything; from, or by, an after act.

¶ *Ex post facto law:* A law which operates by after enactment; one which has a retrospective effect; one which visits with criminal punishment that which was not a crime before its passing.

ĕx-pŏẓ'-tụ-lāte, *v.t. & i.* [Lat. *expostulatus*, pa. par. of *expostulo* = to demand urgently: *ex* = out, fully, and *postulo* = to ask.]

* **A.** *Transitive:*

1. To argue, to discuss, to reason about.

"I cannot now stay to *expostulate* the case with them."—*Ashetun: Danger of Hypocrisy* (1673), p. 17.

2. To call in question. (*Massinger: Maid of Honour*, iii. 1.)

B. *Intrans.:* To reason earnestly with any one, calling in question the propriety of his conduct, words, &c., and urging him to alter, desist, or make redress; to remonstrate. (Followed by *with.*)

"Impatient to the gods they raise their cry,
And thus *expostulate with* those on high."
Rowe: Lucan, ii. 63, 64.

¶ Crabb thus discriminates between to *expostulate* and to *remonstrate*: "We *expostulate* in a tone of authority; we *remonstrate* in a tone of complaint. He who *expostulates* passes a censure, and claims to be heard; he who *remonstrates* presents his case and requests to be heard. *Expostulation* may often be the precursor of violence; *remonstrance* mostly rests on the force of reason and representation: he who admits of *expostulation* from an inferior undermines his own authority; he who is deaf to the *remonstrances* of his friends is far gone in folly: the *expostulation* is mostly on matters of personal interest; the *remonstrance* may as often be made on matters of propriety." (*Crabb: Eng. Synon.*)

ĕx-pŏs-tụ-lā'-tion, *s.* [Lat. *expostulatio*, from *expostulatus*, pa. par. of *expostulo.*]

1. *Ord. Lang.:* The act of expostulating or remonstrating; a pressing or urging of reasons in opposition to any act or proposed act, on the ground of its impropriety; remonstrance.

"The Long Parliament had . . . in spite of the philosophical and eloquent *expostulation* of Milton, established and maintained a censorship."—*Macaulay: Hist. Eng.*, ch. ii.

2. *Rhet.:* An address containing an expostulation.

ĕx-pŏs'-tụ-lā-tŏr, *s.* [Eng. *expostulat(e); -or.*] One who expostulates or remonstrates with another.

ĕx-pŏs'-tụ-lā-tŏr-ȳ, *a.* [Eng. *expostulat(e); -ory.*] Containing or consisting of expostulations; of the nature of an expostulation.

"This fable is a kind of *expostulatory* debate between Bounty and Ingratitude."—*L'Estrange.*

ĕx-pō'-ẓūre, *s.* [Eng. *expos(e); -ure.*]

1. The act of exposing, abandoning, or casting out to chance.

2. The act of exposing, setting out, or laying open.

3. The act of exposing, laying open, or making liable or subject to anything.

4. The state of being exposed, laid open, or made liable or subject to any thing: as danger, cold, or any inconvenience.

"Ajax sets Thersites
To weaken and discredit our *exposure.*"
Shakesp.: Troilus & Cressida, i. 3.

* 5. The situation in which any place lies with respect to the points of the compass; exposition; aspect.

"Set such plants as will not endure the house in pots, two or three inches lower than the surface of some bed, under a southern *exposure.*"—*Evelyn.*

ĕx-pŏund', * **ex-pone,** * **ex-poun-en,** * **ex-pown-en,** *v.t.* [O. Fr. *expondre*, from Lat. *expono* = to lay or set forth, to explain: *ex* = out, and *pono* = to place.] [Expone.]

* 1. To lay open: to examine, to search.

"He *expounded* both his pockets."
Butler: Hudibras, pt. ii., c. iii.

2. To explain, to interpret, to comment on; to show the meaning of.

"His disciplis came to him, and seiden, 'Expoune to us the parable of taris of the felde.'"—*Wycliffe: Matthew* xiii. 36.

¶ For the difference between to *expound* and to *explain*, see Explain.

ĕx-pŏund'-ĕr, *s.* [Eng. *expound; -er.*] One who expounds, explains, or interprets; an explainer, a commentator.

"But for all ye ye *expounders* do differ in the declaration of the metaphor."—*Calvine: Short Declaration upon Psalm* lxxxviii.

* **ex-poune, * ex-poun-en, * ex-pown-en,** *v.t.* [EXPOUND.]

ĕx-prĕss', *v.t.* [O. Fr. *expresser;* Fr. *exprimer;* Sp. *expresar;* Port. *expressar;* Ital. *esprimere,* from Lat. *expressus,* pa. par. of *exprimo.*] [EXPRESS, *a.*]

I. *Lit.:* To press or squeeze out; to force out by squeezing or pressure.

"Among the watry juices of fruit are all the fruits out of which drink is *expressed;* as the grape and the apple."—*Bacon.*

II. *Figuratively:*

1. To extort, to bring out, to elicit.

"Halters and racks cannot *express* from thee
More than thy deeds; 'tis only judgment waits thee."
Ben Jonson.

2. To declare, to intimate, to indicate, to make known, to show plainly in words; to declare, to give utterance to.

"True wit is nature to advantage drest,
What oft was thought, but ne'er so well *exprest.*"
Pope: Essay on Criticism, 297, 298.

3. To show, manifest, declare, indicate, or exhibit in any way.

"My song the workings of her heart *expressed.*"
Wordsworth: On the Affections.

4. To exemplify; to exhibit, to manifest.

"The people asked him . . . in what manner they should *express* their repentance."—*Sharp: Sermons,* vol. i., ser. 4.

5. To set down in writing; to compose, to indite.

"Her letters were so well *expressed* that they deserved to be well spelt."—*Macaulay: Hist. Eng.,* ch. xi.

6. *With the reflexive pronoun:* To declare or speak one's opinions or feelings in words.

"Mr. Philips did *express himself* with much indignation against me one evening."—*Pope.*

* 7. To mark, to set down, to stamp.

* 8. To denote, to designate, to mark or point out.

"Moses and Aaron took these men *expressed* by their names."—*Numbers* i. 17.

9. To declare: as, He *expressed* himself greatly pleased.

* 10. To furnish, present, or offer a copy, representation, or resemblance of; to resemble, to be like.

"So kids and whelps their sires and dams *express.*"
Dryden: Virgil; Ecl. i. 22.

* 11. To represent, to imitate; to form a likeness of.

"Each skilful artist shall *express* thy form
In animated gold."
Smith: Phædra & Hippolitus.

† 12. To send by express; to dispatch by special messenger or means of conveyance.

¶ Crabb thus discriminates between to *express,* to *declare,* to *signify,* to *testify,* and to *utter:* "To *express* is the simple act of communication resulting from our circumstances as social agents; to *declare* is a specific and positive act that is called for by the occasion: the former may be done in private, the latter is always more or less public. An *expression* of one's feelings and sentiments to those whom we esteem is the supreme delight of social beings; the *declaration* of our opinions may be prudent or imprudent, according to circumstances. Words, looks, gestures, or movements serve to *express;* actions as well as words may sometimes *declare.* . . . To *express* and to *signify* are both said of words; but *express* has always regard to the agent, and the use which he makes of the words. *Signify* has respect to the things of which the words are made the usual signs: hence it is that a word may be made to *express* one thing, while it *signifies* another; and hence it is that many words, according to their ordinary *signification,* will not *express* what the speaker has in his mind, and wishes to communicate. To *signify* and *testify,* like the word *express,* are employed in general for any act of communication otherwise than by words; but *express* is used in a stronger sense than either of the former. The passions and strongest movements of the soul are *expressed;* the simple intentions or transitory feelings of the mind are *signified* or *testified. Utter,* from the preposition *out,* signifying to bring out, differs from *express* in this, that the latter respects the thing which is communicated, and the former the means of communication. We *express* from the heart; we *utter* with the lips: to *express* an uncharitable sentiment is a violation of Christian duty; to *utter* an unseemly word is a violation of good manners: those who say what they do not mean, *utter* but do not *express;* those who show by their looks what is passing in their hearts, *express* but do not *utter. Express* may be said of all sentient beings, and, by a figure of speech, even of those which have no sense; *signify* is said of rational agents only. The dog has the most *expressive* mode of showing his attachment and fidelity to his master; a *significant* look or smile may sometimes give rise to suspicion, and lead to the detection of guilt. To *signify* and *testify,* though closely allied in sense and application, have this difference, that to *signify* is simply to give a sign of what passes inwardly, to *testify* is to give that sign in the presence of others." (*Crabb: Eng. Synon.*)

ĕx-prĕss', * ex-presse, *a., adv.,* & *s.* [Fr. *exprès,* from Lat. *expressus* = distinct, plain, pa. par. of *exprimo* = to press out: *ex* = out, and *primo* = to press; Sp. *expreso;* Port. *expresso;* Ital. *espresso.*]

A. *As adjective:*

I. *Ordinary Language:*

1. Exactly like or resembling, as though pressed from a die.

"Of his presence many a sign
Still following thee, still compassing thee round
With goodness and paternal love; his face
Express."
Milton: P. L., xi. 351-4.

2. Expressed or declared in plain or direct language; plain, clear, explicit, not ambiguous.

"All the gazers on the skies,
Read not in fair heaven's story,
Expresser truth, or truer glory."
Ben Jonson: Epigram 40.

3. Travelling at a special or extraordinary speed: as, an *express* train.

II. *Law:* That which is not left to implication, but is plainly stated: as, an *express* condition, an *express* contract.

* **B.** *As adverb:*

1. Expressly, plainly, directly.

"As yet is proued *expresse* in his profecies"
E. Eng. Allit. Poems, ii. 1,158.

2. Intended, said, or done for a particular purpose or end; specially.

"A messenger sent *express* from the other world."—*Atterbury.*

C. *As substantive:*

* 1. An exact representation or copy; a clear or distinct declaration.

"The only remanent *express* of Christ's sacrifice on earth."—*Jer. Taylor.*

2. A messenger sent on a special or particular errand or occasion; a courier.

"The king sent an *express* immediately to the marquis."—*Clarendon.*

3. A regular and systematic provision for the speedy transmission of persons, parcels, mails, &c.; specif., a vehicle or train which travels at a specially high rate, stopping only at the more important towns.

4. A message sent by an express.

"I am content my heart should be discovered to the world, without any of those popular capitations which some men use in their speeches and *expresses.*"—*King Charles: Eikon Basilike.*

* **ĕx-prĕss'-age (age as ĭḡ),** *s.* [Eng. *express; -age.*] The charge for sending or carrying anything by express; the business of carrying expresses.

ĕx-prĕssed', *pa. par.* or *a.* [EXPRESS, *v.*]

A. *As pa. par.:* (See the verb).

B. *As adjective:*

1. Squeezed or pressed out; uttered, declared, set down in writing.

2. Openly or plainly declared; not implied.

expressed-oils, *s. pl.*

Chem.: Oils obtained from bodies only by subjecting the latter to pressure.

* **ĕx-prĕss'-ĕd-lȳ,** *adv.* [Eng. *expressed; -ly.*] Expressly.

"Wherefore God putteth this name Face *expressedly.*"—*Calvine: Foure Godly Sermons,* 4.

* **ex-presse-ly,** *adv.* [EXPRESSLY.]

ĕx-prĕss'-ĕr, *s.* [Eng. *express; -er.*] One who expresses.

ĕx-prĕss'-ĭ-ble, *a.* [Eng. *express; -able.*]

* 1. That may or can be obtained or drawn out by squeezing or pressure.

2. That may or can be expressed, uttered, declared, or represented.

"There is a diphthong composed of our first and third vowels, and *expressible* therefore by them."—*Sir W. Jones: Orthography of Asiatic Words.*

ĕx-prĕ'-ssion, *s.* [Fr., from Lat. *expressio* = a pressing or squeezing out, from *expressus,* pa. par. of *exprimo* = to squeeze out; Sp. *expresion;* Ital. *espressione.*]

I. *Ordinary Language:*

1. The act or process of squeezing, pressing, or forcing out by pressure.

"The juices of the leaves are obtained by *expression:* from this juice proceeds the taste."—*Arbuthnot.*

2. The act or process of extracting, extorting, or eliciting by pressure or force.

3. The act of expressing, uttering, declaring; declaration, utterance, representation.

"It was the extemporaneous *expression* of the new king's feelings."—*Macaulay: Hist. Eng.,* ch. iv.

4. Representation by words; style of language.

5. The words or language in which a thought is expressed; phraseology, phrase, mode of speech.

"But ill *expressions* sometimes give allay
To noble thoughts."
Buckingham.

6. Power or capability of being expressed in words.

"It looks amazing even beyond *expression.*"—*Dampier: Voyages,* vol. ii., pt. iii., p. 71.

7. Cast of countenance or features, as expressive of character, feeling, or emotion; that transient change which takes place in the permanent form of a face or figure, while under the influence of various emotions.

II. *Technically:*

1. *Alg.:* The representative of a quantity written in algebraic language—that is, by the aid of symbols. Thus $9x^2 + 3y$ is the expression of the two quantities denoted by nine times x^2 and three times y. In general, any quantity or relation denoted by algebraic symbols is an algebraic expression. It is also called a Function (q.v.).

2. *Fine Arts:* The natural and lively representation or suggestion of any state or condition, as, in a picture, by the character of the landscape, the grouping of the figures, &c.; more specifically the conformation of the human features, as the eyes, mouth, &c.; that power or quality in a work of art which suggests an idea.

3. *Music:* The power or act of rendering music so as to make it the vehicle of deep and pure emotion; the spirit of music, as opposed to the mere mechanical production of sound. In rendering works of a high class, a true expression involves the merging of the artist's personality in an enthusiastic effort to carry out the highest extent, the fullest meaning of the composer. Hence the difficulty of giving a reading of classical works which shall satisfy those critics who have formed their own ideal of the author's conceptions. Compositions of a low order often achieve great popularity owing to their clever treatment by practised artists, who know how to create an artificial interest in such a work, which its internal merit does not warrant. (*Stainer & Barrett.*)

4. *Rhet.:* Elocution, diction; the particular manner or style of utterance appropriate to the subject and sentiment.

¶ For the difference between *expression* and *word,* see WORD.

expression-stop, *s.*

Music: In an harmonium the expression-stop, when drawn, closes the waste-valve of the bellows. Any alteration of the pressure of the feet on the wind-pedals causes therefore a corresponding alteration of the power of the tone produced. Hence, by a proper sympathy between the pressure of the foot and the force of sound required, the most delicate contrasts of light and shade can be obtained. (*Stainer & Barrett.*)

ĕx-prẹ'-ssion-al, *a.* [Eng. *expression; -al.*] Of or pertaining to expression; having the power of expression; specifically, in the fine arts, having the power or quality of embodying ideas or emotions in sensible form; representing clearly any conception or emotion.

"To enumerate and criticise all the verbal and *expressional* solecisms."—*Hall: Modern English,* p. 36.

ĕx-prẹ'-ssion-lĕss, *a.* [Eng. *expression; -less.*] Destitute or devoid of expression.

"Their depth of *expressionless* calm."—*Miss Brontë: Villette,* ch. xx.

ĕx-prĕs'-sĭve, *a.* [Fr. *expressif;* Sp. *expresivo;* Port. *expressivo;* Ital. *espressivo.*]

1. Serving to express, utter, declare, or represent. (Followed by *of.*)

"He was tall, lean, pale, with a haggard, eager look, *expressive* at once of flightiness and of shrewdness."—*Macaulay: Hist. Eng.,* ch. xi.

2. Full of expression; vividly indicating any conception or emotion.

"Through her *expressive* eyes her soul distinctly spoke."
Littleton: To Miss Lucy Fortescue.

* 3. Expressible. (*Fuller: Good Thoughts*, p. 181.)

¶ For the difference between *expressive* and *significant*, see SIGNIFICANT.

ĕx-prĕs′-sĭve-lȳ, *adv.* [Eng. *expressive; -ly.*] In an expressive manner; with expression, clearly, fully, plainly.

"Nature also is most *expressively* set forth with a biformed body."—*Bacon: On Learning*, bk. ii., ch. xiii. (*Watts.*)

ĕx-prĕs′-sĭve-nĕss, *s.* [Eng. *expressive; -ness.*] The quality of being expressive; the power or quality of expressing or representing vividly to the senses; power or force of representation.

"The murrain at the end has all the *expressiveness* that words can give it."—*Addison: On Virgil's Georgics.*

ĕx-prĕs-sī′-vō, ĕs-prĕs-sī′-vō, *adv.* [Ital. *espressivo.*]

Music: With expression.

* **ĕx-prĕss′-lĕss,** *a.* [Eng. *express; -less.*] Inexpressible.

"Our *expressless* banned afflictions."
Marlowe: 2 Tamburlaine, v. 2.

ĕx-prĕss′-lȳ, * ex-presse-ly, * ex-presse-lye, *adv.* [Eng. *express; -ly.*] In an express, clear, or distinct manner; plainly, directly, pointedly; in direct terms.

"An alternative *expressly* proposed to them."—*Burke: Regicide Peace.*

* **ĕx-prĕss′-mĕnt, * ex-presse-ment,** *s.* [Eng. *express; -ment.*] The act of expressing; expression, declaration.

"When the tyme convenyent of the *expressement* of them shall come."—*Fabyan: Works*, vol. i., ch. xxxvii.

ĕx-prĕss′-nĕss, * ex-press-nesse, *s.* [Eng. *express; -ness.*] The quality or state of being express; plainness, directness.

"The terms of the question want somewhat of *expressness*."—*Hammond: Works*, i. 709.

* **ĕx-prĕs′-sure (sure as shŭr),** *s.* [Eng. *express; -ure.*]

1. The act or process of expressing or squeezing out; expression.

2. The act of expressing or uttering; utterance.

"An operation more divine,
Than breath or pen can give *expressure* too."
Shakesp.: Troilus & Cressida, iii. 3.

3. Expression, character.

"The *expressure* of his eye, forehead, and complexion."—*Shakesp.: Twelfth Night*, ii. 3.

4. Mark, impression.

"The *expressure* that it bears, green let it be."
Shakesp.: Merry Wives of Windsor, v. 5.

ĕx-prĕst′, *pa. par.* or *a.* [EXPRESS, *v.*]

* **ĕx-prō′-brāte,** *v.t.* [Lat. *exprobratus*, pa. par. of *exprobro: ex* = out, and *probrum* = a shameful act, a disgrace.] To reproach, to upbraid, to impute blame to.

"To *exprobrate* their stupidity, he induces the providence of storks."—*Browne: Vulgar Errours*, bk. iii., ch. xxvii.

* **ĕx-prō′-brā′-tion,** *s.* [Lat. *exprobratio*, from *exprobratus*, pa. par. of *exprobro*; Fr. *exprobration*; Sp. *exprobracion.*] The act of upbraiding or reproaching; reproachful accusation.

"The powerfulest *exprobration* of their sins."—*Hammond: Works*, iv. 561.

* **ĕx-prō′-brā-tĭve,** *a.* [Eng. *exprobrat(e); -ive.*] Expressing reprobration or upbraiding; accusing reproachfully.

"All benefits losing much of their splendour, both in the giver and receiver, that do bear with them an *exprobrative* term of necessity."—*Sir A. Shirley: Travels.*

* **ĕx-prō′-brā-tōr-ȳ,** *a.* [Eng. *exprobrat(e); -ory.*] Exprobrative, upbraiding.

ĕx prō-fĕs′-sō, *phr.* [Lat.] By profession; professedly.

* **ĕx-prō-mĭ′-ssion,** *s.* [Lat. *expromissio.*]

Law: The act by which a creditor accepts a new debtor, who becomes bound instead of the old, the latter being released.

* **ĕx-prŏm′-ĭs-sŏr,** *s.* [Lat., from *expromissus*, pa. par. of *expromitto.*]

Law: One who alone becomes bound for the debt of another for whom he becomes substitute, as distinguished from a surety who is bound together with the debtor.

* **ĕx-prō′-prĭ-āte,** *v.t.* [Lat. *ex* = out, fully, and *proprio* = to make one's own; *proprius* = one's own; Fr. *exproprier.*] To give up possession of or claim to; to make no longer one's own; to disengage or set free from appropriation.

"When you have resigned, or rather consigned your *expropriated* will to God, and thereby entrusted him to will for you, all his dispensations towards you are, in effect, the acts of your own will."—*Boyle: Seraphick Love.*

* **ĕx-prō-prĭ-ā′-tion,** *s.* [Fr., from Lat. *expropriatus*, pa. par. of *exproprio.*]

1. The act of disengaging from appropriation; a ceasing to hold or claim as one's own; of giving up of a claim to the exclusive property in.

"But this capacity is rather an effect of the *expropriation* of our reason, than a virtue resulting from her single capacity."—*W. Mountagu: Devoute Essays*, p. 342.

2. The act of dispossessing an owner of his property, either wholly or in part.

¶ *Expropriation of the Franciscans:*

Ch. Hist.: The renunciation of all property by the Franciscans, whether in their individual or in their corporate capacity. This was in conformity with the severe rule of their founder. In 1322 Pope John XXII. decided that the Church of Rome might hold property, which the Franciscans were permitted to use, a relaxation which gave great offence to the more rigid members of the Order. (*Mosheim: Ch. Hist.*, cent. xiii., pt. ii., ch. ii., § 31; cent. xiv., pt. ii., ch. ii., § 28, 29.)

* **ĕx′-pu-āte,** *a.* [Lat. *exspuatus*, pa. par. of *exspuo: ex* = out, and *spuo* = to spit.] Spit out, ejected.

"A poore and *expuate* humor of the court."
Chapman: Byron's Conspiracy (1608).

* **ĕx-pūgn** (*g* silent), * **ex-pugne,** *v.t.* [Lat. *expugno: ex* = out, fully, and *pugno* = to fight; O. Fr. *expugner.*] To conquer; to take by assault; to vanquish.

"The most effectual and powerful agents in conquering and *expugning* that cruel enemy."—*Evelyn: Discourse of Sallets.*

* **ĕx-pŭg′-na-ble,** *a.* [Lat. *expugnabilis*, from *expugno.*] That may or can be conquered or vanquished.

* **ĕx-pŭg′-nançe,** *s.* [Lat. *expugnans*, pr. par. of *expugno.*] Capture, taking by siege.

"Th' *expugnance* of well-builded Troy."
Chapman: Homer's Iliad, viii. 247.

* **ĕx-pŭg-nā′-tion,** *s.* [Lat. *expugnatio.*] A conquest, a vanquishing, a taking by assault.

"Amilcar the Carthagenian, being one day at the *expugnation* of Siracusa."—*The Passenger of Benevento* (1612).

* **ĕx-pūgn′-ēr** (*g* silent), *s.* [Eng. *expugn; -er.*] A conqueror, a vanquisher, a subduer.

"A quick *expugner*, and a strong abider."
Chapman: Byron's Conspiracy (1608).

* **ĕx-pŭl′se,** *v.t.* [Fr. *expulser*, from Lat. *expulso*, intens. of *expello* = to drive out, to expel.] [EXPEL.] To expel, to drive out, to banish.

"For ever should they be *expulsed* from France."
Shakesp.: 1 Henry VI., iii. 3.

ĕx-pŭl′-sion, *s.* [Fr., from Lat. *expulsio*, from *expulsus*, pa. par. of *expello.*]

1. The act of expelling or driving out; a driving away by force.

"The perseverance in enmity shall be punished by the governors with *expulsion*."—*Cowley: Essays; College.*

2. The state of being expelled or driven out.

"To what end had the angel been sent to keep the entrance into Paradise, after Adam's *expulsion*, if the universe had been Paradise?"—*Raleigh: History.*

ĕx-pŭl′-sĭve, *a.* [Fr. *expulsif*; Sp. & Port. *expulsivo*; Ital. *espulsivo.*] Having the power or property of expelling; tending or serving to expel.

"If the member be dependent, by raising of it up, and placing it equal with, or higher than the rest of the body, the influx may be restrained, and the part strengthened by *expulsive* bandages."—*Wiseman.*

* **ĕx-pŭnc′-tion,** *s.* [Lat. *expunctio*, from *expunctus*, pa. par. of *expungo.*] The act of expunging, blotting out, or effacing; erasure; the state of being expunged or blotted out.

"To make expurgations and *expunctions*."—*Milton: Areopagitica*, p. 27.

ĕx-pŭn′ge, *v.t.* [Lat. *expungo* = to prick out: *ex* = out, and *pungo* = to prick.]

1. To blot or rub out, to efface, to erase.

"The reasons given in some of their protestations were thought to be so injurious to the house that they were by vote ordered to be *expunged*."—*Burnet: Hist. Own Time* (an. 1701).

2. To efface, to obliterate, to wipe out, to destroy.

"In order to *expunge* the memory of their perfidy."—*Burke: Regicide Peace*, lett. 4.

¶ For the difference between to *expunge* and to *blot out*, see BLOT.

ĕx-pūr′-gāte, *v.t.* [Lat. *expurgatus*, pa. par. of *expurgo: ex* = out, fully, and *purgo* = to make clean: *purus* = pure, clean, and *ago* = to make; Sp. & Port. *expurgar*; Ital. *espurgare*; Fr. *expurger.*]

* 1. To purge, to clear, to make clean, to purify.

"The watery matter the two kidneies *expurgate*."—*Burton: Anatomy of Melancholy*, p. 18.

2. To clear or free from anything offensive, obscene, or noxious. (Used especially of books.)

"Juan was taught from out the best edition,
Expurgated by learned men."
Byron: Don Juan, i. 44.

ĕx-pūr′-gā′-tion, *s.* [Lat. *expurgatio*, from *expurgatus*, pa. par. of *expurgo*; Fr. *expurgation*; Sp. *expurgacion*; Ital. *espurgazione, spurgazione.*]

1. The act of purging or cleansing; the state of being purged or cleansed.

2. Purification or clearing from anything offensive, noxious, or obscene.

"Wise men know, that arts and learning want *expurgation*; and if the course of truth be permitted to itself, it cannot escape many errours."—*Browne: Vulgar Errours.* (To the Reader.)

ĕx-pūr′-gā-tor. *s.* [Lat., from *expurgatus*, pa. par. of *expurgo.*] One who expurgates or purifies.

"They may well be allowed an *expurgator*."—*L. Digby.*

* **ĕx-pūr-ga-tōr′-ĭ-al,** *a.* [Eng. *expurgator; -ial.*] That expurgates or purifies; expurgatory.

"Himself he exculpated by a solemn *expurgatorial* oath."—*Milman (Gyllvie).*

* **ĕx-pūr-ga-tōr′-ĭ-oŭs,** *a.* [Low Lat. *expurgatorius.*] Expurgatory, expurgating. [INDEX.]

"Your monkish prohibitions, and *expurgatorious* indexes."—*Milton: Remonstrants' Defence.*

ĕx-pūr′-ga-tōr-ȳ, *a.* [Low Lat. *expurgatorius*; Fr. *expurgatoire*; Sp. *expurgatorio*; Ital. *espurgatorio.*] Serving to expurgate or purify from anything offensive or noxious.

"Herein there surely wants *expurgatory* animadversions."—*Browne: Vulgar Errours*, bk. ii., ch. vii.

expurgatory index, *s.* [INDEX EXPURGATORIUS.]

* **ĕx-pūr′ge,** *v.t.* [Lat. *expurgo*; Fr. *expurger.*] [EXPURGATE.] To purge away, to cleanse, to purify, to expurgate.

"Those catalogues and *expurging* indexes that rake through the entrails of many an old good author."—*Milton: Areopagitica*, p. 19.

* **ĕx-pū′te,** *v.t.* [Lat. *exsputus*, pa. par. of *exspuo.*] [EXPUATE.] To spit out.

"I spit blood and *exputed* a viscous tough matter."—*Fuller: Medicina Gym.* (1705), p. 198.

* **ĕx-py′re (pyre as pīre),** *v.t.* & *i.* [EXPIRE.]

* **ĕx-quī′re,** *v.t.* [Lat. *exquiro* = to seek or search out: *ex* = out, and *quaero* = to seek.] To search out or into; to inquire into.

"Thou should'st my delinquencies *exquire*."
Sandys: Paraphrase of Job, p. 16.

ĕx′-quĭs-ĭte, *a.* & *s.* [Lat. *exquisitus* = choice, pa. par. of *exquiro*; Fr. *exquis*; Sp. *exquisito*; Ital. *esquisito, squisito.*]

A. *As adjective:*

1. Sought out with care; farsought; hence, picked, choice, chosen, select, excellent.

"His facunde tongue and termes *exquisite*."
Henryson: Test. of Creseide, st. 39.

* 2. Curious, nice, particular.

"Be not over *exquisite*
To cast the fashion of uncertain evils."
Milton: Comus, 359.

3. Nice, accurate; of delicate perception; keenly discriminative.

"The most unbounded invention and the most *exquisite* judgment."—*Addison: Spectator*, No. 279.

4. Reaching the highest point of pleasure or pain; extreme, exceeding; very keen, poignant or bitter.

"With *exquisite* malice they have mixed the gall and vinegar of falsity and contempt."—*King Charles: Eikon Basilike.*

*5. Skilful, neat; nice or delicate in workmanship.

"They are also *exquisite* in making miraculous talismans and mirrors."—*The Turkish Spy.*

B. *As subst.:* A dandy, a fop, a coxcomb; one who is over-nice in dress.

"Such an *exquisite* was but a poor companion for a quiet, plain man like me."—*Theodore Hook: Gilbert Gurney.*

ĕx'-quĭs-ĭte-lȳ, *adv.* [Eng. *exquisite; -ly.*] In an exquisite manner.

1. Excellently, choicely; most skilfully or finely.

"By pencils this was *exquisitely* wrought,
Rounded in all the curious would behold."
Davenant: Gondibert, bk. ii., ch. vi.

2. Finely, delicately, deliciously.

"The touch, so *exquisitely* poured
Through the whole body."
Wordsworth: Excursion, bk. viii.

*3. With keen perception; keenly, sharply.

"We see more *exquisitely* with one eye shut than with both open."—*Bacon: Natural History.*

4. Extremely, exceedingly.

"The poetry of operas is generally as *exquisitely* ill as the music is good."—*Addison: On Italy.*

† **ĕx'-quĭs-ĭte-nĕss,** *s.* [Eng. *exquisite; -ness.*]

1. The quality of being exquisite; niceness, perfection, exactness.

2. Keenness, extremeness, sharpness.

"Christ suffered only the *exquisiteness* and heights of pain."—*South: Sermons,* vol. iii., ser. 9.

* **ĕx'-quĭs-ĭt-ĭsm,** *s.* [Eng. *exquisit(e); -ism.*] The state, quality, or characteristics of an exquisite or dandy; coxcombry, foppery.

* **ĕx-quĭs'-ĭ-tĭve,** *a.* [Formed, with pref. *ex,* on analogy of *inquisitive* (q.v.).] Curious, inquisitive; eager to discover or know.

* **ĕx-quĭs'-ĭ-tĭve-lȳ,** *adv.* [Eng. *exquisitive; -ly.*] Curiously, minutely, accurately.

"To a man that had never seen an elephant, or a rhinoceros, who should tell him most *exquisitively* all their shape, colour, bigness, and particular marks."—*Sidney: Defence of Poesy.*

* **ĕx-quĭs'-ĭ-tĭve-nĕss,** *s.* [Eng. *exquisitive; -ness.*] Exquisiteness.

"The *exquisitiveness* of his moral."—*Sterne: Tristram Shandy,* iii. 118.

* **ĕx-săn'-guĭne (gu as gw),** *a.* [Pref. *ex,* and Eng. *sanguine* (q.v.).] Bloodless; devoid or destitute of blood.

* **ĕx-săn-guĭn'-ĕ-oŭs (gu as gw),** *s.* [EXSANGUINOUS.]

* **ĕx-săn-guĭn'-ĭ-tȳ (gu as gw),** *s.* [Eng. *exsanguine; -ity.*]

1. *Ord. Lang.:* The quality or state of being bloodless; destitution of blood.

2. *Med.:* Privation or destitution of blood; opposed to plethora.

* **ĕx-săn'-guĭn-oŭs,** * **ĕx-săn-guĭn'-ĕ-oŭs (gu as gw),** *a.* [Lat. *exsanguis,* from *ex* = out, without, and *sanguis* (genit. *sanguinis*) = blood.] Destitute of blood; bloodless.

* **ĕx-săn'-guĭ-oŭs (gu as gw),** *a.* [Lat. *exsanguis.*] Bloodless, exsanguinous.

"The whole heart [a flounder's] observed for a pretty while a succession of motion in its divided and *exsanguious* pieces."—*Boyle: Works,* ii. 69.

* **ĕx-scĭnd',** *v.t.* [Lat. *exscindo: ex* = out, off, and *scindo* = to cut.] To cut off; hence, to destroy utterly.

"The *exscinding* and extirpation of the Amorites, together with other the inhabitants of Canaan."—*Barrow: Sermons,* vol. iii., ser. 36.

* **ĕx-scrĭbe',** *v.t.* [Lat. *exscribo: ex* = out, and *scribo* = to write.] To write out, to copy, to transcribe.

"His proof is from a passage in the Mismah, which Maimonides has also *exscribed.*"—*Hooper: On Lent* (1696), p. 223.

* **ĕx-scrĭpt',** * **ĕx-crĭpt',** *s.* [Lat. *exscriptum,* neut. sing. of *exscriptus,* pa. par. of *exscribo.*] A copy, a transcript.

"To write the *excript* thereof in humble heart."
Davies: Holy Roode, p. 13.

* **ĕx-scrĭp'-tu-ral,** *a.* [Pref. *ex,* and Eng. *scriptural* (q.v.).] Not found in Scripture; not in accordance with Scripture.

ĕx-scū'-tęl-lāte, *a.* [Pref. *ex,* and Eng. *scutellate* (q.v.).]

Entom.: Not having a scutellum.

* **ĕx-sĕct',** *v.t.* [Lat. *exsectus,* pa. par. of *exseco* = to cut out or off: *ex* = out, off, and *seco* = to cut.] To cut out, off, or away.

ĕx-sĕc'-tion, *s.* [Lat. *exsectio,* from *exsectus,* pa. par. of *exseco.*] A cutting off, out, or away.

"Sometimes also the frogs would leap nimbly . . . about the room, surviving the *exsection* of their hearts about an hour."—*Boyle: Works,* ii. 69.

exsection-apparatus, *s.*

Surg.: A splint or support to stiffen and aid an arm from which a section of bone has been removed.

† **ĕx-sĕrt',** **ĕx-sĕrt'-ĕd,** *a.* [Lat. *exertus,* pa. par. of *exsero* = to stretch out.]

Bot. (*Of stamens*): Longer than the corolla.

* **ĕx-sĕr'-tīle,** *a.* [Eng. *exsert; -ile.*] That may or can be thrust out; capable of being thrust out or protruded.

* **ĕx-sĭb'-ĭ-lāte,** *v.t.* [Lat. *exsibilatus,* pa. par. of *exsibilo: ex* = out, away, and *sibilo* = to hiss.] To hiss off, to condemn.

* **ĕx-sĭb-ĭ-lā'-tion,** *s.* [EXSIBILATE.] A hissing off; condemnation.

"After so many ages of *exsibilation.*"—*Bp. Ball: Works,* x. 237.

* **ĕx-sĭc'-cant,** *a.* & *s.* [Lat. *exsiccans,* pr. par. of *exsicco: ex* = out, fully, and *sicco* = to dry; *siccus* = dry.]

A. *As adj.:* Having the quality or property of drying up or evaporating moisture.

"You must apply next to it some dry or *exsiccant* medicine."—*Wiseman: Surgery,* bk. vi., ch. v.

B. *As subst.:* A medicine or preparation which has drying properties.

"Some are moderately moist, and require to be treated with medicines of the like nature, such as fleshy parts; others dry in themselves, yet require *exsiccants,* as bones."—*Wiseman: Surgery,* bk. vi., ch v.

* **ĕx-sĭc'-cāte,** *v.t.* [Lat. *exsiccatus,* pa. par. of *exsicco.*] To dry up; to evaporate.

"Great heats and droughts *exsiccate* and waste the moisture and vegetative nature of the earth."—*Mortimer: Husbandry.*

* **ĕx-sĭc-cā'-tion,** *s.* [Lat. *exsiccatio,* from *exsiccatus,* pa. par. of *exsicco;* Fr. *exsiccation;* Ital. *essicazione.*]

1. The act, operation, or process of drying up; evaporation of moisture.

"That which is concreted by *exsiccation,* or expression of humidity, will be resolved by humectation: as earth, dirt, and clay."—*Browne: Vulgar Errours,* bk. ii., ch. 4.

2. The state of being dried up; dryness.

"Much *exsiccation* of the body and thirst is made by the pores."—*Venner: Via Recta,* p. 280.

* **ĕx-sĭc-cā'-tĭve,** *a.* [O. Fr. *exsiccatif;* Ital. *essicativo.*] Having the power or quality of drying or evaporating moisture; exsiccant.

ĕx'-sĭc-cā-tŏr, *s.* [Eng. *exsiccate; -or.*] An apparatus for drying purposes. In most cases such substances are employed as chloride of calcium, which readily absorbs moisture.

* **ĕx-sō-lū'-tion,** *s.* [Lat. *exsolutio,* from *exsolutus,* pa. par. of *exsolvo* = to loose.] A loosening, faintness, or relaxation in any part of the body.

"Extasis, *exsolution,* liquefaction, transformation, the kiss of the spouse, gustation of God."—*Browne: Urn Burial,* ch. v.

* **ĕx-spō-lĭ-ā'-tion,** *s.* [EXPOLIATION.]

* **ĕx-spu-ĭ'-tion,** *s.* [Lat. *exspuitio,* from *exspuitus,* pa. par. of *exspuo;* Fr. *exspuition, expuition.*] The act of discharging saliva by spitting; a spitting.

* **ĕx-spū'-tŏr-ȳ,** *a.* [Lat. *exputus, exsputus,* pa. par. of *expuo, exspuo: ex* = out, and *spuo* = to spit; Eng. adj. suff. *-ory.*] That is spit out or ejected. (*Lit. & Fig.*)

"I cannot immediately recollect the *exputory* lines."—*Cowper.* (*Ogilvie.*)

* **ĕx-stĕr'-cōr-āte,** *v.t.* [Lat. *ex* = out, and *stercoro* = to dung; *stercus* (genit. *stercoris*) = dung.] To dung out.

"*Exstercorate* her filth thee to annoy."
Davies: Holy Roode, p. 20.

* **ĕx-stĭm'-u-lāte,** * **ex-tim-u-late,** *v.t.* [Lat. *exstimulatus,* pa. par. of *exstimulo.*] To excite; to incite, to goad, to spur on.

"The fat and pitch being cleaving bodies, and the air continually *extimulating* the parts."—*Browne: Vulgar Errours,* bk. ii., ch. v.

* **ĕx-stĭm-u-lā'-tion,** * **ex-tim-u-la-tion,** *s.* [Lat. *extimulatus,* pa. par. of *exstimulo.*] The act of stimulating, exciting, or spurring on; stimulation.

"Maketh things insipide and without any *exstimulation.*"—*Bacon: Natural History,* § 841.

ĕx-stĭp'-u-late, *a.* [Pref. *ex,* and Eng. *stipulate* (q.v.).] Not having stipules.

* **ĕx-strŭct',** *v.t.* [EXTRUCT.]

* **ĕx-strŭc'-tion,** *s.* [EXTRUCTION.]

* **ĕx-strŭc'-tĭve,** *a.* [EXTRUCTIVE.]

* **ĕx-strŭc'-tŏr,** *s.* [EXTRUCTOR.]

* **ĕx-sŭc'-coŭs,** *a.* [EXUCCOUS.]

* **ĕx-sŭc'-tion,** *s.* [Lat. *exsuctus,* pa. par. of *exsugo* = to suck out: *ex* = out, and *sugo* = to suck.] The act of sucking or draining out.

"What operation the *exsuction* of the air hath on other liquors, as oil, wine, spirit of vinegar, milk."—*Glanvill: Essay* 3.

* **ĕx-su-dā'-tion,** *s.* [EXUDATION.]

* **ĕx-sŭf'-flāte,** *v.t.* [Lat. *exsufflatus,* pa. par. of *exsufflo* = to blow upon in abomination or scorn.] To drive out, to exorcise by spitting and blowing upon.

* **ĕx-sŭf-flā'-tion,** *s.* [Low Lat. *exsufflatio,* from Lat. *exsufflo* = to blow upon in token of abomination.]

1. A blowing, a blast.

"It will fly upwards over the helm by a kind of *exsufflation,* without vapouring."—*Bacon: Physical Remains.*

2. A species of exorcism, performed by blowing and spitting at the evil spirit.

"In exorcism, *exsufflation,* use of salt, spittle, unction, &c., in the Church of Rome required."—*Fuller: Moderation of Church of England,* p. 282.

* **ĕx-sŭf'-fle,** *v.t.* [Lat. *exsufflo.*] To breathe or blow upon.

"Exorcised and *exsuffled.*"—*Holland: Camden,* p. 268.

* **ĕx-sŭf'-flĭ-cāte,** *a.* [Etym. doubtful.] Probably the same as, or a misprint for, exsufflated, and hence, contemptible, scorned; or empty, frivolous. (It is only found in the following passage.)

"When I shall turn the business of my soul
To such *exsufficate* and blown surmises."
Shakesp.: Othello, iii. 3.

ĕx-sŭr'-ĝĕnt, *a.* [Pref. *ex,* and Lat. *surgens* = rising up, pr. par. of *surgo* = to lift up, to raise, to rise.]

Bot.: Growing upwards. (*Paxton.*)

* **ĕx-sŭs'-çĭ-tāte,** *v.t.* [Lat. *exsuscitatus,* pa. par. of *exsuscito: ex* = out, fully, and *suscito* = to arouse.] To rouse up, to excite.

* **ĕx-sŭs-çĭ-tā'-tion,** *s.* [Lat. *exsuscitatio,* from *exsuscitatus,* pa. par. of *exsuscito.*] Rousing up, exciting.

"Virtue is rather an *exsuscitation* and raising up of those intellectual principles."—*Hallywell: Excellence of Moral Virtue* (1692), p. 54.

* **ĕx'-tançe,** *s.* [Lat. *extans,* for *exstans,* pr. par. of *exsto* = (1) to stand out, to project; (2) to exist, to be: *ex* = out, and *sto* = to stand.] Being, existence.

"The ideal existences of things and entities before their *extances.*"—*Browne: Christian Morals,* iii. 23.

* **ĕx'-tan-çȳ,** *s.* [Lat. *exstantia,* from *exstans, extans,* pa. par. of *exsto.*]

1. The act or state of projecting or standing out above the rest; projection.

2. A part which stands out or projects beyond the rest; a projection.

"The order of the little *extancies,* and consequently that of the little depressions, will be altered likewise."—*Boyle: On Colours; Works,* i. 667.

ĕx'-tant, *a.* [Lat. *extans* for *exstans,* pr. par. of *exsto* = to stand out, to exist.]

*1. Standing out or projecting beyond the rest; protruding. (*Ray.*)

*2. Publicly known; not suppressed or kept back.

"Tis *extant* that what we call comedie was at first nothing but a simple continued song."—*Ben Jonson: Discoveries.*

3. In existence; in being; surviving; not lost or destroyed.

"There are some ancient writings still *extant* which pass under the name of Sibylline oracles, but these oracles seem to have been all, from first to last, and without any exception, mere impostures."—*Mosheim: Cicero,* bk. ii., lett. 12.

* **ĕx'-ta-sĭe,** * **ĕx'-ta-sȳ,** *s.* [ECSTASY.]

* **ĕx′-tą-sĭs,** *s.* [Gr. ἔκστασις (*ekstasis*).] [ECSTASY.] An ecstasy, a trance.

"In the same author is recorded Carolus Magnus' vision (an. 885), or *extasis*, wherein he saw heaven and hell."—*Burton: Anatomy of Melancholy*, pt. iii., § 4.

* **ĕx′-tą-sy,** *s.* [ECSTASY.]

* **ĕx-tăt′-ĭc,** * **ĕx-tăt′-ĭc-ąl,** *a.* [ECSTATIC, ECSTATICAL.]

* **ĕx-tĕm′-pŏr-ąl,** *a.* [Lat. *extemporalis* = on the spur of the moment: *ex* = out, from, and *tempus* (genit. *temporis*) = time; Sp. *extemporal*; Ital. *estemporale*.]

1. Made or uttered without premeditation, or on the spur of the moment; extemporary.

"Accustoming oneself to make *extemporal* reflection."—*Boyle: Works*, ii. 347.

2. Speaking extempore or without premeditation.

"Many foolish things fall from wise men, if they speak in haste, or be *extemporal*."—*Ben Jonson.*

3. Inspiring, unpremeditated speech.

"Some *extemporal* god of rhyme."
Shakesp.: Love's Labour's Lost, i. 2.

* **ĕx-tĕm′-pŏr-ąl-lȳ,** *adv.* [Eng. *extemporal*; *-ly*.] Without premeditation.

"The quick comedians
Extemporally will stage us."
Shakesp.: Antony & Cleopatra, v.

* **ĕx-tĕm-pō-rān′-ē-ąn,** *a.* [Lat. *extemporaneus*.] Extemporaneous, extemporary.

"*Extemporanean* style, tautologies, apish imitation."—*Burton: Anatomy of Melancholy.* (To the Reader.)

ĕx-tĕm-pō-rā′-nē-oŭs, *a.* [Lat. *extemporaneus*, from *ex* = out, away, and *tempus* (genit. *temporis*) = time; Fr. *extemporané*; Ital. *estemporaneo*.] Uttered, made, composed, or done without premeditation, or on the spur of the moment; extemporary.

"There might be a revised liturgy which should not exclude *extemporaneous* prayer."—*Macaulay: Hist. Eng.*, ch. ii.

ĕx-tĕm-pō-rā′-nē-oŭs-lȳ, *adv.* [Eng. *extemporaneous*; *-ly*.] On the spur of the moment; without premeditation, or previous study or thought.

ĕx-tĕm-pō-rā′-nē-oŭs-nĕss, *s.* [Eng. *extemporaneous*; *-ness*.] The quality or state of being extemporaneous or unpremeditated.

ĕx-tĕm′-pō-rą-rĭ-lȳ, *adv.* [Eng. *extemporary*; *-ly*.] Without premeditation; extemporaneously.

ĕx-tĕm′-pō-rą-rȳ, *a.* [Eng. *extempor(e)*; *-ary*.]

1. Made, uttered, or done without premeditation; extemporaneous.

"Filling up a long portion of time with *extemporary* prayer."—*Knox: Winter Evenings*, ev. 23.

2. Made or done for the time or the occasion.

"To govern by established standing laws, and not by *extemporary* decrees."—*Locke: Civil Government.*

ĕx-tĕm′-pō-rē, *adv., a., & s.* [Lat. *ex* = out, from, and *tempore*, ablat. of *tempus* = time.]

A. *As adv.:* Without premeditation, or previous thought or study; extemporaneously; without preparation.

"Catch some words which presently and *extempore* they reduce and contrive into verse."—*P. Holland: Plutarch*, p. 277.

B. *As adj.:* Made, done, or uttered extempore; extemporaneous.

"In that singing of *extempore* hymns."—*Locke: On 1 Corinth.* xiv. (Note 25.)

* **C.** *As subst.:* Extemporaneous speaking or composition.

"Amidst the disadvantage of *extempore* against premeditation."—*Bp. Fell.*

* **ĕx-tĕm′-pō-rĭ-nĕss,** *s.* [Eng. *extempory*; *-ness*.] The quality or state of being extempore, or done without previous thought or study; extemporaneousness.

* **ĕx-tĕm-pō-rĭ-zā′-tion,** *s.* [Eng. *extemporiz(e)*; *-ation*.] The act or faculty of extemporizing, or expressing oneself extemporaneously.

ĕx-tĕm′-pō-rīze, *v.t. & i.* [Eng. *extempor(e)*; *-ize*.]

A. *Trans.:* To utter or compose without previous study or thought; to do or perform extemporaneously; to make up on the moment.

B. *Intrans.:* To speak extemporaneously; to discourse without previous study or thought.

"The *extemporizing* faculty is never more out of its element than in the pulpit; though even here it is much more excusable in a sermon than in a prayer."—*South: Sermons*, vol. ii., ser. 3.

ĕx-tĕm′-pō-rī-zĕr, *s.* [Eng. *extemporiz(e)*; *-er*.] One who extemporizes, or who has the faculty of speaking extempore.

* **ĕx-tĕm′-pŏr-ȳ,** *a.* [EXTEMPORE.] Extemporaneous, extempore. (*Fuller.*)

ĕx′-tĕnd, *v.t. & i.* [Lat. *extendo* = to stretch out: *ex* = out, and *tendo* = to stretch; O. Fr. *estendre*; Fr. *étendre*; Sp. & Port. *extender*; Ital. *estendere*.] [TEND.]

A. *Transitive:*

I. *Ordinary Language:*

1. To stretch out in any direction; to continue or prolong as a line; to cause to expand or dilate in size.

2. To hold out; to reach forward; to stretch out.

"I *extend* my hand to him thus, quenching my familiar smile with an austere regard of control."—*Shakesp.: Twelfth Night*, ii. 5.

3. To spread abroad; to widen or increase the extent or sphere of; to disseminate.

"A man who hath a daughter of most rare note; the report of her is *extended* more than can be thought."—*Shakesp.: Winter's Tale*, iv. 2.

4. To prolong, to continue: as, To *extend* the time for payment of a debt, &c.

5. To widen to a large comprehension.

"He much magnifies the capacity of his understanding, who persuades himself that he can *extend* his thoughts farther than God exists."—*Locke.*

* 6. To amplify, to expand.

"The contracting and *extending* the lines and sense of others would appear a thankless office."—*Wotton.*

* 7. To praise, to magnify, to extol.

"I do *extend* him, sir, within himself."—*Shakesp.: Cymbeline*, i. 1.

* 8. To impart, to communicate, to use, to show.

"Let there be none to *extend* mercy unto him."—*Psalm* cix. 12

9. To seize. [See II., and EXTENT, *v.*]

"Lablenus—
This is stiff news—hath with his Parthian force
Extended Asia from Euphrates."
Shakesp.: Antony & Cleopatra, i. 2.

* **II.** *Law:* To value, to assess, as by a writ of extent; to levy on land.

"This manor is *extended* to my use."
Massinger: New Way to Pay Old Debts, v. 1.

B. *Intran.:* To stretch, to reach, to be continued or prolonged.

"O'er barren mountains, o'er the flowery plain,
Extends thy uncontrolled and boundless reign."
Dryden: Lucretius, i.

¶ For the difference between to *extend* and to *enlarge*, see ENLARGE; for that between to *extend* and to *reach*, see REACH.

ĕx-tĕnd′-ąnt, *a.* [EXTEND.]

Her.: The same as DISPLAYED (q.v.); having the wings extended or expanded.

* **ĕx-tĕnd′-ą-ble,** *a.* [Eng. *extend*; *-able*.] The same as EXTENDIBLE (q.v.).

ĕx-tĕnd′-ĕd, *pa. par.* or *a.* [EXTEND.]

extended-letter, *s.*

Print.: One having a face broader than is usual with a letter of its depth.

EXTENDED.

* **ĕx-tĕnd′-ĕd-lȳ,** *adv.* [Eng. *extended*; *-ly*.] In an extended manner; at length, fully.

"To speak unto your lordships somewhat more *extendedly* than what is my use."—*Parliam. Hist.*, 12 *Charles II.* (an. 1660).

ĕx-tĕnd′-ĕr, * **ex-tend-our,** *s.* [Eng. *extend*; *-er*.]

1. *Ord. Lang.:* One who or that which extends or serves to extend anything.

"The extension made, the *extenders* are to be loosened gently."—*Wiseman: Surgery*, bk. vii., ch. i.

* 2. *Law:* A valuer, an assessor.

"*Extendours* he sette forto extend the land."
Robert de Brunne, p. 83.

ĕx-tĕnd′-ĭ-ble, *a.* [Eng. *extend*; *-able*.]

1. *Ord. Lang.:* That may or can be extended, stretched, enlarged, or expanded; capable or admitting of extension.

2. *Law:* That may be seized under a writ of extent and valued.

ĕx-tĕnd-ĭ-bĭl′-ĭ-tȳ, *s.* [Eng. *extendibl(e)*; *-ity*.] Capability of being extended, stretched, enlarged, or expanded.

"Fire is cause of *extendibility*."
Old Poem in *Ashmole's Theat. Chem.* (1652), p. 58.

* **ĕx-tĕnd′-lĕss,** *a.* [Eng. *extend*; *-less*.] Extended; without limit.

* **ĕx-tĕnd′-lĕss-nĕss,** *s.* [Eng. *extendless*; *-ness*.] Unlimited extension.

"Certain *moleculæ seminales* must keep the world from an infinitude and *extendlessness* of excursions every moment into new figures and animals."—*Hale: Origin of Mankind*, p. 10.

ĕx-tĕn-sĭ-bĭl′-ĭ-tȳ, *s.* [Fr. *extensibilité*, from Lat. *extensus*, pa. par. of *extendo* = to extend.] The quality of being extensible; extendibility; capacity of being extended, stretched, enlarged, or expanded.

"In what manner they are mixed, so as to give a fibre *extensibility*, who can say?"—*Grew: Cosmologia Sacra*, bk. ii., ch. vi.

* **ĕx-tĕn′-sĭ-ble,** *a.* [Lat. *extensus*, pa. par. of *extendo*.] Capable of being extended, stretched, enlarged, or expanded; extendible.

"That love is blind, is *extensible* beyond the object of poetry."—*Glanvill: Scepsis Scientifica*, ch. xiii.

* **ĕx-tĕn′-sĭ-ble-nĕss,** *s.* [Eng. *extensible*; *-ness*.] Capacity of being extended, stretched, enlarged, or expanded; extensibility.

* **ĕx-tĕn′-sile,** *a.* [Lat. *extens(us)*, pa. par. of *extendo*; Eng. adj. suff. *-ile*.] Capable of being extended; extensible.

"The surfaces of liquids are to be regarded as *extensile* rather than as tensile, except in the case of free films."—*Athenæum*, April 1, 1882.

ĕx-tĕn′-sion, *s.* [Fr. *extension*, from Lat. *extensio*, from *extensus*, pa. par. of *extendo*; Sp. *extension*; Ital. *estensione*, *stensione*.]

I. *Ordinary Language:*

1. The act of extending, stretching, enlarging, expanding, or prolonging.

2. The state of being extended, stretched, enlarged, or expanded.

"By this idea of solidity is the *extension* of body distinguished from the *extension* of space."—*Locke.*

II. *Technically:*

1. *Comm.:* A written engagement on the part of a creditor, allowing a debtor further time to pay a debt.

2. *Logic:* The extent of the application of a general term; compass.

"When we compare a vague and general conception with a narrower and more definite one, we find that the former contains far more objects in it than the latter. Comparing plant with geranium, for example, we see that plant includes ten thousand times more objects, since the oak, and fir, and lichen, and rose, and countless others, including geranium itself, are implied in it. This capacity of a conception we call its *extension*. The *extension* of plant is greater than that of geranium, because it includes more objects."—*Thomson: Laws of Thought*, § 52.

3. *Physics:* The general property in virtue of which every body occupies a limited portion of space. It is called also magnitude. When small it is measured by the vernier and micrometer screw (q.v.).

4. *Railways:* A line or branch extended beyond the original terminus.

5. *Anat.:* Angular movement in a joint which bends or straightens parts of a limb upon one another or upon the trunk of the body. It is combined with flexion (q.v.).

6. *Surg.:* The pulling of the broken part of a limb in a direction away from the trunk, in order to bring the ends of the bone into their proper position.

extension-apparatus, *s.*

Surg.: An instrument designed to counteract the natural tendency of the muscles to shorten when a limb has been fractured or dislocated. It usually consists of a weight and pulley attached to an arrangement surrounding the limb immediately above the point of fracture.

extension-ladder, *s.* A ladder having a movable section, which is projected in prolongation of the main section when occasion requires.

* **ĕx-tĕn′-sion-ąl,** *a.* [Eng. *extension*; *-al*.] Having great extent; extended, extensive.

"You run upon these *extensional* phantasms."—*More: Divine Dialogues.*

* **ĕx-tĕn′-sion-ĭst,** *s.* [Eng. *extension*; *-ist*.] An advocate or promoter of the extension of the franchise.

ĕx-tĕn′-sĭve, *a.* [Lat. *extensivus*, from *extensus*, pa. par. of *extendo*; Fr. *extensif*; Sp. *extensivo*.]

1. Widely spread or extended; having wide or large extent; embracing or comprehending a wide area or number of objects; comprehensive.

"That empire was the most *extensive* that had ever obeyed a single chief."—*Macaulay: Hist. Eng.*, ch. xxiii.

*2. Capable of being extended; extensile.

¶ For the difference between *extensive* and *comprehensive*, see COMPREHENSIVE.

ĕx-tĕn′-sĭve-lȳ, *adv.* [Eng. *extensive; -ly.*] Widely, largely, freely; to a great extent.

ĕx-tĕn′-sĭve-nĕss, *s.* [Eng. *extensive; -ness.*]

1. The quality or state of being extensive; wideness, largeness, or greatness of extent.

"As we have reason to admire the excellency of this contrivance, so have we to applaud the *extensiveness* of the benefit."—*Government of the Tongue.*

*2. Capability or possibility of being extended; extensibility.

"We take notice of the wonderful dilatability or *extensiveness* of the throats and gullets of serpents."—*Ray: On the Creation*, pt. i.

ĕx-tĕn′-sŏr, *s.* [Lat., from *extensus*, pa. par. of *extendo.*]

Anat.: One of the muscles which serve to extend or straighten any part of the body. It is used specially respecting certain muscles of the hand and fingers and the corresponding ones of the foot and toes.

"*Extensors* are muscles so called, which serve to extend any part."—*Quincey.*

***ĕx-tĕn′-sūre,** *s.* [Lat. *extensus*, pa. par. of *extendo.*] Extension, extent, compass.

"Whose kind to large *extensure* grown."
Drayton: Muses' Elysium, Nymph. ix.

ĕx-tĕnt′, *a.* & *s.* [Lat. *extentus*, pa. par. of *extendo.*]

***A.** *As adj.:* Extended, stretched.

"Both his hands most filthy feculent,
Above the water were on high *extent*,
And fained to wash themselves incessantly."
Spenser: F. Q., II. vii. 61.

B. *As substantive:*

I. *Ordinary Language:*

1. The space, size, or degree to which anything is extended.

2. Size, compass.

"He divided between these two foreigners an *extent* of country larger than Hertfordshire."—*Macaulay: Hist. Eng.*, ch. xxv.

*3. Wideness, extensiveness, comprehension.

"He gave his vote for it, not having sufficiently considered the *extent* of the words, and the consequences that might follow on such an act."—*Burnet: Hist. Own Time* (an. 1669).

*4. The act of extending or communicating; communication, distribution.

"An emperor of Rome,
Troubled, confronted thus, and for the *extent*,
Of equal justice used with such contempt."
Shakesp.: Titus Andronicus, iv. 4.

5. Degree.

*6. Action, behaviour.

"Let thy fair wisdom, not thy passion, sway
In this uncivil and unjust *extent*
Against thy peace."
Shakesp.: Twelfth Night, iv. 1.

*7. A census or ancient valuation of land or other property, for the purpose of assessment. (*Scotch.*)

"Item, that all schirefis be sworne to the king or his deputis, that thai sall leicly and treuly ger this *extent* be fulfillit of all the landis and gudis in forme as is abone writyne."—*Parl. Jas. I.* (an. 1424), *Acts* (ed. 1814), p. 4.

II. *Technically:*

Law: (See extract).

"Upon some prosecutions given by statute, as in the case of debts acknowledged on statutes-staple, body, lands, and goods may all be taken at once in execution, to compel the payment of the debt. The process hereon is usually called an *extent* or *extendi facias*, because the sheriff is to cause the lands, &c., to be appraised to their full extended value, before he delivers them to the plaintiff, that it may be certainly known how soon the debt will be satisfied."—*Blackstone: Comment.*, bk. iii., ch. 16.

¶ For the difference between *extent* and *limit*, see LIMIT.

extent-in-aid, *s.*

Law: A writ issued at the suit of a crown-debtor against a person indebted to himself, and grounded on the principle that the crown is entitled to all debts due to the debtor.

extent-in-chief, *s.*

Law: A writ issuing from the Court of Exchequer ordering the sheriff to make an inquisition or inquiry upon the oaths of lawful men into the lands, &c., of the debtor, and seize the same into the king's hands.

***ĕx-tĕnt′,** *v.t.* & *i.* [EXTENT, *s.*]

A. *Trans.:* To assess, to lay on, or apportion an assessment upon.

"He sall chaisa lele men and discret quhilkis sall lyde knawlegs befor the king gif thai haif doune thair deuoir at the end of the taxacione; and that alss mony persouys as may sufficiently *extent* the cuntre," &c.—*Parl. Jas. I.* (an. 1424), *Acts* (ed. 1814), p. 4.

B. *Intrans.:* To be assessed or taxed.

"The merchant preuteis, and sic kind of people as were wont to *extent* with them to pay at his entres thirtie shilling."—*Maitland: Hist. Edinburgh*, p. 234.

***ĕx-tĕn′-tŏr, *ex-ten-tour,** *s.* [Eng. *extent; -or.*] An assessor; one who apportions a general tax. Now stent-master (q.v.).

"That the *extentouris* sall be sworne before the barronis of the schirefdome."—*Parl. Jas. I.* (an. 1424), *Acts* (ed. 1566), ch. xi.

ĕx-tĕn′-ū-āte, *v.t.* & *i.* [Fr. *exténuer;* Ital. *estenuare, stenuare;* Sp. & Port. *estenuar.*]

A. *Transitive:*

*1. To make thin, lean, or slender.

"His body behind his head becomes broad, from whence it is again *extenuated* all the way to the tail."—*Grew: Musæum.*

*2. To make rare or less dense.

"The race of all things here is to *extenuate* and turn things to be more pneumatical and rare, and not to retrograde from pneumatical to that which is dense."—*Bacon.*

*3. To lower, to degrade, to depreciate, to reduce in honour or dignity.

"Righteous are Thy decrees on all Thy works;
Who can *extenuate* Thee?" *Milton, P. L.*, x. 645.

4. To lessen; to make less in gravity or degree.

"To persist
In doing wrong, *extenuates* not wrong."
Shakesp.: Troilus & Cressida, ii. 2.

*5. To mitigate; to lessen in severity.

"Which [law] by no means we may *extenuate*."
Shakesp.: Midsummer Night's Dream, i. 1.

6. To palliate; to excuse; opposed to *aggravate.*

"Speak of me as I am: nothing *extenuate*."
Shakesp.: Othello, v. 2.

B. *Intrans.:* To become more thin, lean, or slender; to become attenuated.

¶ Crabb thus discriminates between to *extenuate* and to *palliate:* "To *extenuate* is simply to lessen guilt without reference to the means; to *palliate* is to lessen it by means of art. To *extenuate* is rather the effect of circumstances; to *palliate* is the direct effort of an individual. Ignorance in the offender may serve as an *extenuation* of his guilt, although not of his offence; it is but a poor *palliation* of a man's guilt to say that his crimes have not been attended with the mischief which they were calculated to produce." (*Crabb: Eng. Synon.*)

***ĕx-tĕn′-ū-āte,** *a.* [Lat. *extenuatus*, pa. par. of *extenuo* = to make thin: *ex* = out, fully, and *tenuo* = to make thin; *tenuis* = thin.] Thin, lean, slender, attenuated.

"The body slender, lank, and *extenuate*."—*Huloet*, in voc. *Body.*

***ĕx-tĕn′-ū-āt-ĭng,** *pr. par., a.,* & *s.* [EXTENUATE, *v.*]

A. & **B.** *As pr. par. & particip. adj.:* (See the verb).

C. *As subst.:* The act or process of making thin, lean, or slender; the state of becoming extenuated; extenuation.

***ĕx-tĕn′-ū-āt-ĭng-lȳ,** *adv.* [Eng. *extenuating; -ly.*] In an extenuating manner; by way of extenuation.

ĕx-tĕn-ū-ā′-tion, *s.* [Lat. *extenuatio*, from *extenuatus*, pa. par. of *extenuo;* Fr. *exténuation;* Sp. *extenuacion;* Ital. *estenuazione, stenuazione.*]

*1. The act of making thinner, leaner, or slenderer.

*2. The state or process of becoming thinner, leaner, or slenderer.

"A third sort of marasmus is an *extenuation* of the body, caused through an immoderate heat and dryness of the parts."—*Harvey.*

3. The act of representing as less wrong, grave, or serious; palliation; excuse.

"Nor is it possible to plead, in *extenuation* of his guilt, that he was misled by inordinate zeal for the public good."—*Macaulay: Hist. Eng.*, ch. v.

4. Mitigation, alleviation.

"When sin is to be judged, the kindest enquiry is what deeds of charity we can alledge in *extenuation* of our punishment."—*Atterbury: Sermons*, vol. ii., ser. 3.

***ĕx-tĕn′-ū-ā-tĭve,** *a.* & *s.* [Eng. *extenuat(e); -ive.*]

A. *As adj.:* Tending to extenuate; extenuating.

B. *As subst.:* An extenuating plea or circumstance.

"Another *extenuative* of the intended rebellion."—*North: Examen*, p. 370.

ĕx-tĕn′-ū-ā-tŏr, *s.* [Eng. *extenuat(e); -or.*] One who extenuates.

ĕx-tĕn′-ū-ā-tŏr-ȳ, *a.* [Eng. *extenuat(e); -ory.*] Tending or intended to extenuate or palliate.

***ĕx-tĕr′-ĭ-ăl, *ĕx-tĕr′-ĭ-ăll,** *a.* [EXTERIOR.] Exterior, external.

"Of the outward man *exteriall*."—*Rede me and be not wrothe*, p. 123.

ĕx-tĕr′-ĭ-ŏr, *ex-ter-i-our, *a.* & *s.* [Fr. *extérieur*, from Lat. *exterior*, compar. of *exter* or *externus* = on the outside; Sp. & Port. *exterior.*]

A. *As adjective:*

1. External, outside, outer, directed outwards; situated, bounding, or limiting on the outside; opposed to *interior* (q.v.).

"The *exteriour* ayre whyche compasseth the bodye."—*Sir T. Elyot: Castel of Helth*, bk. ii.

2. Situated beyond the limits of; outside of: as, a point *exterior* to a circle.

3. Coming from without; extrinsic: as, *exterior* assistance.

4. Foreign; relating to foreign countries or nations.

B. *As substantive:*

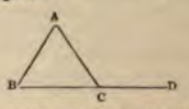
1. The outer surface; the outside; the external features.

"Few churches present an *exterior* and interior equally finished."—*Eustace: Italy*, i. (Pref. Disc.)

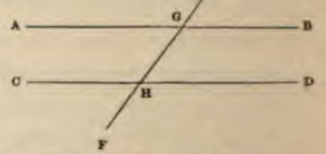
2. An outward or visible act, form, ceremony, &c.

exterior-angle, *s.*

Geom.: An angle made by producing any side of a figure—



Thus A C D is the exterior angle of the triangle A B C. In the case of parallel lines the exterior angles are those formed without the parallels, by the parallels and a right line cutting them. Thus, if A B and C D be parallel lines, and E F a right line cutting them, the angles E G A, E G B, F H C, and F H D are the exterior angles.



exterior-screw, *s.* A screw cut upon the outside of a stem or mandrel, in contradistinction to one of which the thread is cut on an interior or hollow surface.

exterior-side, *s.*

Fort.: The side of an imaginary polygon, upon which the plan of a fortification is constructed.

exterior-slope, *s.*

Fort.: The slope of a parapet towards the country. It is at the foot of the superior slope, and forms the lower portion of the rampart above the escarp, or the berme, if there be one. [PARAPET.]

¶ For the difference between *exterior* and *outside*, see OUTSIDE; for that between *exterior* and *outward*, see OUTWARD.

***ĕx-tĕr-ĭ-ŏr′-ĭ-tȳ,** *s.* [Fr. *extériorité.*]

1. Surface; exterior or external parts; externality.

2. An undue subordination of the inner or spiritual to the outer or practical life in religious matters. (*Ogilvie.*)

ĕx-tĕr′-ĭ-ŏr-lȳ, *adv.* [Eng. *exterior; -ly.*] On the exterior or outside; outwardly, externally.

"You have slandered nature in my form;
Which, howsoever rude *exteriorly*,
Is yet the cover of a fairer mind,
Than to be butcher of an innocent child.
Shakesp.: King John, iv. 2.

***ĕx-tĕr′-mĭn-ą-ble,** *a.* [Eng. *exterminate; -able.*] That may or can be exterminated; capable of or liable to extermination.

ĕx-tĕr´-mĭn-āte, *v.t.* [Lat. *exterminatus*, pa. par. of *extermino* = to drive beyond the boundaries : *ex* = out, away, and *terminus* = a boundary ; Sp. & Port. *exterminar* · Ital. *esterminare* ; Fr. *exterminer*.]

I. *Ordinary Language :*

*1. To drive out of one's borders or country ; to banish ; to expatriate.

"They deposed, *exterminated*, and deprived him of communion."—*Barrow : Of the Pope's Supremacy.*

*2. To drive away from oneself ; to repel.

"Most things do either associate and draw near to themselves the like, and do also drive away, chase, and *exterminate* their contraries."—*Bacon : Colours of Good & Evil.*

3. To extirpate, to destroy utterly ; to drive completely away.

"The fixed purpose of these men was to *exterminate* the Saxon colony."—*Macaulay : Hist. Eng.*, ch. xii.

4. To eradicate, to root out, to extirpate, to put an end to.

"Their language was wholly *exterminated* from hence with them."—*Hale : Origin of Mankind*, p. 163.

* **II.** *Alg. :* To eliminate ; to take away : as, To *exterminate* surds or unknown quantities from an equation.

¶ For the difference between to *exterminate* and to *eradicate*, see ERADICATE.

ĕx-tĕr´-mĭn-ā-tĕd, *pa. par.* or *a.* [EXTERMINATE.]

* **A.** *As. pa. par. :* (See the verb

B. *As adjective :*

* 1. Expatriated, banished.

"To relieve our *exterminated* . . . brethren."—*Milton : On the Persecutions of the Vaudois.*

2. Eradicated, extirpated, utterly destroyed or rooted up.

ĕx-tĕr-mĭn-ā´-tion, *s.* [Fr. *extermination*, from Lat. *exterminatus*, pa. par. of *extermino* ; Sp. *exterminacion* ; Ital. *esterminazione*.]

I. *Ordinary Language :*

1. The act of exterminating, extirpating, or destroying utterly.

"The question is, how far an holy war is to be pursued, whether to displanting and *extermination* of people ?"—*Bacon.*

2. The state of being exterminated or destroyed utterly.

"No doubte but the towne of Bruges must nedes fall into ruyne and other *extermination*."—*Hall : Henry VII.* (an. 5).

3. The act of eradicating, exterminating, or destroying the influence of ; extirpation, eradication : as, the *extermination* of crime.

* **II.** *Alg. :* The same as elimination (q.v.).

ĕx-tĕr´-mĭn-ā-tŏr, *s.* [Lat., from *extermino.*] One who or that which exterminates or destroys.

ĕx-tĕr´-mĭn-ā-tŏr-ȳ, *a.* [Eng. *exterminat(e)*; *-ory.*] Exterminating, destroying utterly ; tending to exterminate.

"The grounds, reasons, and principles of those terrible, confiscatory, and *exterminatory* periods."—*Burke : Letter to R. Burke, Esq.*

* **ĕx-tĕr´-mĭne,** *v.t.* [Fr. *exterminer*, from Lat. *extermino.*] To exterminate, to destroy.

"Your sorrow and my grief
Were both *extermined*."
Shakesp. : As you like It, iii. 5.

* **ĕx-tĕr-mĭn´-ĭ-ŏn,** *s.* [Lat. *extermino* = to exterminate.] Extermination.

"To whom she werketh vtter confusion and *extermínion*."—*Udal : Apoph. of Erasmus*, p. 182.

ĕx-tẽrn´, *a.* & *s.* [Lat. *externus*, from *exterus* = on the outside.]

A. *As adjective :*

1. External, outward, visible.

"My outward action doth demonstrate
The native act and figure of my heart
In compliment *extern*."
Shakesp. : Othello, i. 1.

2. Proceeding from or depending on something external ; not intrinsic or inherent.

B. *As substantive :*

1. The exterior ; the outward part or form.

* 2. Outward show, form, or deportment.

"With my *extern* the outward honouring."
Shakesp. : Sonnet 125.

3. A student or pupil who does not reside within a college or seminary ; a day-scholar. (In Roman Catholic Schools.)

ĕx-tẽr´-nal, *a.* & *s.* [Eng. *extern* ; *-al.*]

A. *As adjective :*

1. Exterior ; situated on the outside or exterior ; superficial. (Opposed to *internal*, q.v.)

2. Visible, open.

"He that commits only the *external* act of idolatry is as guilty as he that commits the *external* act of theft."—*Stillingfleet.*

3. Being or arising outside ; not intrinsic or inherent ; outside of or separate from anything ; proceeding from without.

"The treachery of his own passions, and the snares of *external* seduction."—*Cogan : On the Passions*, i. (Pref. Disc.)

4. Accidental, incidental, accompanying ; not essential.

5. Pertaining to or derived from the body.

"Her virtues graced with *external* gifts."
Shakesp. : 1 Henry VI., v. 5.

6. Foreign ; pertaining to or connected with foreign countries or nations.

B. *As substantive :*

1. External parts, form, features, or characteristics.

"Adam was then no less glorious in his *externals* ; he had a beautiful body as well as an immortal soul."—*South.*

2. Outward form, rites, or ceremonies.

"God in *externals* could not place content."
Pope : Essay on Man, iv. 66.

* **ĕx-tẽr-nal-ĭ-ṣā´-tion,** *s.* [Eng. *externalis(e)*; *-ation.*] The act of rendering objective ; giving shape and form to.

"Such a city would be the *externalisation* of the human spirit in the highest state of development that we can conceive for it."—*Mallock : New Republic*, bk. iv., ch. i.

* **ĕx-tẽr´-nal-īṣe,** *v.t.* [Eng. *external*(a.) ; *-ise.*] To render external or objective, to give shape or form to.

"Why else does he [the poet] *externalise* his feelings—give them a body ?"—*Mallock : New Republic*, bk. iii., ch. ii.

* **ĕx-tẽr-năl´-ĭ-ty,** *s.* [Eng. *external* ; *-ity.*] The quality or state of being external ; exteriority ; separation.

"Pressure or resistance necessarily supposes *externality* in the thing which presses or resists."—*A. Smith : On the External Senses.*

ĕx-tẽr´-nal-lȳ, *adv.* [Eng. *external* ; *-ly.*] On the outside ; outwardly ; apparently, visibly, superficially.

"Suppressing those holy incitements to vertue and good life, which God's spirit ministers to us *externally* or internally."—*Bp. Taylor : Set Forms of Liturgy*, 126.

* **ĕx-tẽr´-nĭ-tȳ,** *s.* [Eng. *extern* ; *-ity.*] Outwardness, the outside.

"An *externity* of corporeal irradiation."—*H. Brooke : Fool of Quality*, ii. 249.

ĕx-tĕr-rā´-nĕ-oŭs, *a.* [Lat. *exterraneus* : *ex* = out, away, and *terra* = land.] Belonging to or coming from abroad ; foreign.

ĕx-tĕr-rĭ-tör´-ĭ-al, *a.* [Pref. *ex*, and Eng. *territorial* (q.v.).] Beyond the jurisdiction of the laws of the country in which one resides.

ĕx-tĕr-rĭ-tör-ĭ-al´-ĭ-tȳ, *s.* [Eng. *exterritorial* ; *-ity.*] Exclusion from being held to belong to a particular territory. Used of British ships in foreign waters, especially ships of war, which are held to be an integral part of the British empire, and consequently not to be included in the territory of the foreign state whose waters or harbours they may temporarily enter.

"Under the first head he [Mr. Whitbread] maintained that the [Fugitive Slave] circular surrendered the *exterritoriality* of our public ships."—*Times*, Feb. 23, 1876.

* **ĕx-tẽr´-sion,** *s.* [Lat. *extersio*, from *extersus*, pa. par. of *extergeo* : *ex* = out, and *tergeo* = to wipe.] The act of wiping or rubbing out.

* **ĕx-tĭl´,** *v.t.* [Lat. *exstillo* : *ex* = out, and *stillo* = to drop.] To drop or distil from.

* **ĕx-tĭl-lā´-tion,** *s.* [Lat. *exstillatus*, pa. par. of *exstillo.*] The act of distilling or falling in drops.

"They seemed made by an exsudation or *extillation* of petrifying juices out of the rocky earth."—*Derham : Physico-Theology*

* **ĕx-tĭm´-u̦-lāte,** *v.t.* [Lat. *exstimulo* : *ex* = out, fully, and *stimulo* = to urge, to press ; *stimulus* = a goad.] To stimulate, to urge, to press.

"Choler is one excretion whereby nature excludeth another, which, descending unto the bowels, *extimulates* and excites them unto expulsion."—*Browne : Vulgar Errours*, bk. iii., ch. ii.

* **ĕx-tĭm-u̦-lā´-tion,** *s.* [Lat. *exstimulatio*, from *exstimulatus*, pa. par. of *exstimulo.*] The act of stimulating ; stimulation.

"The air intermixed is without virtues, and maketh things insipid, and without any *extimulation*."—*Bacon : Natural History*, § 841.

ĕx-tĭnct´, * **ex-tincte,** *a.* [Lat. *extinctus*, pa. par. of *extinguo*, *exstinguo* = to extinguish (q.v.).]

* **I.** *Lit. :* Extinguished, quenched, put out : as a light, a lamp, &c.

"That they may . . . be *extincte*, lyke as tow is quenched."—*Isaiah* xliii. (*Bible*, 1551.)

II. *Figuratively :*

1. Having ceased to be ; ended, finished ; come to an end.

"Let's try and fix some era, if we can,
When good ones were *extinct*, and bad began."
Jenyns : Horace, ep i., bk. ii.

* 2. Fallen into disuse ; obsolete ; abolished ; out of force.

"A censure inflicted *a jure* continues, though such law be *extinct*, or the lawgiver removed from his office."—*Ayliffe : Parergon.*

* **ĕx-tĭnct´,** * **ex-tincte,** *v.t.* [EXTINCT, *a.*] To make extinct ; to abolish ; to make void ; to destroy.

"It may seem to his high wisdom meet to *extinct* and make frustrate the payments of the said annates or first-fruits."—*Acts of Parl.* 23 *Henry VIII.*, act 23.

ĕx-tĭnc´-teũr, *s.* [Fr. = extinguisher.] A fire-extinguisher or annihilator. It was invented by Dr. F. Carlier, and patented by A. Vignon in July, 1862 ; a fire-annihilator having, however, been invented by Mr. T. Phillips in 1849. The extincteur consisted of an iron cylinder filled with water and carbon-dioxide, generated by bicarbonate of soda and tartaric acid. It was subsequently improved by Mr. W. B. Dick. It is founded on the principle that carbon-dioxide, formerly called carbonic acid, extinguishes lights or any ordinary burning material.

ĕx-tĭnc´-tion, *s.* [Fr., from Lat. *extinctio*, from *extinctus*, pa. par. of *extinguo.*]

1. The act of extinguishing or quenching.

"Red-hot needles or wires, extinguished in quicksilver, do yet acquire a verticity according to the laws of position and *extinction*."—*Browne : Vulgar Errours.*

2. The state of being extinguished or quenched.

"The parts are consumed through *extinction* of their native heat, and dissipation of their radical moisture."—*Harvey.*

3. The act of destroying, exterminating, or putting an end to ; extermination, destruction, suppression.

"The utter *extinction* and annihilation of the wicked after the day of judgement."—*Glanvill : Essays*, No. 5.

4. The state of being destroyed, exterminated, or suppressed.

"Where Vice to dark *extinction* flies."
Mickle : Odes ; Knowledge, ode i.

ĕx´-tīne, * **ex-ine,** *s.* [Lat. *ext(er)* = on the outside, and suff. *-ine.*]

Bot. : The outer coat of a pollen-grain.

ĕx-tĭn´-guĭsh (gu as **gw),** *v.t.* & *i.* [Lat. *extinguo*, *exstinguo*, from *ex* = out, and *stinguo* to prick, to extinguish ; Sp. *extinguir* ; Ital. *estinguere* ; O. Fr. *esteindre* ; Fr. *éteindre*.]

A. *Transitive :*

I. *Ordinary Language :*

1. To put out, to quench ; as, a light, a lamp, &c.

"By death *extinguisht* is that star, whose light
Did shine so faithfull."
Habington : Castara, Elegy, vii., pt. ii.

2. To put an end to ; to quench.

"To make a blaze of gentrie to the world,
A little puffe of scorne *extinguisht* it."
B. Jonson : Every Man in his Humour, i. 1.

3. To suppress, to stifle, to destroy.

"It . . . *extinguished* also the flames of all other vices."—*Bale : English Votaries*, pt. ii.

4. To cloud, to obscure.

"Bethink thee on her virtues that surmount,
Her natural graces that *extinguish* art."
Shakesp. : 1 Henry VI., v. 3.

II. *Law :* To put an end to by union or consolidation. [EXTINGUISHMENT, II.]

"By way of extinguishment : as if my tenant for life makes a lease to A for life remainder to B and his heirs, and I release to A ; this *extinguishes* my right to the reversion, and shall enure to the advantage of B's remainder as well as of A's particular estate."—*Blackstone : Comment.*, bk. ii., ch. 20.

* **B.** *Intran. :* To be quenched or extinguished ; to go out.

* **ĕx-tĭn´-guĭsh-a-ble (gu** as **gw),** *a.* [Eng. *extinguish* ; *-able.*] That may or can be extinguished, destroyed, or suppressed ; capable of or liable to extinction.

"The fiery substance of the soul onely *extinguishable* by that element."—*Browne : Urn Burial*, ch. i., pt. iv.

ĕx-tĭn′-guish-ĕr (gu *as* **gw),** *s.* [Eng. *extinguish; -er.*] One who or that which extinguishes: specif., a little cone placed on the top of a burning candle to extinguish the

EXTINGUISHERS.

light. Large metal extinguishers were formerly attached to the railings of the houses of the gentry to enable the footmen or link-boys to put out their torches. Many of these still remain, especially in what was the fashionable part of London in the last century.

"Of Pinchbeck's own mixt-metal make
A huge *extinguisher.*"
Mason: Ode to Mr. Pinchbeck.

ĕx-tĭn′-guĭsh-mĕnt (gu as **gw),** *s.* [Eng. *extinguish; -ment.*]

I. *Ordinary Language:*

* 1. The act of extinguishing, quenching, or putting out.

2. The act of suppressing, destroying, putting an end to, or abolishing; extinction, destruction, abolition.

"He moved him to a war upon Flanders, for the better *extinguishment* of the civil wars of France."—*Bacon: Henry VII.*

3. The state or condition of being utterly destroyed, exterminated, or suppressed; extinction, destruction.

"When death's form appears, she feareth not
An utter quenching or *extinguishment.*"
Davies: Immortality of the Soul, s. 30, R. 4.

* 4. Abolition, nullification.

"Divine laws of Christian church polity may not be altered by *extinguishment.*"—*Hooker.*

II. *Law:* The extinction or ending of an estate, right, &c., by means of merging or consolidating it with another, generally one more extensive.

ĕx-tĭrp′, *v.t.* [Fr. *extirper,* from Lat. *extirpo, exstirpo* = to pluck up by the roots: *ex* = out, and *stirpo* (genit. *stirpis*) = a root; Sp. & Port. *extirpar;* Ital. *estirpare.*] To extirpate, to eradicate, to root out.

"Nor shall that nation boast it so with us,
But be *extirpèd* from our provinces."
Shakesp.: 1 Henry VI., iii. 3.

* **ĕx-tĭrp′-ą-ble,** *a.* [Eng. *extirp; -able.*] That may or can be extirpated; liable to extirpation.

"Lest it infect the ground with a plant not easily *extirpable.*"—*Evelyn: Terra.*

ĕx′-tĭr-pāte, *v.t.* [Lat. *extirpatus, exstirpatus,* pa. par. of *extirpo, exstirpo.*] [EXTIRP.]

1. *Ord. Lang.:* To eradicate, to root out, to extirpate, to destroy utterly, to exterminate.

"Some frightful diseases have been *extirpated* by science: and some have been banished by police."—*Macaulay: Hist. Eng.,* ch. iii.

2. *Surg.:* To cut out or off: as, To *extirpate* a wen.

¶ For the difference between to *extirpate* and to *eradicate,* see ERADICATE.

* **ĕx-tĭr-pā′-tĭve,** *a.* [Eng. *extirpat(e); -ive.*] Capable of extirpating; having a tendency to extirpate.

"Enable nature to go on with the *extirpative* and preventive remedies."—*Cheyne.*

ĕx-tĭr-pā′-tion, * **ex-tir-pa-cion,** *s.* [Fr. *extirpation,* from Lat. *exstirpatio,* from *exstirpatus,* pa. par. of *exstirpo;* Sp. *extirpacion;* Ital. *estirpazione.*]

1. The act of extirpating, rooting out, eradicating, or exterminating; extermination, eradication, excision.

"For the *extirpacion* and abholishyng of the byshoppe of Rome."—*Hall: Henry VIII.* (an. 28).

2. The state of being extirpated, rooted out, or eradicated: total destruction or extermination.

"His brethren in apparent danger of utter *extirpation.*"—*Warburton: Divine Legation,* bk. v., §. 4.

ĕx′-tĭr-pā-tŏr, *s.* [Lat. *extirpatus,* pa. par. of *extirpo, exstirpo.*] One who extirpates, eradicates, or exterminates; an exterminator.

* **ĕx-tĭr′-pĕr,** *s.* [Eng. *extirp; -er.*] One who extirpates; an extirpator.

"Founders of states, lawgivers, *extirpers* of tyrants, fathers of the people, were honoured."—*Bacon,* in *Trench: On Some Def. in our Eng. Dict.,* p. 13.

* **ĕx-tĭ-spĭ′-cious,** *a.* [Lat. *extispicium* = an inspection of entrails for purposes of augury: *exta* = the entrails, and *specio* = to look at.] Relating or pertaining to the inspection of entrails for purposes of augury; augurial.

"Thus hath he deluded many nations unto his augurial and *extispicious* inventions, from casual and uncontrived contingencies, divining events succeeding."—*Browne: Vulgar Errours,* bk. i., ch. xi.

ĕx-tŏl′, *v.t.* [Lat. *extollo* = to raise up: *ex* = out, and *tollo* = to raise.]

* 1. *Lit.:* To raise up, to lift, to elevate.

"She left th' vnrighteous world, and was to heauen *extol'd.*"
Spenser: F. Q., VII. vii. 37.

2. *Fig.:* To praise, to magnify, to laud, to hold up to admiration, to glorify.

"As ignorant and shallow as people generally are who *extol* the past at the expense of the present."—*Macaulay: Hist. Eng.,* ch. xv.

¶ For the difference between to *extol* and to *praise,* see PRAISE.

ĕx-tŏl′-lĕr, *s.* [Eng. *extol; -er.*] One who extols, magnifies, or praises any person or thing.

"The late states which inflict capital punishment upon *extollers* of the Pope's supremacy."—*Bacon: Charge upon the Commission for the Verge.*

* **ĕx-tŏl′-mĕnt,** *s.* [Eng. *extol; -ment.*] The act of extolling; the state of being extolled.

"In the verity of *extolment* I take him to be a soul of great article."—*Shakesp.: Hamlet,* v. 2.

* **ex-tor-cion,** *s.* [EXTORTION.]

* **ĕx-tor′se,** * **ex-torce,** *v.t.* [Lat. *extorqueo,* perf. indic. *extorsi.*]

1. To wring, to harass, to pain.

"Too many grieuous plagues my state *extorse.*"
Stirling: Aurora, st. 64.

2. To practise extortion upon.

"By men even dead, as oft alive *extorc'd.*"
Stirling: Doomes-day; Fourthe Hour.

* **ĕx-tor′-sious,** *a.* [EXTORTIOUS.]

* **ĕx-tor′-sious-lȳ,** *adv.* [EXTORTIOUSLY.]

ĕx-tor′-sĭve, *a.* [Lat. *extorqueo,* perf. indic. *extorsi;* Eng. adj. suff. *-ive.*] Tending or serving to extort or draw from by compulsion.

* **ĕx-tor′-sĭve-lȳ,** *adv.* [Eng. *extorsive; -ly.*] In an extorsive or extortionate manner; with extortion.

ĕx-tort′, *v.t.* & *i.* [Lat. *extortus,* pa. par. of *extorqueo* = to twist out: *ex* = out, and *torqueo* = to twist; Fr. *extorquer;* Sp. & Port. *estorcer;* Ital. *estorcere.*]

A. *Transitive:*

I. *Ordinary Language:*

1. *Phys.:* To wrest or wring anything from any person by physical force, threats, or torture, or undue exercise of power of any sort; to gain by force, to exact; to compel the surrender or giving of anything.

"Till the injurious Roman did *extort*
This tribute from us, we were free."
Shakesp.: Cymbeline, iii. 1.

2. *Ment.:* To draw from a person with difficulty and against his will: as, To *extort* a promise from a person; to *extort* an answer.

"The king did not come into those concessions seasonably, nor with a good grace: all appeared to be *extorted* from him."—*Burnet: Hist. Own Time,* bk. i.

II. *Law:* To take by extortion.

* **B.** *Intrans.:* To practise extortion.

"To whom they never gave any penny of entertainment, but let them feed upon the countries, and *extort* upon all men where they come."—*Spenser: Present State of Ireland.*

* **ĕx-tort′,** *a.* [Lat. *extortus.*] Extorted, gained by extortion or violence. [EXTORT, *v.*]

"Having great lordships got and goodly farms,
Through strong oppression of his power *extort.*"
Spenser: F. Q., V. ii. 5.

ĕx-tort′-ĕr, * **ex-tor-tour,** *s.* [Eng. *extort; -er.*] One who practises extortion; one who gains or takes things by extortion.

"The violent *extortour* of other men's goods."—*Trans. of Boethius,* p. 98.

ĕx-tor′-tion, * **ex-tor-cion,** *s.* [Fr., from Lat. *extorqueo,* perf. indic. *extorsi;* Sp. *extorsion;* Ital. *estorsione.*]

I. *Ordinary Language:*

1. The act of extorting; the act or practice of wresting or drawing anything from others by violence, threats, undue exercise of authority, or other illegal ways; oppressive exaction or compulsion.

"And therefore by *extortion* I leve."
Chaucer: C. T., 7,011.

2. A gross or extortionate overcharge.

"The Dover boatmen, whose *extortions* may beat the prescriptions of three centuries, carried off his portmanteau."—*J. S. Brewer: English Studies,* p. 263.

II. *Law:* (See extract).

"Lastly, *extortion;* which consists in an officer's unlawfully taking, by colour of his office, from any man any money or thing of value, that is not due to him, or more than is due, or before it is due. The punishment for this offence is fine and imprisonment, and sometimes a forfeiture of the office; the defendant being also made to render double to the party aggrieved, and be punished at the pleasure of the crown, that is to say, at the discretion of the court."—*Blackstone: Commentaries,* bk. iv., ch. 10.

* **ĕx-tor′-tion-ą-ble,** *a.* [Eng. *extortion; -able.*] Extortionate.

* **ĕx-tor′-tion-ąr-ȳ,** *a.* [Eng. *extortion; -ary.*] Practising extortion; containing or of the nature of extortion; extortionate.

ĕx-tŏr′-tion-ąte, *a.* [Eng. *extortion; -ate.*] Characterized by or of the nature of extortion; oppressive.

ĕx-tŏr′-tion-ĕr, *s.* [Eng. *extortion; -er.*] One who practises extortion.

"The ill-gotten wealth of the oppressor or *extortioner.*"—*Knox: Essays,* No. 151.

* **ĕx-tor′-tious,** * **ex-tor-sious,** *a.* [Eng. *extort; -ious.*] Oppressive, cruel, characterized by extortion or oppression.

"The *extortious* cruelties of some, the corrupt wresting of justice in others."—*Bp. Hall: Remains,* p. 77.

* **ĕx-tor′-tious-lȳ,** * **ex-tor-sious-ly,** *adv.* [Eng. *extortious; -ly.*] With extortion or oppression.

"That office was commonly missesused *extorsiously.*"—*Sir T. More: Works,* p. 1,207.

ĕx′-trą, *a.,* *s.,* & *pref.* [Lat. for *extera* = *ex extera parte* = on the outside. A Latin preposition denoting beyond, further than, except.]

A. *As adj.:* Beyond what is absolutely necessary; over and above what is usual; supplementary, additional: as, *extra* diet, an *extra* charge, &c.

B. *As subst.:* Something beyond what is absolutely necessary or usual; an addition: as, Music is charged as an *extra.*

C. *As prefix:* It is largely used in English to denote something outside of or beyond what is signified by the word to which it is prefixed.

extra-axillar, extra-axillary, *a.*

Bot.: Beyond the axil; growing from above or below the axils of the leaves or branches.

extra-belief, *s.* Matthew Arnold's rendering of the German *Aberglaube,* which he does not consider adequately translated by "superstition."

"*Extra-belief,* that which we hope, augur, imagine, is the poetry of life, and has the rights of poetry."—*Literature & Dogma,* p. 81.

extra-costs, *s. pl.*

Law: Those costs or charges which do not appear upon the face of the proceedings: as the expenses of witnesses, fees to counsel, court-fees, &c.

extra-current, *s.*

Elect.: An induced galvanic current, which moves in the same direction as the principal one when contact is made, and in the reverse direction when it is broken. The former is called the direct extra-current and the latter the inverse extra-current. The direct one heightens the effect of the principal current, the inverse one lowers it.

extra-historic, *a.*

Anthropol.: A term applied by Tylor to those regions which have no history, and concerning which tradition is utterly untrustworthy, owing to the low mental condition of the people. [UNHISTORIC.]

"The inquiry as to the relation of savagery to barbarism and semi-civilization lies almost entirely in prehistoric or *extra-historic* regions."—*Tylor: Primitive Culture,* i. 25.

ĕx-trạ-cŏn-stĕl'-lạr-ў, *a.* [Pref. *extra*, and Eng. *constellary* (q.v.).]

Astron.: A term applied to those stars which are not classed under any constellation.

ĕx-tract', *v.t.* [Sp. *extraer;* Port. *extrahir;* Fr. *extraire.*] [EXTRACT, *a.*]

1. To draw or pull out; to withdraw or remove from a fixed position: as, To *extract* a tooth.

2. To draw out by chemical process; to distil.

"They
Whom sunny Borneo bears, are stored with streams
Egregious, rum and rice's spirit *extract.*"
J. Philips: Cider, ii.

3. To draw out of any containing body or cavity.

"These waters were *extracted*, and laid upon the surface of the ground."—*Burnet: Theory of the Earth.*

4. To take from something of which the thing taken formed a part.

"Woman is her name; of man
Extracted." *Milton: P. L.*, viii. 497.

5. To select a part; to take out or quote a passage or passages from a book or writing.

"To see how this case is represented, I have *extracted* out of that pamphlet a few notorious falsehoods."—*Swift.*

¶ *To extract the root of a quantity or number:*

Math.: To ascertain the root.

ĕx'-trăct, *a.* & *s.* [Lat. *extractus*, pa. par. of *extraho:* *ex* = out, and *traho* = to draw.]

* **A.** *As adj.:* Extracted, drawn, deduced.

"As the sun is the very issue *extract* from that good."—*P. Holland: Plutarch*, p. 839.

B. *As substantive:*

I. *Ordinary Language:*

1. That which is extracted or drawn from anything.

2. That which is extracted or drawn from any substance by heat, distillation, or other chemical process. [II., 1.]

"In tinctures, if the superfluous spirit of wine be distilled off, it leaves at the bottom that thicker substance, which chemists call the *extract* of the vegetables."—*Boyle.*

3. An abstract or passage quoted from a book or writing; an excerpt, a quotation.

"There appears in this *extract* such simplicity and goodness."—*Sharp: Defence of Christianity.*

* 4. Extraction, descent.

"The apostle gives it a value suitable to its *extract*, branding it with the most ignominious imputation of foolishness."—*South.*

II. *Technically:*

1. *Pharm:* Extracta. These are of three kinds: (1) Green extracts, prepared by heating the juice of plants to 130° F., to coagulate the green colouring matter, filtering and heating to 200° F. to coagulate the albumen, and again filtering. The juice is then evaporated to a thin syrup at 140° F., the green colouring matter is added, and the whole evaporated to the proper consistence of an extract. (2) Extracts formed by treating drugs with water, and evaporating the solution obtained. (3) Extracts formed by treating drugs with spirits of wine, and then evaporating. (*Garrod: Mat. Medica.*)

2. *Scots Law:* A copy of a deed or other document, authenticated by the proper officer, the original of which either is in a public record, or a transcript of which, taken from the original, has been preserved in a public record.

extract of gamboge, *s.* The colouring matter of gamboge, separated from the greenish gum and impurities by solution in alcohol and precipitation. By the process it acquires a powdery texture, which renders it capable of being mixed with oil for use in glazing. (*Weale.*)

extract of lead, *s.* Impure acetate of lead, obtained by boiling litharge in vinegar.

ĕx-trăct'-ạ-blẹ, ĕx-trăct'-ĭ-blẹ, *a.* [Eng. *extract; -able.*] That may or can be extracted.

"No more money was *extractible* from his pocket."—*Dickens: Uncommercial Traveller*, ch. xxviii.

ĕx-trăct'-ĭ-form, *a.* [Eng. *extract; i* connective, and Eng. *form.*]

Chem.: Having the form or appearance of an extract.

ĕx-trăct'-ĭng, *pr. par., a., & s.* [EXTRACT, *v.*]

A. *As pr. par.:* (See the verb).

B. *As adjective:*

1. Drawing or pulling out; withdrawing.

* 2. Distracting, absorbing.

"A most *extracting* frenzy of mine own
From my remembrance clearly banished his."
Shakesp.: Twelfth Night, v. 1.

C. *As subst.:* The act or process of drawing out; extraction.

ĕx-trăc'-tion, *s.* [Fr., from Lat. *extractio*, from *extractus*, pa. par. of *extraho;* Sp. *extraccion;* Ital. *estrazione.*]

I. *Ordinary Language:*

1. The act of extracting or drawing out: as, the *extraction* of a tooth, &c.

2. The act or operation of extracting or drawing anything from a substance by chemical process, as an essence.

* 3. That which is extracted or drawn; an extract.

"They do preserve, as in a vial, the purest efficacy and *extraction* of that living intellect that bred them."—*Milton.*

4. Descent, family, lineage, derivation, stock.

"Caius Marius, a person of a plebeian *extraction*."—*South: Sermons*, vol. v., ser. 10.

II. *Math.:* The operation or process of finding the root of any given number or quantity; the method or rule by which the root of any given number or quantity is found. [ROOT.]

* **ĕx-trăct'-ĭve,** *a.* & *s.* [Fr. *extractif;* Sp. *extractivo.*]

A. *As adjective:*

1. Tending or serving to extract; extracting.

2. That may be extracted; capable of extraction.

"He found 1 lb. of it [the soil] to contain from 20 to 30 grains of *extractive* matter which flamed and burned, and therefore was a coal soluble in water."—*Kirwan: On Manures*, p. 55.

B. *As substantive:*

1. *Ord. Lang.:* An extract.

2. *Med.:* A peculiar base or principle existing in extracts.

ĕx-trăc'-tŏr, *s.* [Lat. from *extractus*, pa. par. of *extraho* = to extract.]

I. *Ord. Lang.:* He who or that which extracts.

II. *Technically:*

1. *Surg.:* An instrument for removing substances from the body.

2. *Scots Law:* An official of the Court of Session, by whom extracts of decrees and other official documents are prepared and authenticated.

3. *Cloth-manufac.:* A machine for expelling water from textile fabrics by the application of centrifugal force; a hydro-extractor.

* **ĕx-trạ-dĭc'-tion-ạ-rў,** *a.* [Lat. *extra* = beyond, without, and *dictio* = a word, a saying.] Out of or beyond words; not formed of words; consisting in reality and not in words. [DICTION.]

"These *extradictionary* and real fallacies."—*Browne: Vulgar Errours*, bk. i., ch. iv.

ĕx-trạ-dĭ'-tion, *s.* & *a.* [Fr., from Lat. *ex* = out, and *traditio* = a handing over; *trado* = to hand over.]

A. *As subst.:* The handing over or delivering up by one nation to another of fugitives from justice in pursuance of a treaty entered into, whereby each nation binds itself to deliver up to the other criminal refugees.

B. *As adj.:* Pertaining to the surrender or delivering up of fugitives from justice: as, an *extradition* treaty.

ĕx'-trạ-dīte, *v.t.* [Lat. *ex* = out, away, and *traditus*, pa. par. of *trado* = to hand over, to deliver up.] To surrender, hand over, or deliver up, as from one nation to another: as, To *extradite* a criminal refugee.

"It is doubted whether he will be *extradited* for this offence."—*Daily News*, July 19, 1883.

ĕx-trā'-dŏs, *s.* [Fr., from Lat. *extra* = without, beyond, and Fr. *dos;* Lat. *dorsum* = the back.]

Arch.: The exterior curve of an arch, measured on the top of the voussoirs, as opposed to the soffit or intrados.

ĕx-trā'-dŏsed, *a.* [Eng. *extrados; -ed.*]

Arch.: A term applied to an arch when the curves of the intrados and extrados are concentric and parallel.

ĕx-trạ-dō'-tạl, *a.* [Pref. *extra*, and Eng. *dotal* (q.v.).] Not belonging to dower: as, *extradotal* property.

* **ĕx'-trạ-dūce,** *a.* [Lat. *extra* = outside, without, and *duco* = to draw.] Drawn out.

"If the soule be not *extraduce* or drawn out of the matter."—*Gaule: Mag-Astro-Mantix*, p. 93.

* **ĕx-trạ-ĕs-sĕn'-tial (tial** as **shạl),** *a.* [Pref. *extra*, and Eng. *essential* (q.v.).] Not essential; beyond what is essential.

"They persuaded modesty in all *extraessential* doctrines."—*Glanvill: Essay*, vii.

ĕx-trạ-fō-lĭ-ā'-ceous (ceous as **shŭs),** *a.* [Pref. *extra*, and Eng. *foliaceous* (q.v.).]

Bot.: Beyond a leaf; away from the leaves or inserted in a different place from them.

* **ĕx-trạ-fŏr-ā'-nĕ-oŭs,** *a.* [Lat. *extra* = without, beyond, and *foras* = out of doors.] Out of doors; out-door.

"The weather and a variety of *extraforaneous* occupations . . . make it difficult for me to find opportunities for writing."—*Cowper.*

* **ĕx-trạ-ǵē'-nĕ-oŭs,** *a.* [Lat. *extra* = without, beyond, and *genus* = a race, a kind.] Belonging to another kind.

ĕx-trạ-jū-dĭ'-cial (cial as **shạl),** *a.* [Pref. *extra*, and Eng. *judicial* (q.v.).] Beyond or out of the ordinary course of judicial duty or process. An extrajudicial dictum is the same as an obiter dictum. [OBITER.]

"The *extrajudicial* interposition of the judges notwithstanding."—*Burke: Charges against Warren Hastings.*

ĕx-trạ-jū-dĭ'-cial-lў (cial as **shạl),** *adv.* [Eng. *extrajudicial; -ly.*] In a manner different from the ordinary course of judicial duty or process.

"The confirmation of an election may be said to be done *extrajudicially*, when opposition ensues thereupon."—*Ayliffe: Parergon.*

* **ĕx-trạ-lĭm'-ĭ-tạr-ў,** *a.* [Pref. *extra*, and Eng. *limitary* (q.v.).] Being or lying beyond the limits or bounds: as, *extralimitary* land.

* **ĕx-trạ-lŏǵ'-ĭc-ạl,** *a.* [Pref. *extra*, and Eng. *logical* (q.v.).] Lying out of or beyond the province of logic. (*Sir W. Hamilton.*)

* **ĕx-trạ-lŏǵ'-ĭc-ạl-lў,** *adv.* [Eng. *extralogical; -ly.*] In an extralogical manner; without recourse to logic.

"This was by logicians recognised contingently and therefore *extralogically*."—*Sir W. Hamilton.* (*Ogilvie.*)

* **ĕx-trạ-mĭ'-ssion,** *s.* [Lat. *extra* = out, beyond, and *missio* = a sending; *mitto* = to send.] A sending out; emission.

"Aristotle, Alhazen, and others, hold that sight is by reception, and not by *extramission*."—*Browne: Vulgar Errours*, bk. iii., ch. vii.

* **ĕx-trạ-mŭn'-dāne,** *a.* [Pref. *extra*, and Eng. *mundane* (q.v.).] Beyond the limits of the material world.

"'Tis a philosophy that gives the exactest topography of the *extramundane* spaces."—*Glanvill: Scepsis Scientifica*, ch. xvi.

ĕx-trạ-mūr'-ạl, *a.* [Pref. *extra*, and Eng. *mural* (q.v.).] Beyond or outside of the walls or boundaries of a place. Thus it is the word especially applied to burials in cemeteries outside of towns, as opposed to intramural—*i.e.*, in the town churches or churchyards.

ĕx-trān'-ē-oŭs, *a.* [Lat. *extraneus*, from *extra* = without, beyond; Sp. *extraño;* Port. *estranho.*] Foreign; not belonging to a thing; not intrinsic; external, not essential.

"Relation is not contained in the real existence of things, but something *extraneous* and superinduced."—*Locke.*

¶ Crabb thus discriminates between *extraneous, extrinsic*, and *foreign:* "The *extraneous* is that which forms no necessary or natural part of anything; the *extrinsic* is that which forms a part or has a connection, but only in an indirect form; it is not an inherent or component part: the *foreign* is that which forms no part whatever, and has no kind of connection. . . . *Extraneous* and *extrinsic* have a general and abstract sense; but *foreign* has a particular signification; they always pass over to some object either expressed or understood: hence we say *extraneous* ideas, or *extrinsic* worth; but that a particular mode of acting is *foreign* to the general plan pursued. Anecdotes of private individuals would be *extraneous* matter in a general history; the respect and credit which men gain from their fellow-citizens by an adherence to rectitude is the *extrinsic* advantage of virtue; it is *foreign* to the purpose of one who is making an abridgment of a work to enter into details in any particular part." (*Crabb: Eng. Synon.*)

extraneous modulation, *s.*

Music: A modulation to an extreme or unrelated key. (*Stainer & Barrett.*)

ĕx-trān′-ē-ŏŭs-lȳ, *adv.* [Eng. *extraneous; -ly.*] In an extraneous manner.

"By their being *extraneously* overruled."—*Law: Theory of Religion,* pt. iii.

* **ĕx-trą-ŏc′-ŭ-ląr,** *a.* [Pref. *extra,* and Eng. *ocular* (q.v.).]

Entom. (*Of some antennæ*): Inserted on the outsides of the eyes.

ĕx-trą-ŏf-fĭ′-cial (cial as shąl), *a.* [Pref. *extra,* and Eng. *official* (q.v.).] Beyond or without the limits of official duty.

ĕx-trą-or′-dĭn-ą-rĭ-lȳ, *adv.* [Eng. *extraordinary; -ly.*] In an extraordinary manner or degree; in a manner or degree out of the ordinary or usual course; remarkably, uncommonly.

"An ordinance immediately and *extraordinarily* revealed from God."—*Warburton: Alliance between Church & State,* bk. i. (Notes.)

ĕx-trą-or′-dĭn-ą-rĭ-nĕss, * **ex-tra-or-din-a-ri-nesse,** *s.* [Eng. *extraordinary; -ness.*] The quality of being extraordinary, unusual, or out of the common; uncommonness, remarkableness.

"I choose some few either for the *extraordinariness* of their guilt, or the frequency of their practice."—*Government of the Tongue.*

ĕx-trą-or′-dĭn-ą-rȳ, * **ex-tra-or-din-a-ri,** * **ex-tra-or-din-a-rie,** *a., adv., & s.* [Lat. *extraordinarius,* from *extra* = beyond, and *ordinarius* = ordinary (q.v.); Sp. & Port. *extraordinario;* Ital. *estraordinario;* Fr. *extraordinaire.*]

A. *As adjective:*

1. Beyond or out of the ordinary or common course or order; unusual; not usual, customary, regular, or ordinary.

"The Indians worshipped rivers, fountains, rocks, or great stones, and all things which seemed to have something *extraordinary* in them."—*Stillingfleet.*

2. Of an uncommon or unusual degree or kind; remarkable, uncommon; rare, eminent; wonderful.

"The house was built of fair and strong stone, not affecting so much any *extraordinary* kind of fineness, as an honourable representing of a firm stateliness."—*Sidney.*

3. Special; sent or appointed for a special purpose or occasion: as, an ambassador *extraordinary.*

* 4. Foreign; mercenary.

"Souldiers of another country that come to serve for paye: *extraordinarie* souldiers."—*Nomenclator.*

* **B.** *As adv.:* Extraordinarily, uncommonly, remarkably.

"They have *extraordinary* good eyes, and will discry a sail at sea farther, and see any thing better, than we."—*Dampier: Voyages* (an. 1681).

* **C.** *As subst.:* Any thing extraordinary, unusual, or out of the ordinary course, order, or kind.

"All the *extraordinaries* in the world, which fall out by no steady rules and causes, I style prodigies preternatural."—*J. Spencer: On Prodigies,* p. 163.

¶ Crabb thus discriminates between *extraordinary* and *remarkable:* "These words are epithets both opposed to the ordinary; and in that sense the *extraordinary* is that which in its own nature is *remarkable:* but things, however, may be *extraordinary* which are not remarkable, and the contrary. The *extraordinary* is that which is out of the ordinary course, but it does not always excite remark, and is not therefore *remarkable,* as when we speak of an *extraordinary* loan, an *extraordinary* measure of government: on the other hand, when the *extraordinary* conveys the idea of what deserves notice, it expresses much more than *remarkable.* There are but few *extraordinary* things, many things are *remarkable:* the *remarkable* is eminent; the *extraordinary* is supereminent: the *extraordinary* excites our astonishment; the *remarkable* only awakens our interest and attention. The *extraordinary* is unexpected; the *remarkable* is sometimes looked for." (*Crabb: Eng. Synon.*)

extraordinary ray, *s.*

Optics: One of the two rays resulting from double refraction.

ĕx-trą-pą-rō′-chĭ-ąl, *a.* [Pref. *extra,* and Eng. *parochial* (q.v.).] Beyond, outside of, or not reckoned within the limits of any parish.

"The sovereign is entitled to all the tithes arising in *extra-parochial* places: though it may be doubted how far this article, as well as the last, can be reckoned part of his revenue: since a royalty supports only his chaplains, and these *extraparochial* tithes are held under an implied trust, that he will distribute them for the good of the clergy in general."—*Blackstone: Comment.,* bk. i., ch. 8.

ĕx-trą-pą-rō′-chĭ-ąl-lȳ, *adv.* [Eng. *extraparochial; -ly.*] Out of or beyond the limits of a parish.

"In the case of a chapel *extraparochially* situate."—*Hardey: Charges,* p. 297.

ĕx-trą-phȳs′-ic-ąl, *a.* [Pref. *extra,* and Eng. *physical* (q.v.).] Not subject to or bound by physical laws or methods.

ĕx-trą-prō-fĕ′-ssion-ąl, *a.* [Pref. *extra,* and Eng. *professional* (q.v.).] Foreign to, or not coming within the ordinary duties of a profession.

ĕx-trą-prō-vĭn′-cial (cial as shąl), *a.* [Pref. *extra,* and Eng. *provincial* (q.v.).] Out of or beyond the limits of the same province or jurisdiction; not under the jurisdiction of the same archbishop.

"An *extraprovincial* citation is not valid . . . above two days' journey."—*Ayliffe: Parergon.*

ĕx-trą-rĕg′-ū-ląr, *a.* [Pref. *extra,* and Eng. *regular* (q.v.).] Out of rule; beyond ordinary rules.

"Such things as these are *extraregular* and contingent."—*Bp. Taylor: Disc. of Confirmation,* § 6.

ĕx-trą-tĕr-rĭ-tŏr′-ĭ-ąl, *a.* [Pref. *extra,* and Eng. *territorial* (q.v.).] Beyond, or without the limits of a particular territory or jurisdiction.

ĕx-trą-tĕr-rĭ-tŏr-ĭ-ăl′-ĭ-tȳ, *s.* [Pref. *extra;* Eng. *territorial* (q.v.), and suff. *-ity.*] Immunity from a country's laws like that enjoyed by an ambassador. (*Wharton.*)

ĕx-trą-trŏp′-ic-ąl, *a.* [Pref. *extra,* and Eng. *tropical* (q.v.).] Beyond, or outside of the tropics, north or south.

* **ĕx-trâught** (*gh* silent), *pa. par* or *a.* [EXTRACT, *v.*]

1. Distracted, distraught.

"Being *extraught* of her mind."—*Brende: Quintus Curtius,* fo. 227.

2. Extracted, descended.

"Shamest thou not, knowing whence thou art *extraught,*
To let thy tongue detect thy baseborn heart?"
Shakesp.: 3 Henry VI., ii. 2.

ĕx-trą-ū′-tĕr-ĭne, *a.* [Pref. *extra,* and Eng. *uterine* (q.v.).]

Pathol.: A term applied to a rare condition of morbid gestation, generally the sequence of pelvic inflammation, extending to the Fallopian tube, and rendering the passage impervious to the fertilized ovum. (*Quain: Dict. Med.*)

ĕx-trăv′-ą-gąnçe, † **ĕx-trăv′-ą-gąn-çȳ,** *s.* [Fr. *extravagance,* from Low Lat. *extravagans,* from Lat. *extra* = beyond, without, and *vagans* = wandering, pr. par. of *vagor* = to wander; Sp. *extravagancia;* Ital. *estravaganza.*]

1. A wandering from the prescribed or proper course; a digression.

"I have troubled you too far with this *extravagance:* I shall make no delay to recall myself into the road again."—*Hammond.*

2. A wandering or going into excess or beyond due limits.

"The Croisades gave much occasion to these institutions; and the *extravagance* was carried so far, that the military orders were instituted among the rest."—*Bolingbroke: Authority in Matters of Religion,* essay iv.

3. Outrage, violence, excessive vehemence.

"How many, by the wild fury and *extravagancy* of their own passions, have put their bodies into a combustion."—*Tillotson.*

4. Unnatural tumour; bombast.

"Some verses of my own, Maximin and Almanzor, cry vengeance upon me for their *extravag*
Dryden.

5. Wildness, irregularity, outrage.

"To keep the private soldiers . . . from running into greater *extravagancies* and disorders."—*Ludlow: Memoirs,* i. 166.

6. Wildness, want of restraint.

"Could we trust the *extravagancy*
Of every poet's youthful fancy."
Lloyd: A Familiar Letter of Rhymes.

7. Excessive expenditure; waste, prodigality, profusion, dissipation.

"She was so expensive, that the income of three dukes was not enough to supply her *extravagance.*"—*Arbuthnot.*

* 8. A caprice.

"Baiamond was then in his *extravagancies.*"—*Comical Hist. of Francion* (1655).

ĕx-trăv′-ą-gąnt, *a. & s.* [Fr., from Low Lat. *extravagans,* from *extra* = beyond, without, and *vagor* = to wander; Sp. *extravagante;* Ital. *estravagante.*]

A. *As adjective:*

* 1. Wandering out of due bounds or limits.

"The *extravagant* and erring spirit hies
To his confine."
Shakesp.: Hamlet, i. 1.

* 2. Wandering, digressing, circuitous.

"I greatly admired the *extravagant* turnings, insinuations, and growth of certaine birch trees among the rocks."—*Evelyn: Memoirs.*

3. Not keeping within due bounds; unrestrained, wild, irregular.

"There appears something nobly wild and *extravagant* in great natural geniuses."—*Addison.*

4. Excessive, exceeding due bounds.

"They fined Dr. Mainwaring £1,000 for a foolish and *extravagant* sermon upon monarchy."—*J. S. Brewer: English Studies,* p. 92.

5. Wasteful, profuse, prodigal, or lavish in expenditure.

"An *extravagant* man, who has nothing else to recommend him but a false generosity."—*Addison: Spectator.*

6. Wasteful, excessive, profuse, prodigal: as, His expenditure is *extravagant.*

* 7. Wild or foolish in fancies or thoughts.

"Shall I be so *extravagant* to think
That happy judgments and composed spirits,
Will challenge me for taxing such as these?"
B. Jonson: Every Man out of his Humour. (Induct.)

B. *As substantive:*

* I. *Ordinary Language:*

1. One who is bound by no general rules; one who goes to excess.

"The *extravagants* among us may be really distracted in the affairs of religion."—*Glanvill: Essays,* iv.

2. One who is extravagant in his expenditure; a wasteful or prodigal person.

"The wild *extravagant,* whose thoughtless hand
With lavish, tasteless, pride commits expense."
Dodsley: Pain & Patience.

II. *Ch. Hist.* (*Pl.* Extravagants): A collection of opinions, decrees, &c., constituting part of the canon law, and published after the Clementines. Twenty of these, the first published, were called *Extravagantes Joannis,* having been sent forth in A.D. 1317, by Pope John XXII. To these have been added five books containing decrees by subsequent popes, called *Extravagantes Communes.* These brought down the collection to the year 1483. The reason why they were called Extravagants was that in place of being digested or arranged with the other papal constitutions, they were in a manner detached from these and stood apart.

"Twenty constitutions of pope John XXII. are called the *extravagants;* for that they being written in no order or method, *vagantur extra corpus collectionum canonum.*"—*Ayliffe: Parergon.*

¶ Crabb thus discriminates between *extravagant, lavish, profuse,* and *prodigal:* "The idea of using immoderately is implied in all these terms, but *extravagant* is the most general in its meaning and application. The *extravagant* man spends his money without reason; the *prodigal* man spends it in excesses. . . . One may be *extravagant* with a small sum where it exceeds one's means; one cannot be *prodigal* without great property. . . . *Extravagant* and *prodigal* serve to designate habitual as well as particular actions; *lavish* and *profuse* are employed only of that which is particular: hence we say to be *lavish* of one's money, one's presents, and the like; to be *profuse* in one's entertainments, both of which may be modes of *extravagance.* An *extravagant* man, however, in the restricted sense, mostly spends upon himself to indulge his whims and idle fancies; but a man may be *lavish* and *profuse* upon others from a misguided generosity. In a moral use of these terms, a man is *extravagant* in his praises who exceeds either in measure or application: he is *prodigal* of his strength who consumes it by an excessive use: he is *lavish* of his compliments who deals them out so largely and promiscuously as to render them of no service: he is *profuse* in his acknowledgments who repeats them oftener, or delivers them in more words, than are necessary. *Extravagant* and *profuse* are said only of individuals; *prodigal* and *lavish* may be said of many in a general sense." (*Crabb: Eng. Synon.*)

ĕx-trăv′-ą-gąnt-lȳ, *adv.* [Eng. *extravagant; -ly.*]

1. In an extravagant manner; wildly; without restraint.

"Mankind hath been more *extravagantly* mad in many tenets about religion than in anything else whatsoever."—*Glanvill: Sermons,* No. 2.

2. In an unreasonable or excessive manner or degree; excessively; to excess; beyond due limits.

"The king was not well pleased with this act, as being *extravagantly* severe."—*Burnet: Hist. Own Time*, an. 1679.

3. In an extravagant, wasteful, or prodigal manner.

ĕx-trăv′-a-gant-nĕss, *s.* [Eng. *extravagant*; *-ness.*] The quality of being extravagant; extravagance.

ĕx-trăv′-a-gants, *s. pl.* [EXTRAVAGANT, *s.*, II.]

ĕx-trăv-a-găn′-za, *s.* [Ital.]

1. *Ord. Lang.:* An extravagant or wild flight of feeling or language.

2. *Music & Drama:* A piece or composition designed to produce effect by its wild irregularity. It differs from a burlesque in being an original composition, not a mere travesty.

"This style of dialogue is far in advance of anything that is heard in modern burlesque or *extravaganza*."—*Athenæum*, March 27, 1880, p. 420.

ĕx-trăv-a-găn′-zist, *s.* [Eng. *extravaganz(a)*; *-ist.*] An extravagant or eccentric person; a writer of extravaganzas.

"One of the best of that numerous school of *extravaganzists*."—*E. A. Poe: Marginalia*, cxv.

* **ĕx-trăv′-a-gāte,** *v.t.* [Lat. *extra* = beyond, without, and *vagatus*, pa. par. of *vagor* = to wander.] To wander beyond due limits.

"When the body plunges into the luxury of sense, the mind will *extravagate* through all the regions of a viciated imagination."—*Warburton: Works*, vol. x., ser. 20.

* **ĕx-trăv-a-gā′-tion,** *s.* [Lat. *extra* = beyond, without, and *vagatio* = a wandering.] A wandering beyond due limits; excess, outrage.

"I do not pretend to justify the *extravagations* of the mob."—*Smollet.*

ĕx-trăv′-a-sāte, *v.t.* & *i.* [Lat. *extra* = beyond, without; *vas* = a vessel, and Eng. suff. *-ate*; Fr. *extravaser*; Sp. *extravasar*; Ital. *estravasare.*]

A. *Trans:* To force or let out of the proper vessels, as blood.

B. *Intrans.:* To go out of the proper vessels, as the blood and humours sometimes do. (*Kersey.*)

ĕx-trăv′-a-sāt-ĕd, *a.* [Eng. *extravasat(e)*; *-ed.*] Forced out of the proper vessels, as blood out of the blood-vessels.

"The viscous matter, which lies like leather upon the *extravasated* blood of pleuretick people, may be dissolved by a due degree of heat."—*Arbuthnot: On Aliments.*

ĕx-trăv-a-sā′-t on, *s.* [Fr. *extravasation*; Sp. *extravasacion*; Ital. *estravasazione.*] [EXTRAVASATE.]

1. The act of forcing or letting out of the proper containing vessels or ducts.

"Causing also some *extravasation*."—*Boyle: Works*, ii. 83.

2. The state of being forced or let out of the proper containing vessels or ducts; effusion.

"Aliment, too viscous, obstructing the glands, and by its acrimony corroding the small vessels of the lungs, after a rupture and *extravasation* of blood, easily produces an ulcer."—*Arbuthnot: On Aliments.*

ĕx-tra-văs′-cu-lar, *a.* [Pref. *extra*, and Eng. *vascular* (q.v.).] Being out of the proper vessels.

* **ĕx-trăv′-ĕ-nāte,** *a.* [Lat. *extra* = beyond, without, and *vena* = a vein.] Let out of the veins.

"That there is a magnetick way of curing wounds, by anointing the weapon; and that the wound is affected in like manner as is the *extravenate* blood by the sympathetick medicine as to matter of fact, is with circumstances of good evidence asserted."—*Glanvill: Scepsis Scientifica*, ch. iii.

* **ĕx-tra-vĕr′-sion,** *s.* [Lat. *extra* = beyond, without, and *versio* = a turning; *verto* = to turn.] The act of throwing out; the state of being thrown out.

"Nor does there intervene heat to afford them any colour to pretend that there is made an *extraversion* of the sulphur, or of any of the two other supposed principles."—*Boyle: Works*, iv. 280.

* **ĕx-trēat′,** *s.* [Fr. *extrait* = drawn, extracted.] Extraction. (*Spenser: F. Q.*, V. x. i.)

ĕx-trē′me, * **ex-treame,** * **ex-treem,** *a., adv.,* & *s.* [Fr. *extrême*, from Lat. *extremus*, superl. of *exterus* = outward, exterior (q.v.); Sp. & Port. *extremo*; Ital. *estremo.*]

A. *As adjective:*

I. *Ordinary Language:*

1. Last, farthest, utmost, outermost.

"The hairy fool
Stood on the *extremest* verge of the swift brook."
Shakesp.: As You Like It, ii. 1.

2. Last in point of time: as, the *extreme* moments of life.

"The *extreme* parts of time."
Shakesp.: Love's Labour's Lost, v. 2.

3. Last; beyond which there is no resource.

"I go the *extremest* remedy to prove,
To drink oblivion, and to drench my love."
Dryden: Theocritus; Idyll. xxiii.

4. Pressing in the utmost degree; utmost, greatest, most violent.

"The *extremest* hardships and difficulties that ever happen to any man."—*Sharp: Sermons*, vol. iii., ser. 15.

5. Most intense or severe: as, *extreme* cold.

*6. Exceedingly strict, rigorous, or severe.

"If thou, Lord, wilt be *extreme* to mark what is done amiss, O Lord, who may abide it?"—*Psalm* cxxx. 13. (Prayer Book.)

7. Carrying principles to the uttermost or to excess; holding the strongest views.

"There were laid on the table two manifestoes, one from the left, or *extreme* liberal party in the Synod."—*British Quarterly Review* (1873), vol. lvii., p. 437.

8. Carried to excess or to extremes; ultra: as, He holds *extreme* opinions.

II. *Music:*

1. Outside: as, *extreme* parts, the highest and lowest parts in part-music.

2. Expanded to its furthest limit: as, *extreme* intervals, intervals greater than major or normal: *e.g.*, C to G♯ an extreme fifth. Such intervals are called also augmented, superfluous, or sharp.

3. Not closely related; a modulation into an extreme key is one into any key other than its own relative minor, its dominant and subdominant, and their relative minors.

4. An old term for any key having more than three sharps or flats.

* **B.** *As adv.:* Extremely.

"This last fifteen years have been *extreme* bad for the graziers."—*Warburton: Life.* (Appendix.)

C. *As substantive:*

I. *Ordinary Language:*

1. The utmost, farthest, or outermost point or verge of anything; the extremity.

"About midway between the *extremes* of both promonteries."—*Dampier: Voyages*, vol. ii., pt. iii., p. 9.

2. The utmost point, stage, or degree that can be supposed or endured.

"And feel by turns the bitter change
Of fierce *extremes*, *extremes* by change more fierce."
Milton: P. L., iii. 598, 599.

3. Excess; the furthest point or degree to which any thing can be carried.

"Avoid *extremes*, and shun the faults of such
Who still are pleased too little, or too much."
Pope: Essay on Criticism, 384, 385.

4. Extremity of suffering, misery, or distress.

"Tending to some relief of our *extremes*."
Milton: P. L., x. 976.

II. *Technically:*

1. *Logic:* Either of the extreme terms of a syllogism; that is, either the predicate or subject.

"The syllogistical form only shows, that if the intermediate idea agree with those it is on both sides immediately applied to, then those two remote ones, or as they are called, *extremes*, do certainly agree."—*Locke.*

2. *Math.:* Either of the first and last terms of a proportion, the remaining two being the means. Also in a limited progression, either arithmetical or geometrical, the first and last terms are called *extremes*.

¶ For the difference between *extreme* and *extremity*, see EXTREMITY.

¶ (1) *Extreme and mean ratio:*

Geom.: The ratio where a line is divided in such a manner that the greater segment is a mean proportional between the whole line and the lesser segment: that is, that the whole line is to the greater segment, as that greater segment is to the less.

(2) *Chord of the extreme sixth:*

Music: A chord of modern growth, so called because the interval of an extreme or augmented sixth is contained in it, either directly or by inversion. (*Stainer & Barrett.*)

(3) *Extremes of an interval:*

Music: The two sounds most distant from each other.

extreme unction, *s.*

1. *Ecclesiol.:* Application of sacred oil to the eyes, the ears, the nostrils, the mouth, the hands, and the feet of a person dangerously ill, the ceremony being designed to symbolize the application of the oil of grace to the soul.

2. *Ch. Hist.:* In James v. 14, 15 the following injunction is given: "Is any sick among you? let him call for the elders of the church; and let them pray over him, anointing him with oil in the name of the Lord: and the prayer of faith shall save the sick, and the Lord shall raise him up; and if he have committed sins, they shall be forgiven him." Here the anointing and prayer take place in connection with serious sickness, which they are designed to heal, whilst there is also a spiritual element, the forgiveness of sins. Though little is said on the subject in Church history, these directions were without doubt duly followed in the Christian Church generally in the early centuries, and they have been carried out quite recently, and still are so by the "Peculiar People" (q.v.). In the seventh century the rite became prominent, and was the subject of careful consideration in the twelfth, stress being laid on the spiritual rather than on the curative effects of the ceremony. In the Council of Florence, A.D. 1439 to 1442, under the auspices of Pope Eugenius IV., it was raised to the dignity of a sacrament, and the Council of Trent, between A.D. 1545 and 1563, confirmed the decision. It is now administered as an ordinance, preparing a dying person for the future state of existence rather than with a hope of removing his malady and "raising him up" for further service in this world. Extreme Unction is firmly rooted in the Roman Church, but is almost universally disused among Protestants.

* **ĕx-trē′me-lĕss,** *a.* [Eng. *extreme*; *-less.*] Having no extremes or extremities; boundless, limitless, infinite.

ĕx-trē′me-lў, * **ex-treame-ly,** *adv.* [Eng. *extreme*; *-ly.*] In an extreme degree; to the utmost point or degree; very greatly, exceedingly.

"Eyther excessively whote or *extremely* colde."—*Golding: Justine*, fo. 169.

* **ĕx-trēm′-ist,** *s.* [Eng. *extrem(e)*; *-ist.*] One who holds extreme doctrines or opinions; one who is extreme in his views.

ĕx-trĕm′-ĭ-tў, *s.* [Fr. *extremité*, from Lat. *extremitas*, from *extremus*; Sp. *extremidad*; Ital. *estremità.*]

I. *Ordinary Language:*

1. The utmost, farthest, or extreme point; the verge, the point or border which forms the termination of anything.

"Petrarca's villa is at the *extremity* farthest from Padua."—*Eustace: Classical Tour*, vol. i., ch. iv.

2. The utmost parts; the parts farthest removed from the middle.

"The extremity of pain often creates a coldness in the *extremities*, but such a sensation is very consistent with an inflammatory distemper."—*Arbuthnot: On Diet.*

3. The remotest or farthest parts or regions.

"They sent fleets out of the Red Sea to the *extremities* of Æthiopia, and imported quantities of precious goods."—*Arbuthnot.*

4. The points in the utmost degree of opposition, or at the utmost distance from each other.

"Made up of all the worst *extremities*
Of youth and age." *Denham: Sophy*, i. 1.

5. The highest or utmost degree; the extreme point, as of pain, suffering, heat, cold, &c.

"Whether the *extremity* of bodily pain were not the greatest evil that human nature was capable of suffering."—*Ray: On the Creation.* (Epist. Dedic.)

6. A condition or position of the greatest distress, difficulty, or danger.

"Even in that *extremity* the Mendip miners stood bravely to their arms, and sold their lives dearly."—*Macaulay: Hist. Eng.*, ch. v.

7. The worst or lowest degree or kind.

"The world is running mad after farce, the *extremity* of bad poetry; or rather the judgment that is fallen on dramatic writing."—*Dryden: Cleomenes.* (Pref.)

II. *Zool.* (*Pl.*): The limbs—*i.e.*, the legs and arms—because they terminate the body in the particular direction in which they are extended.

¶ Crabb thus discriminates between *extremity* and *extreme*: "*Extremity* is used in the proper or the improper sense; *extreme* in the improper sense: we speak of the *extremity* of a line or an avenue, the *extremity* of a dress,

but the *extreme* of the fashion. In the moral sense, *extremity* is applicable to the outward circumstances; *extreme* to the opinions and conduct of men: in matters of dispute between individuals it is a happy thing to guard against coming to *extremities*; it is the characteristic of volatile tempers to be always in *extremes*, either the *extreme* of joy or the *extreme* of sorrow." (*Crabb.: Eng. Synon.*)

(2) For the difference between *extremity* and *end*, see END.

ĕx'-trĭc-ą-ble, *a.* [Eng. *extric(ate); -able.*] That may or can be extricated or disentangled.

"Germ above roundish-egged, very villous, scarce *extricable* from the calyx enclosing and grasping it."—*Sir W. Jones: Select Indian Plants.* (*Richardson.*)

ĕx'-trĭ-cāte, *v.t.* [Lat. *extricatus*, pa. par. of *extrico: ex* = out, from, and *tricæ* = trifles, impediments.]

1. To disentangle, to set free, to disembarrass or disengage from any perplexity, difficulty, complication, or embarrassment.

"He had brought himself into great distress, but had not the dexterity to *extricate* himself out of it."—*Burnet: Hist. Own Time*, vol. 1., bk. i.

* 2. To solve, to clear from doubt or obscurity.

"This *extricate*th that question which hath so much troubled the world."—*Hale: Origin of Mankind*, p. 43.

3. To set free, to discharge; to cause to be emitted or evolved: as To extricate moisture from a substance.

¶ For the difference between to *extricate* and to *disengage*, see DISENGAGE.

ĕx-trĭ-cā'-tiōn, *s.* [EXTRICATE.]

1. The act or process of extricating, disentangling, or freeing from any difficulty, perplexity, or complication.

"She finds herself bound by the iron chain of circumstance, from which she can obtain no *extrication*."—*W. E. Gladstone: Juventus Mundi*, p. 507.

2. The act or process of sending out or emitting: as, the *extrication* of moisture from a substance.

* **ĕx-trĭn'-sĕ-cāte,** *a.* [Lat. *extrinsecus.*] Coming from without.

"Which nature doth not forme of her owne power,
But are *extrinsecate*, by marvaile wrought."
Wisdom of Dr. Dodipol (1600).

ĕx-trĭn'-sĭc, * **ĕx-trĭn'-sĭck,** * **ex-trin-sique,** *a.* [Fr. *extrinsèque*, from Lat. *extrinsecus* = from without, from *extrin* = *extrim*, adverbial form from *exter* = outward, exterior, and *secus* = by, beside. (*Skeat.*)]

1. *Ord. Lang.*: Outside, outward, external; proceeding from without; not contained in or inherent in a body; not essential; opposed to *intrinsic* (q.v.).

2. *Scots Law*: A term applied to facts and matters deposed to on oath, but which, not being relevant to the point at issue, cannot be taken as part of the evidence.

¶ For the difference between *extrinsic* and *extraneous*, see EXTRANEOUS.

extrinsic-muscles, *s. pl.*

Anat.: Those muscles of the limbs which are attached partly to the limbs and partly to the trunk.

ĕx-trĭn'-sĭc-ąl, * **ex-trin-sec-al,** * **ex-trin-sec-all,** *a. & s.* [Eng. *extrinsic; -al.*]

A. *As adj.*: The same as EXTRINSIC (q.v.).

"A body cannot move, unless it be moved by some *extrinsical* agent: absurd it is to think that a body, by a quality in it, can work upon itself."—*Digby: On Bodies.*

B. *As subst.*: An outward accident or circumstance; something not pertaining to the substance.

"Against any of the circumstantials and *extrinsicals* which belonged to it."—*Heylin: Reformation*, ii. 179.

ĕx-trĭn'-sĭc-ąl-lȳ, * **ex-trin-sec-al-ly,** *adv.* [Eng. *extrinsical; -ly.*] From without; outwardly.

"If to suppose the soul a distinct substance from the body, and *extrinsically* adventient be an error, almost all the world hath been mistaken."—*Glanvill.*

* **ĕx-trĭn'-sĭc-ąl-nĕss,** *s.* [Eng. *extrinsical; -ness.*] The quality of being extrinsical.

* **ĕx-trō'-ĭt-ĭve,** *a.* [Lat. *extra* = beyond, without, and *eo* (sup. *itum*) = to go.] Going after or seeking external objects.

† **ĕx-tror'se, ĕx-tror'-sąl,** *a.* [Fr. *extrorse*, as if from a Lat. *extrorsus*, for *extroversus*, from *extra* = beyond, without, and *versus* = turned, pa. par. of *verto* = to turn; comp. *dextrorsus.*]

Botany:

1. *Gen.*: On the outer side; turned outside from the axis of growth of the series of organs to which it belongs.

2. *Spec.*: Used of the longitudinal dehiscence of an anther, when it takes place, as in certain cases it does, on the outer side, facing the corolla. Example, the Iridaceæ (q.v.).

ĕx-trō-vĕr'-sion, *s.* [Lat. *extra* = beyond, without, and *versio* = a turning.]

Surg.: The turning of an organ inside out; as, for example, the bladder.

* **ĕx-trŭct',** * **ĕx-strŭct',** *v.t.* [Lat. *exstructus*, pa. par. of *exstruo.*] To build or pile up.

"These high *exstructed* spires he writ
That mortal Dellius must quit."
Byrom: Remarks on Horace, bk. iii., ode 3.

* **ĕx-trŭc'-tion,** *s.* [Lat. *extructio, exstructio*, from *exstruo, extruo.*] The act of building up; construction.

* **ĕx-trŭc'-tĭve,** *a.* [Eng. *extruct; -ive.*] Forming into a structure; raising up; constructing.

"If it were not as easy for us to say that papistry is both affirmative and *extructive* of all wickedness."—*Fulke: Answ. to Frarine's Decl.* (1580), p. 41.

* **ĕx-trŭc'-tŏr,** *s.* [Lat. *extructor, exstructor*, from *extruo, exstruo.*] A builder, a constructor, a contriver, a fabricator.

* **ĕx-trū'de,** *v.t.* [Lat. *extrudo: ex* = out, and *trudo* = to push.]

1. To thrust out or away; to push out or off; to drive off or out; to expel; to displace.

"Who so irregularly and wrongfully had *extruded* St. Chrysostom."—*Barrow: Of the Pope's Supremacy.*

2. To expose. (*Drayton: Baron's Wars.*)

* **ĕx-trū'-şion,** *s.* [Lat. *extrusus*, pa. par. of *extrudo.*] The act of thrusting, driving, or pushing out; expulsion, displacement.

"The treaties should be followed to the *extrusion* from all their dominions."—*Sir T. Wyatt: To Cromwell* (1540).

* **ĕx-tū'-bĕr-ąnçe,** * **ĕx-tū'-bĕr-ąn-çy,** *s.* [Lat. *extuberans*, pr. par. of *extubero: ex* = out, from, and *tuber* = a swelling, a tumour.]

1. *Ord. Lang.*: A swelling or rising from any body; a protuberance, a knot, a prominence.

"'And the dry land appeared:' Not so precisely globous as before, but recompenced with an *extuberancy* of hills and mountains."—*Gregory: Notes on Passages in Scripture*, p. 114.

2. *Med.*: A swelling or rising of the flesh.

* **ĕx-tū'-bĕr-ąnt,** *a.* [Lat. *extuberans*, pr. par. of *extubero.*] Swelled up; protuberant, rising up.

"A yolk *extuberant* in the middle of the undersurface."—*Archæologia*, vol. xii. (1799), p. 42.

* **ĕx-tū'-bĕr-āte,** *v.i.* [Lat. *extuberatus*, pa. par. of *extubero.*] To swell or rise up; to become protuberant.

* **ĕx-tū-bĕr-ā'-tion,** *s.* [Lat. *extuberatus*, pa. par. of *extubero.*] The act of swelling up; a swelling, a protuberance.

"In both there is matter for humility to work on; in both there are excrescences and *extuberations* to be lopt off."—*Farindon: Sermons* (1647), p. 582.

* **ĕx-tu-mĕs'-çençe,** *s.* [Fr., from Lat. *extumescens*, pr. par. of *extumesco: ex* = out, and *tumesco* = to begin to swell; incept. of *tumeo* = to swell.] A swelling or rising.

* **ĕx-tū'-şion,** *s.* [Lat. *extusus*, pa. par. of *extundo: ex* = out, and *tundo* = to beat.] The act of beating or driving away; expulsion (*Bacon.*)

ĕx-ū'-bĕr-ąnçe, ĕx-ū'-bĕr-ąn-çy, *s.* [Fr. *exubérance*, from Lat. *exuberantia*, from *exuberans*, pr. par. of *exubero*: Sp. *exuberancia*: Ital. *esuberanza.*] (EXUBERANT.) The quality or state of being exuberant; superfluous growth or abundance; excessive luxuriance or richness.

"By the *exuberance* of our great benefactor's goodness."—*Boyle: Works*, vi. 768.

ĕx-ū'-bĕr-ąnt, *a.* [Fr., from Lat. *exuberans*, pr. par. of *exubero* = to be luxuriant: *ex* = out, fully, and *ubero* = to be fruitful; *uber* = (*a.*) fruitful, (*s.*) an udder; Sp. *exuberante*; Ital. *esuberante.*]

1. Exceedingly fruitful; luxuriant in growth; characterized by abundance or richness.

"So with superior boon may your rich soil
Exuberant, Nature's best blessings pour
O'er every land." *Thomson: Spring*, 74-6.

2. Growing too luxuriantly or freely.

"Continue yet to cleanse your vines from *exuberant* branches that too much hinder the sun."—*Evelyn: Kalendar: August.*

3. Abounding in the utmost degree; overflowing, exceeding.

"Such immense power, such unsearchable wisdom, and such *exuberant* goodness, as may justly ravish us to an amazement, rather than a bare admiration."—*Boyle: Seraphick Love.*

¶ Crabb thus discriminates between *exuberant* and *luxuriant*: "These terms are both applied to vegetation in a flourishing state; but *exuberance* expresses the excess, and *luxuriance* the perfection: in a fertile soil where plants are left unrestrainedly to themselves there will be an *exuberance*; plants are to be seen in their *luxuriance* only in seasons that are favorable to them; in the moral application, *exuberance* of intellect is often attended with a restless ambition . . . *luxuriance* of imagination is one of the greatest gifts which a poet can boast of." (*Crabb: Eng. Synon.*)

ĕx-ū'-bĕr-ąnt-lȳ, *adv.* [Eng. *exuberant; -ly.*] In an exuberant manner or degree; in the greatest plenty; very richly or fully.

* **ĕx-ū'-bĕr-āte,** *v.i.* [Lat. *exuberatus*, pa. par. of *exubero.*] To abound in the highest degree; to be exuberant.

"All the loveliness imparted to the creature is lent it, to give us enlarged conceptions of that vast confluence and immensity that *exuberates* in God."—*Boyle: Works*, i. 264.

* **ĕx-ŭc'-coŭs,** * **ĕx-sŭc'-coŭs,** *a.* [Lat. *exsuccus: ex* = out, away, and *succus* = juice, moisture.] Free from or without moisture, juice, or sap; dry.

"This is to be effected not only in the plant yet growing, but in that which is brought *exsuccous* and dry unto us."—*Browne: Vulgar Errours*, bk. ii., ch. vi.

Ĕx-ụ-cŏn-ti-ąns (tĭ as shĭ), *s. pl.* [From the Greek words ἐξ οὐκ ὄντων (*ex ouk ontōn*) = from persons or things not existing, from non-existences.]

Ch. Hist.: An Arian sect which arose in the fourth century. They held that Jesus might indeed be called God, and the Word of God, but only in a sense consistent with his having been brought forth "from non-existences" [Etym.], that is, that there was a time when he did not exist, and that consequently he was but a creature. (*Schlegel.*)

* **ĕx-ūd'-ąte,** *v.t.* [Lat. *exudatus, exsudatus*, pa. par. of *exudo, exsudo.*] To exude.

"Some perforations through which the humour included doth *exudate*."—*Browne: Vulgar Errours*, bk. iii., ch. iv.

ĕx-ụ-dā'-tion, * **ĕx-sụ-dā'-tion,** *s.* [Eng. *exudatus, exsudatus*, pa. par. of *exudo, exsudo* = to exude (q.v.).]

1. The act or process of exuding or passing out as sweat; the state of being emitted as moisture through the pores; a discharge of humours or moisture.

"The tumour sometimes arises by a general *exudation* out of the cutis."—*Wiseman: Surgery.*

2. That which is exuded.

"The humming-bird feeds on flowers, whose *exudations* with his long little bill he sucks like the bee."—*Boyle: Works*, v. 369.

exudation-corpuscles, *s. pl.*

Pathol.: Spherical or rounded corpuscles of very minute size, occurring in connection with the corpuscular form of inflammatory exudation. They are called also granule-cells, granular-cells, or granular-corpuscles. (*Griffith & Henfrey.*)

ĕx-ū'de, *v.t. & i.* [Lat. *exudo, exsudo* = to sweat out: *ex* = out, and *sudo* = to sweat; Fr. *exuder, exsuder.*]

A. *Trans.*: To emit or discharge through pores, as sweat, moisture, or other liquid matter; to give out.

"Our forests *exude* turpentine in the greatest abundance."—*Dwight.*

B. *Intrans.*: To issue, flow out, or be discharged through the pores, as sweat.

"From whence *exudes* a white substance with a very fœtid smell."—*Pennant: British Zoology: The Badger.*

* **ĕx'-ūl,** *s.* [Lat.] An exile.

"For the regiment of the Roman *exule*."—*P. Holland: Livius*: p. 46.

* **ĕx-ūl'-çĕr-āte,** *v.t. & i.* [Lat. *exulceratus*, pa. par. of *exulcero* = to cause to suppurate: *ex* = out, and *ulcero* = to make sore; *ulcus* (genit. *ulceris*) = a sore, an ulcer; Fr. *exulcérer*; Sp. *exulcerar*; Ital. *esulcerare.*]

A. *Transitive:*

1. *Lit.:* To make ulcerated; to cause or raise sores or ulcers on.

"This acrimonious soot . . . comes in time to *exulcerate* the lungs."—*Evelyn: Fumifugium*, pt. i.

2. *Fig.:* To afflict, to fret, to annoy.

"Exasperate, *exulcerate*, and raise
Dire inflammation."
Milton: Samson Agonistes, 625.

B. *Intrans.:* To become ulcerated or sore.

"Sharp and eager humours will not evaporate; and then they must *exulcerate*, and so may endanger the sovereignty itself."—*Bacon: Speech in Parl.* (7 *Jac. I.*).

* **ĕx-ŭl′-çĕr-āte,** *a.* [Lat. *exulceratus.*] [EXULCERATE, *v.*]

1. *Lit.:* Rendered sore, diseased, or ulcerated.

"As a corrupt spittle shows *exulcerate* lungs."—*Bishop Hall: Christian Moderation*, bk. ii., § 14.

2. *Fig.:* Annoyed, fretted, vexed, enraged, galled, mortified.

"Finding the king's mind so *exulcerate*, as he rejected all counsel that tended to mild and gracious proceeding."—*Bacon: Observ. on a Libel in* 1592.

* **ĕx-ŭl-çĕr-ā′-tion,** *s.* [Lat. *exulceratio*, from *exulceratus*, pa. par. of *exulcero*; Fr. *exulcération*; Sp. *exulceracion*; Ital. *esulcerazione.*]

1. *Lit.:* The act of causing to become ulcerated or sore; the state of becoming ulcerated.

"*Exulcerations* caused either by extreame cold or burning."—*P. Holland: Plinie*, bk. xxxii., ch. iv.

2. *Fig.:* Fretting, vexation, annoyance, exacerabation.

"This *exulceration* of mind made him apt to take all occasions of contradiction."—*Hooker.*

* **ĕx-ŭl′-çĕr-ā-tĭve,** *a.* [Eng. *exulcerat(e)*; *-ive.*] Tending to cause or form ulcers on a body.

"The leaves and braunches be *exulcerative.*"—*P. Holland: Plinie*, bk. xxiii., ch. i.

* **ĕx-ŭl′-çĕr-ā-tŏr-ȳ,** *a.* [Eng. *exulcerat(e)*; *-ory.*] Having a tendency to cause ulcers; exulcerative.

ĕx-ŭlt′, *v.i.* [Lat. *exulto*, *exsulto* = to leap up, from *exsultus*, pa. par. of *exsilio* = to leap out: *ex* = out, and *salio* = to leap.] To leap for joy; to rejoice exceedingly; to be glad above measure; to triumph. (Followed by *over* before the subject of exultation.)

* **ĕx-ŭlt′-ançe,** * **ĕx-ŭlt′-an-çȳ,** *s.* [Lat. *exultantia*, *exsultantia*, from *exultans*, *exsultans*, pr. par. of *exulto*, *exsulto.*] The act of exulting, exultation.

"Joys, comforts, *exultances*, and all the sweetness of our life."—*Burton: Anatomy of Melancholy*, p. 542.

ĕx-ŭlt′-ant, *a.* [Lat. *exultans*, *exsultans*, pr. par. of *exulto*, *exsulto* = to exult (q.v.).] Exulting, rejoicing, triumphing; feeling or displaying exultation.

"Gaily the splendid armament along
Exultant ploughed." *Thomson: Britannia*, 68.

ĕx-ŭl-tā′-tion, *s.* [Lat. *exultatio*, *exsultatio*, from *exsulto*, *exsulto* = to exult (q.v.); O. Fr. *exultation*; Sp. *exultacion.*] The act or state of exulting; great joy or delight; a feeling of triumph or rapturous delight over any advantage gained or success achieved.

"Hope and *exultation* succeeded to discontent and dismay."—*Macaulay: Hist. Eng.*, ch. xiv.

ĕx-ŭlt′-ĭng, *pr. par.*, *a.*, & *s.* [EXULT.]

A. & **B.** *As pr. par. & particip. adj.:* (See the verb).

C. *As subst.:* The same as EXULTATION (q.v.).

ĕx-ŭlt′-ĭng-lȳ, *adv.* [Eng. *exulting*; *-ly.*] In an exulting manner; with exultation or triumph.

* **ĕx-ŭn′-dāte,** *v.i.* [Lat. *exundatus*, pa. par. of *exundo*: *ex* = out, and *undo* = to rise in waves; *unda* = a wave.] To overflow.

* **ĕx-ŭn-dā′-tion,** *s.* [Lat. *exundatio*, from *exundatus*, pa. par. of *exundo.*]

1. *Lit.:* The act of overflowing; an overflow.

"A great part of Flanders being drowned by an *exundation*, or breaking in of the sea."—*Holinshed: Henry I.* (an. 1108).

2. *Fig.:* An overflowing abundance.

"It is more worthy the Deity to attribute the creation of the world to the *exundation* and overflowing of his transcendent and infinite goodness."—*Ray: On the Creation*, pt. i.

* **ĕx-ŭn′-gu-lāte,** *v.t.* [Lat. *exungulatus*, pa. par. of *exungulo*: *ex* = out, away, and *ungula* = a claw, a hoof, dimin. of *unguis* = a nail, a hoof.] To pare off or remove the nails or other superfluous parts from.

* **ĕx-ŭn-gu-lā′-tion,** *s.* [Eng. *exungul(ate)*; *-ation.*] The act of paring the nails or superfluous parts from.

* **ĕx-ū′-pĕr-a-ble,** *a.* [Lat. *exuperabilis*, *exsuperabilis*, from *exupero*, *exsupero* = to surpass.] That may be surpassed or overcome. [EXUPERATE.]

* **ĕx-ū′-pĕr-ançe,** *s.* [Lat. *exuperantia*, *exsuperantia*, from *exuperans*, *exsuperans*, pr. par. of *exupero*, *exsupero*: *ex* (inteus.) and *supero* = to surpass.] The act of surpassing or overcoming; the state of being surpassed; overbalance, excess of weight, power, or authority.

"Some hath less variation than London: for on the west side of Rome are seated France, Spain, and Germany, which take off the *exuperance*, and balance the vigour of the Eastern parts."—*Browne.*

* **ĕx-ū′-pĕr-ant,** *a.* [Lat. *exuperans*, *exsuperans*, pr. par. of *exupero*, *exsupero.*] Surpassing, overcoming, overbalancing, exceeding in power or authority.

* **ĕx-ū′-pĕr-āte,** *v.t.* [Lat. *exuperatus*, *exsuperatus*, pa. par. of *exupero*, *exsupero* = to surpass: *ex* = out, away, and *supero* = to overcome, to surpass; *super* = above.] To overcome, to surpass, to overbalance, to exceed, to surmount.

* **ĕx-u-pĕr-ā′-tion,** *s.* [Lat. *exuperatus*, *exsuperatus*, pa. par. of *exupero*, *exsupero.*] The act of overcoming, surpassing, surmounting, or exceeding.

* **ĕx-ŭr′-ġençe,** *s.* [From Lat. *exsurgo* = to rise out or up: *ex* = out of, and *surgo* = to rise.] The act of rising or coming into view. (*Baxter.*)

* **ĕx-ŭr′-ġent,** *a.* [Lat. *exurgens*, *exsurgens*, pr. par. of *exurgo*, *exsurgo* = to rise out or up: *ex* = out, from, and *surgo* = to rise.] Rising or starting up.

"Taking order for government, determining *exurgent* controversies in a synod."—*Dr. Pavour: Antiquitie Triumphing over Noveltie* (1619), p. 536.

* **ĕx-ŭs′-tĭ-ble,** *a.* [Lat. *exustus*, pa. par. of *exuro* = to burn up.] Capable of being burnt up.

"Both burn so long as there is any *exustible* matter to contend with."—*Adams: Works*, ii. 149.

* **ĕx-ŭst′-ion (ion as yŭn),** *s.* [Lat. *exustio*, from *exustus*, pa. par. of *exuro*; *ex* = out, fully, and *uro* = to burn.] The act of burning up or consuming by fire.

"The frightful effects which this *exustion* [of Sodom and Gomorrah] left are still remaining."—*Biblioth. Bibl.* (1720), i. 424.

ĕx′-u-tŏr-ȳ, *s.* [Lat. *exutus*, pa. par. of *exuo* = to lay or put off.] [FONTICULUS.]

* **ĕx-u-vĭ-a-bĭl′-ĭ-tȳ,** *s.* [Eng. *exuviable*; *-ity.*] Capability of shedding the skin periodically.

* **ĕx-ū′-vĭ-a-ble,** *a.* [Fr.] That may be shed or cast off, as the exuviæ of animals. [EXUVIÆ.]

ĕx-ū′-vĭ-æ, *s. pl.* [Lat. = what is stripped off, as clothing, equipment, arms, &c.; from *exuo* = to put off, to strip.]

1. *Zool.:* The cast or shed skin, shells, teeth, &c., of animals.

"They appear to be only the skins or *exuviæ*, rather than entire bodies of fishes."—*Woodward.*

2. *Bot.:* Whatever is cast off from plants.

3. *Palæont.:* Organic remains found in the several geological strata. (*Lyell.*)

ĕx-ū′-vĭ-al, *s.* [Lat. *exuvi(æ)*; Eng., &c. suff. *-al.*]

Zool.: Pertaining or relating to an exuvium, *i.e.*, to any part that is moulted. (*Owen.*)

ĕx-ū′-vĭ-āte, *v.i.* [Lat. *exuvi(æ)*, and Eng. suff. *-ate.*]

Zool.: To cast or shed the old skin to make way for the new one.

ĕx-u-vĭ-ā′-tion, *s.* [Eng. *exuvi(ate)*; *-ation.*]

Zool.: The act of exuviating; the act of casting off exuviæ (q.v.).

† **ĕx-ū′-vĭ-ŭm,** *s.* [Mod. Lat.] [EXUVIÆ.]

Zool. & Bot.: Any single thing cast off by an animal or plant. (*Owen.*) Generally the term Exuviæ (q.v.) is used.

ĕx vō′-tō, *s.* & *a.* [Lat.]

A. *As substantive:*

Religions: An *ex voto* is something offered to some divinity either in gratitude for an exemplary favour—*e.g.*, deliverance from imminent danger or miraculous restoration to health—or to obtain these benefits. The *ex votos* of the Romans were generally of the former kind. (Cf. *Hor.*, *Od.* I. v.; *ad Pison.*, 20, 21; *Juven.*, xii. 27, 28; *Pers.*, i. 89, 90.) In other forms of paganism *ex votos* were of both kinds, but ordinarily of the latter. Roman *ex votos* usually consisted of paintings representing the particular danger from which the person had been delivered. The shield of Abas, suspended by Æneas (*Æn.* iii. 286-88) in the temple of Jupiter, was also a true *ex voto*. Pictorial *ex votos* are common in Catholic churches on the Continent, and as they are not of a high order of art, it is usual, in the slang of the *ateliers*, to call a daub an *ex voto*. Like many other pagan customs this, with slight alteration, was adopted by the early Christians, not without protest on the part of the ecclesiastical authorities; but in the fifth century it had become usual to offer gold and silver eyes to the saints in acknowledgment of the cures they had performed. Polydore Vergil (*De Rerum Invent.*, lib. v., 1), after describing the custom, says: "In which thing any modestly scrupulous person may perhaps say he knows not whether we are rivalling the religion or the superstition of the ancients." The custom still survives in the Roman Church, and *ex votos*—in the shape of pictures, models of diseased or wasted limbs, and even walking-sticks and crutches—may be seen suspended near the altars of the Virgin and the saints in many churches on the Continent, notably at Notre Dame des Victoires, in Paris, and at Lourdes, and in some few cases in England. The practice is based on the idea of the value of sacrifice, whether the offering of the model of the diseased limb be propitiatory before the cure or eucharistic after it has been performed. How widely this idea obtained in Germany, early in the present century, may be seen in Heine's *Wallfahrt nach Kevlaar*, and in the note which relates the incident on which the poem was founded.

"As for sacrificial rites most fully and officially existing in modern Christendom, the presentation of *ex votos* is one."—*Tylor: Primitive Culture*, ii. 369.

B. *As adj.:* Offered in order to obtain some miraculous benefit, or in thanksgiving for some benefit miraculously bestowed.

"The *ex voto* models of arms and ears dedicated in ancient Egyptian temples."—*Tylor: Primitive Culture*, ii 368.

* **ey** (1), *s.* [EGG.]

* **ey** (pron. ī) (2), *s.* [Icel.; A.S. *íg.*] [EYOT.] An island; it is still preserved as an element in the names of places, as in Shepp*ey*, Alder*ney*, Angles*ea*.

ey′-as (ey as ī), * **ey-ase,** *s.* & *a.* [Fr. *niais* = a nestling, from Low Lat. *nidax*, from Lat. *nidus* = a nest. The word is a mistake for *a nyas* or *a nias*, the *n* being mistaken for a part of the indefinite article; so, *an apron* for *a napron.*] [NIAS.]

A. *As subst.:* A young hawk just taken from the nest, and not able to prey for itself.

"But there is, sir, an aiery of children, little *eyases*, that cry out on the top of question, and are most tyrannically clapped for't."—*Shakesp.: Hamlet*, ii. 2.

B. *As adj.:* Unfledged.

"Ere flitting Time could wag his *eyas* wings."
Spenser: Hymn of Heavenly Love.

* **eyas-musket,** *s.*

1. A young unfledged male hawk of the musket kind. [MUSKET.]

2. A pet name for a young boy.

"Here comes little Robin.—How now, my *eyas-musket*; what news with you?"—*Shakesp.: Merry Wives*, iii. 3.

ey′-dent (ey as ā), *a.* [A corruption of *aye doing.*] Diligent.

"And mind their labours wi' *eydent* hand."
Burns: Cottar's Saturday Night.

eye (1) (pron. ī), * **e,** * **ee,** * **egh,** * **eghe,** * **eighe,** * **eihe,** * **eie,** * **ighe,** * **hee,** * **ye,** * **yghe** (*pl.* * *egan*, * *egen*, * *eghen*, * *eghene*, * *ehne*, * *ehnen*, * *eien*, * *eighen*, * *eyghen*, * *eyn*, * *eighes*, *eyes*, * *een*, * *eene*, * *enyn*, * *yen*), *a.* & *s.* [A.S. *eáge* (*pl.* *eágan*); cogn. with Dut. *oog*; Icel. *auga*; Dan. *öie*; Sw. *öga*; Goth. *augo*; Ger. *auge*; O. H. Ger. *ouga*; Russ. *oko*; Lat. *oculus*; Gr. ὄκος (*okos*), ὄκκος (*okkos*); Sansc. *akshr*. (*Skeat.*)]

A. *As substantive:*

I. *Ordinary Language:*

1. *Lit.:* In the same sense as II. 1.

"And, oh! that *eye* was in itself a soul!"
Byron: Bride of Abydos, i. 7.

2. *Figuratively:*

(1) Sight; ocular perception or knowledge; observation.

"Who hath bewitched you, that you should not obey the truth, before whose *eyes* Jesus Christ hath been evidently set forth."—*Galatians* iii. 1.

(2) Sight, look.

"All askance he holds her in his *eye*.
Shakesp.: Venus & Adonis, 342.

(3) The power of seeing; keenness or accuracy of perception and appreciation of material things; power, range, or delicacy of vision.

"I looked upon her with a soldier's *eye*."
Shakesp.: Much Ado About Nothing, i. 1.

* (4) Look, countenance, aspect.

* (5) Front, face, presence.

"To justify this worthy nobleman
Her shall you hear disproved to your *eyes*."
Shakesp.: Measure for Measure, v.

(6) A posture of direct opposition; direction opposite to.

"Both strive to intercept and guide the wind
And in its *eye* more closely they come back."
Dryden: Annus Mirabilis, lviii.

(7) Aspect, regard, attention, respect.

"Had I no more in mine *eye* than the saving of my life."—*Bunyan: Pilgrim's Progress*, pt. i.

(8) Care, notice, vigilance, observation, oversight.

"This method of teaching children by a repeated practice, under the *eye* and direction of the tutor, till they have got the habit of doing well, has many advantages."—*Locke*.

(9) The power of mental perception.

"A gift doth blind the *eyes* of the wise."—*Deuteronomy* xvi. 19.

(10) Mental perception; the view of the mind; opinion formed by observation.

"Though he in all the people's *eyes* seemed great,
Yet greater he appeared in his retreat."
Denham: Cato Major, i. 71, 72.

(11) Sight, view; a place whence to see or witness anything.

"And he, in *eye* of every exercise,
Worthy his youth and nobleness of birth."
Shakesp.: Two Gentlemen of Verona, i. 3.

(12) Anything formed or shaped like a needle, as

(*a*) The bud or shoot of a plant or tuber.

"Prune and cut off all your vine shoots to the very root, and save one or two of the stoutest, to be left with three or four *eyes* of young wood."—*Evelyn: Kalendar*.

(*b*) The spots in the feathers of a peacock's tail.

"We see colours like the *eye* of a peacock's feather, by pressing our eyes on either corner, whilst we look the other way."—*Newton: Optics*.

(*c*) The centre of a target; a bull's-eye.

(13) A small opening or perforation; as,

(*a*) The thread-hole in a needle.

"This Ajax has not so much wit as will stop the *eye* of Helen's needle."—*Shakesp.: Troilus & Cressida*, ii. 1.

(*b*) The loop or catch in which the hook of a dress is caught.

"These parts, if they cohere to one another, but by rest only, may be much more easily dissociated, and put into motion by any external body, than they could be if they were by little hooks and *eyes* or other kind of fastenings entangled in one another."—*Boyle*.

(*c*) The hole in the head of an eye-bolt.

* (14) A tinge, a shade.

"The ground indeed is tawny.
—With an *eye* of green in 't."
Shakesp.: Tempest, ii. 1.

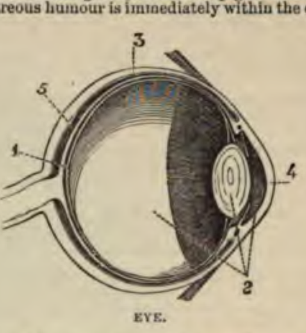
* (15) Anything of supreme importance, power, beauty, or brilliance.

"Your daughter was the verie *eye* of the solemnitie."—*Gough: Strange Discovery* (1640).

II. *Technically:*

1. *Anatomy:*

(1) *Human:* The organ of sight. The principle on which the eye is constructed is that of the camera obscura, a dark chamber with a small opening for the admission of light, a quantity of black matter for the absorption of superabundant rays, and a nervous expansion on that wall which receives the rays of light. For protection it is deeply sunk in a fatty cushion within a bony cavity. The human eye is nearly globular, but the anterior part formed by the cornea (q.v.) is part of a smaller sphere, and slightly protuberant, in the proportion of 20 to 19. In the globe itself the chief constituents are: (1) The retina, the expansion of the optic nerve; (2) The transparent refracting media (the vitreous body or humour, the crystalline lens, the aqueous humour, the iris, and the pupil); (3) The tunica sclerotica, forming a dense tunic enclosing the first two. It is opaque except in front, where it becomes (4) the cornea, perfectly transparent, to allow the light to enter (5) the choroid membrane, lying between the retina and sclerotica, and containing a layer of dark pigment. The vitreous humour is immediately within the cup



EYE.

formed by the retina, and gives the support inside which the sclerotica does outside; it forms four-fifths of the whole globe, and its perfect fluidity allows for the expansion and contraction of the pupil and of the lens itself to or from the cornea. The crystalline lens is divided into three equal parts by three lines, which radiate from the centre to one-third of the surface; each one of these layers consists of hundreds of concentric layers, connected by finely serrated edges. This beautiful dovetailing of fibres, which was first noticed by Sir David Brewster, is not peculiar to man; the best example is the lens of the common codfish.

(2) *Compar.:* The eyes of the Vertebrata are essentially like those of man. The eyes of insects are of two kinds: compound eyes and simple eyes or stemmata. The compound eyes are immovable. They consist of vastly numerous lenses; thus in the dragon-fly there are 12,000. Spiders have compound eyes, the higher members of the class have ocelli; many of the lower parasitic species are blind. The eyes of Crustacea vary greatly from a sessile median eye-speck to two distinct eyes placed upon movable peduncles. The Centipedes have many simple eyes, in Iulus these are so near as almost to make two compound eyes. Of molluscs the Cephalopoda have large eyes, the Gasteropoda possess them, as do the Pectens among the Conchifera, though in most other genera of the class, and in Brachiopoda, they seem wanting. The animals of lower organization are destitute of eyes. (*Owen*, &c.)

2. *Physiol.:* [Albino, Blindness, Daltonism, Sight].

3. *Architecture:*

(1) The circular aperture in the top of a dome or cupola.

(2) The circle in the centre of a volute scroll.

(3) A circular or oval window.

"A dark back-room with one *eye* in a corner."—*Walpole: Letter to Mann* (1743), i. 318.

4. *Milling:* The hole in a runner stone through which the grain passes to be ground.

5. *Machinery:*

(1) The hole through the centre of a wheel, to be occupied by the axle, axis, or shaft.

(2) The eye of a crank; a hole bored to receive the shaft.

6. *Nautical:*

(1) A circular loop in a shroud or rope. A worked circle or grommet in a hank, rope, or sail.

(2) The loop of a block-strap.

(3) The hole in the shank of an anchor to receive the ring.

7. *Vehicles:* A metallic loop on the end of a trace, to go over the pin or hook on the end of a single-tree. A cock-eye.

8. *Horticulture:*

(1) *Gen.:* The bud of a plant.

(2) *Spec.:* A bud concealed in a depression: example, the potato.

(3) The central part or the central markings of a flower.

† **9.** *Bot.:* The genus Dianthus.

¶ (1) *To see with half an eye:* To see with the greatest ease.

* (2) *To blear one's eye:* To cheat or deceive one.

"To blere the wives *eighe*."
Political Songs, p. 332.

* (3) *To change eyes:* To fall in love with each other.

"At the first sight they have *changed eyes*."
Shakesp.: Tempest, i. 2.

(4) *To set the eyes on:* To have sight of.

(5) *To find favour in the eyes of:* To be graciously received and treated by.

* (6) *At eye:* At a glance.

"As may appear daily *at eye*."—*Abp. Parker to Queen Elizabeth*.

(7) *Eyes of a ship, Eyes of her:*

Naut.: The foremost part of the bows of a vessel, on which formerly eyes used to be painted. The term is also applied to the hawse-holes.

(8) *Flemish eye:*

Naut.: The strands of a rope's end opened and divided into two parts and laid over each other, marled, parcelled, and sewed together, and so forming an eye.

(9) *Lashing eye:*

Naut.: An eye spliced on the end or ends of a rope for a lashing, being rove through to set it tight.

(10) *Indian eye:* The genus Dianthus.

(11) *The eye of Greece:* An epithet of Athens, attributed by Newton in his note *in loc.* to Demosthenes, but the passage has never been identified.

"Athens, the *eye of Greece*, mother of arts
And eloquence." *Milton: P. R.*, iv. 240.

B. *As adj.:* Pertaining to, used for, or intended for the eyes.

* **eye-biting**, *a.* Fascinating, enchanting.

"There being a disease amongst their cattle that grew blinde, being a common disease in that country, they did commonly execute people for it, calling them *eye-biting* witches."—*Adey: Candle in the Dark*, p. 104.

* **eye-bree**, *s.* An eye-brow.

eye-brightening, *a.* Clearing or brightening the sight.

"As it had been some *eye-brightening* electuary of knowledge and foresight."—*Milton: Reason of Church Government*, bk. ii.

eye-cup, *s.* A cup for washing the eyeball. Its lip is held firmly against the open lid, and the eye-wash dashed against the ball, or forced against it by compressing the reservoir.

eye-doctor, *s.* An oculist.

* **eye-drop**, *s.* A tear.

"That tyranny which never quaffed but blood,
Would, by beholding him, have washed his knife
With gentle *eye-drops*."
Shakesp.: 2 Henry VI. iv. 5.

eye-extirpator, *s.*

Surg.: A surgical instrument for removing the eye.

eye-flap, *s.* A blinker on a horse's bridle.

* **eye-ful**, *a.* Attracting the eye; remarkable.

"With this, he hung them up aloft upon a tamrick bough
As *eyeful* trophies."
Chapman: Homer's Iliad, x. 396.

eye-glance, *s.* A rapid glance or look.

"But what of pictured rich and rare
Could win De Vaux's *eye-glance*."
Scott: Bridal of Triermain, iii. 37.

eye-glass, *s.*

I. *Ordinary Language:*

1. *Lit.:* A pair of glasses to aid the sight; usually worn by clasping the bridge of the nose. The watchmaker's or engraver's eye-glass has a horn frame and a single lens. Its flaring edge is retained within the ocular orbit by the muscular contraction of the eyelids.

* 2. *Fig.:* The retina of the eye; the sight.

"Ha' not you seen Camillo?
But that's past doubt you have; or your *eye-glass*
Is thicker than a cuckold's horn."
Shakesp.: Winter's Tale, i. 2.

II. *Technically:*

1. *Optics:* The glass nearest to the eye of those forming the combination eye-piece of a telescope or microscope. The other glass, nearer to the object-glass, is called the Field-glass. [Negative Eye-piece.]

"By comparing it with a good perspective of four foot in length, made with a concave *eye-glass*, I could read at a greater distance with my own instrument than with the glass."—*Newton: Optics*.

2. *Surg.:* An eye-cup.

*** eye-glutting,** *a.* Glutting or satisfying the sight.

"To them that covet such *eye-glutting* gain
Proffer thy gifts!" *Spenser: F. Q.*, II. vii. 9.

eye-headed, *a.* Having an eye or aperture in the head.

Eye-headed Bolt: A form of bolt having an eye at the head end. It is intended for securing together two objects at right angles—as a gland to a stuffing-box, &c.

eye-hole, *s.* A circular opening in a bar, &c., to receive a pin, hook, rope, or ring.

eye-lens, *s.*

Optics: That one of the four lenses in an eye-piece which is nearest to the eye; the eye-piece.

eye-offending, *a.* Offending or displeasing to the sight; hurting the eyes.

"And water once a day her chamber round
With *eye-offending* brine." *Shakesp.: Twelfth Night*, i. 1.

eye-piece, *s.*

Optics: An eye-piece, or power, as it is sometimes called, is the lens or combination of lenses used in microscopes or telescopes to examine the aërial image formed at the focus of the object-glass.

Eye-piece Micrometer: A graduated slip of glass introduced through slits in the eye-piece tube, so as to occupy the centre of the field.

*** eye-pit, * eghe-putte, * eye-putte,** *s.* The socket of the eye.

"Also beoth his *eghe-puttes* ase a bruthen led."—*Old Eng. Miscellany*, p. 182.

eye-pleasing, *a.* Pleasing to the sight.

"Comeliness, the child of order sweet,
Enamels it with her *eye-pleasing* rays."
Sir J. Davies: Orchestra, st. 113.

*** eye-retorting,** *a.* Looking back or backwards.

"On the *eye-retorting* dolphin's back."—*Leigh Hunt: Foliage*, p. 28.

eye-rim, *s.* A circular single eye-glass, adapted to be held to its place by the contraction of the orbital muscles.

eye-salve, * eghe-sallfe, *s.* Salve or ointment for the eyes.

"Go, dress thine eyes with *eye-salve*."
Cowper: Task, ii. 203.

eye-servant, *s.* One who works or attends to his duty only while under the eye or supervision of his master or employer.

eye-service, *s.* Service performed only while under supervision.

"Servants, obey in all things your masters; not with *eye-service*, as men-pleasers, but in singleness of heart. —*Colossians* iii. 22.

*** eye-sorrow,** *s.* An eyesore.

"An *eye-sorrow* to English subjects."—*Carlyle: Miscellanies*, iv. 313.

eye-speculum, *s.*

Surg.: An instrument for dilating the eyelids, to expose the exterior portions of the eye and its adjuncts.

eye-splice, *s.*

Naut.: A splice made by turning the end of a rope back on itself and splicing the end to the standing part, leaving a loop.

eye-spot, *s.* A kind of lily of a violet or black colour, with a red spot in the middle of each leaf.

"Here amid her sable cup,
Shines the red *eye-spot*."
Southey: Thalaba, bk. vi.

eye-spotted, *a.* Spotted or marked as with eyes.

"Nor Juno's bird, in her *eye-spotted* train,
So many goodly colours doth contain."
Spenser: Muiopotmos, 95, 96.

*** eye-star,** *s.* The centre of the eye-spot (q.v.).

eye-strings, *s.* The strings or tendons by which the eye is moved.

"I would have broke mine *eye-strings*, cracked them, but
To look upon him." *Shakesp.: Cymbeline*, i. 4.

eye-teeth, *s. pl.*

Anat.: A popular name for the upper canine teeth in the human jaw, those which in the feline tribe, and even in the dogs, are so large and formidable.

*** eye-thurl, * eie-thurl, * ey-thurl,** *s.* A window.

"Also the sunne schineth thurh the gleme *eythurl*."
Old Eng. Homilies, p. 83.

*** eye-wages,** *s.* Specious but unsubstantial payment.

"He giveth them but *eye-wages*."—*Sanderson: Works*, iii. 28.

*** eye-waiter,** *s.* An eye-servant.

"Most of them were but *eye-waiters*."—*North: Life of Lord Guilford*, ii. 316.

eye-wash, eye-water, *s.* A medicated bath or water for the eyes.

eye-witness, *s.* One who can give testimony concerning anything as having seen it with his own eyes.

"All his saints, who silent stood
Eye-witnesses of His almighty acts."
Milton: P. L., vi. 883.

eye (2) (pron. **ī**), *s.* [EY (1).] A brood, especially of pheasants.

"If you chance where an *eye* of tame pheasants
Or partridges are, see they be mine.
Beaum. & Fletc.: Beggar's Bush, ii. 1.

eye (pron. **ī**), *v.t.* & *i.* [EYE, *s.*]

A. *Transitive:*

1. To fix the eye upon; to watch or gaze at; to observe narrowly or anxiously.

"From heavy dreams fair Helen rose
And *eyed* the dawning red."
Scott: William & Helen, i.

* 2. To envy.

"Saul *eyed* David."—1 *Samuel* xviii. 9.

* **B.** *Intrans.:* To assume an appearance; to appear.

"Since my becomings kill me when they do not
Eye well to you."
Shakesp.: Antony & Cleopatra, i. 3.

eye'-bâll (**eye** as **ī**), *s.* [Eng. *eye*, and *ball*.] The ball, apple, or globe of the eye.

*** eye'-bēam** (**eye** as **ī**), *s.* [Eng. *eye*, and *beam*.] A beam or glance of the eye.

"So sweet a kiss the golden sun gives not
To those fresh morning drops upon the rose,
As thy *eyebeams*."
Shakesp.: Love's Labour's Lost, iv. 3.

eye'-bīte (**eye** as **ī**), *v.t.* [Eng. *eye*, and *bite*.] To fascinate. (*P. Holland*, in *Trench's English Past and Present*, lect. ii.)

eye'-bōlt (**eye** as **ī**), *s.* [Eng. *eye*, and *bolt*.]

Naut.: A bolt having an eye or loop at one end for the reception of a ring, hook, or rope, as may be required. The insertion of a closed ring into the eye converts it into a ring-bolt.

eye-bright (pron. **ī'-brīt**), *s.* [Eng. *eye*, and *bright*. Coles says that goldfinches, linnets, &c., use it to repair their own and their young one's sight, and that it is a cure for bloodshot eyes which the purple and yellow spots on the flowers resemble. (See also the def.)]

Botany:

1. The genus Euphrasia. The common Eyebright is *Euphrasia officinalis*. It is an annual British plant, with the lower leaves crenate, and the upper cut. The flower white or lilac, and purple-veined, with the upper lip yellow. It is very common in Britain, and occurs also in the temperate parts of continental Europe, Asia, and America. It flowers from May to September. It is slightly bitter and aromatic. It has been used with success in catarrhal inflammations of the eye, in cough, hoarseness, earache, or headache following on catarrhs.

† 2. *Veronica Chamædrys.*

† 3. *Bartsia Odontites.* (*Lyte; Britten & Holland.*)

eye'-brōw (**eye** as **ī**), *** ee-bree, * eghe-brewe,** *s.* [Icel. *auga-brún*; A.S. *éaganbrég*; O. H. Ger. *oughbráwa.*]

I. *Ord. Lang.:* The same as II. (q.v.).

II. *Anat.:* The projecting front of the forehead above the eyes. The eyebrows are placed over the eyes as eaves to prevent the sweat disturbing the sight.

¶ In the early part of the seventeenth century, artificial eyebrows were used as a means of enhancing feminine beauty. Prior, in an epigram, refers to the practice thus:

"The slattern had left, in the hurry and haste,
Her lady's complexion and *eyebrows* at Calais."

These artificial eyebrows appear to have been made of mouse-skin, for in another poem on the same subject he says:

"If we don't catch a mouse to-day,
Alas! no *eyebrows* for to-morrow."

eyed (pron. **īd**), *** eyde,** *a.* [Eng. *ey(e)*; *-ed.*]

1. *Ord. Lang.:* Having eyes; used generally in composition: as, a *one-eyed* man, *dull-eyed*, *bright-eyed*, &c.

"They were both so watchfull and well *eyde*."
Spenser: F. Q., IV. iii. 7.

2. *Her.:* A term employed when speaking of the spots in a peacock's tail.

eyed hawkmoth, *s.*

Entom.: A hawkmoth, *Smerinthus ocellatus.* It is the *Sphinx ocellata* of Linnæus. The anterior wings, which are very acute at the apex, are grey, tinged with rose-colour, and variegated, clouded and streaked with brown, the hinder wings are carmine red, with grey margins and an ocellum of blue, brown, or black. The caterpillar is of a fine green above, and below is tinged with blue; there are on it, too, white, rose-colour, and yellow markings. It feeds on willows, the poplars, the apple, &c. Found in Epping Forest and some other parts of England; very rare in Scotland. (*Duncan*, in *Jardine's Nat. Libr.*)

EYED HAWKMOTH.

eye'-lăsh (**eye** as **ī**), *s.* [Eng. *eye*, and *lash*.]

I. *Ordinary Language:*

1. The row or line of hair edging the eyelid.

"That suited well the forehead high,
The *eyelash* dark, and downcast eye."
Scott: Rokeby, iv. 5.

2. A single hair from the edge of the eyelid.

II. *Anat.:* The eyelashes are strong, short, curved hairs, arranged in two or more rows along the margin of the lids, at the line of union between the skin and the conjunctiva. The upper lashes are more numerous and longer than the lower, and are curved in an opposite direction.

* **eye'-lĕss** (**eye** as **ī**), *a.* [Eng. *eye*; *-less.*] Wanting or destitute of eyes; deprived of sight.

"Ask for this great deliverer now, and find him
Eyeless in Gaza, at the mill with slaves."
Milton: Samson Agonistes, 41.

eye'-lĕt (**eye** as **ī**), *** ol-let,** *s.* [Fr. *œillet* = a little eye, dimin. of *œil* = an eye.] A short metallic tube whose ends are flanged over against the surfaces of the object in which the said tube is inserted. It is used as a bushing for holes to prevent the tearing of the perforated edge of the fabric or material by lacing.

"Slitting the back and fingers of a glove, I made *eyelet* holes to draw it close."—*Wiseman: Surgery.*

eyelet-punch, *s.* A device used at the desk for attaching papers together by eyeleting. It has usually a hollow punch for making a hole, and a die-punch to upset the flange of the eyelet.

eye-lĕt-eĕr' (**eye** as **ī**), *s.* [Eng. *eyelet*; *-eer* = *er* (q.v.).] A stabbing instrument of the work-table, to pierce eyelet-holes; a stiletto.

* **eye'-lī-ăd** (**eye** as **ī**), *** ey-li-ad, * i-li-ad, * a-li-ad,** *s.* [Fr. *œillade.*] An ogle, a wanton look.

"Who even now gave me good eyes too, examined my parts with most judicious *eyliads*."
Shakesp.: Merry Wives of Windsor, i. 3.

eye'-lĭd (**eye** as **ī**), *** ee-led, * ehe-lid, * eye-lede, * eye-lydde,** *s.* [Eng. *eye*, and *lid*.]

1. *Ord. Lang.:* The same as 2 (q.v.).

2. *Anat.* (*Pl.*): Movable portions of integument adapted for covering and protecting the eye. They are composed of different tissues arranged in successive strata one beneath the other. (1) The skin; (2) the orbicularis palpebrarum; (3) the expanded tendon of the levator palpebræ, in the upper lid only; (4) the tarsal cartilage; (5) meibomian glands; (6) the mucous membrane. These are separated by areolar tissue, which is entirely devoid of fat.

* **ey'-ęn** (**ey** as **ī**), *s. pl.* [EYE (1), *s.*]

† **ey'-ĕr** (**ey** as **ī**), *s.* [Eng. *eye* (1), *v.*; *-er.*] One who eyes or watches another narrowly.

"The suitor was a diligent *eyer* of her."—*Gayton: Notes on Don Quixote*, p. 47.

eyerie (pron. **ī'-ĕr-ĭ** or **ïr'-ĭ**), *s.* [EYRIE.]

† **eye'-sēeds (eye** as **ī),** *s. pl.* [Eng. *eye*, and *seeds*. So called because the seeds, if blown into the eye, are said to remove bits of dust, &c.]

Bot.: Probably *Salvia Verbenaca.* (*Britten & Holland.*)

* **eye'-shŏt (eye** as **ī),** *s.* [Eng. *eye* and *shot.*] As far as the eye can reach; sight, range of vision, view.

"I must not think of sharing the booty before I am free from danger, and out of *eyeshot* from the other windows."—*Dryden: Don Sebastian*, ii. 2.

eye-sight (pron. **ī'-sīt**), * **eh-sihthe,** * **eh-sithe,** * **eih-sihthe,** * **eye-siht,** * **eye-syht,** *s.* [Eng. *eye*, and *sight.*]

1. The sight of the eye; view, observation.

"Flih ut of min *eheihthe.*" *St. Marherete*, p. 17.

2. The power or sense of seeing; sight.

"Thou schalt not lese thy *eyesyht.*"
Poems on Freemasonry, 676.

eye'-söre (eye as **ī),** *s.* [Eng. *eye*, and *sore.*] Something displeasing or offensive to the eye or sight.

"And is the like conclusion of psalms become now, at length, an *eyesore*, or a galling to the ears that hear it?"—*Hooker.*

eye'-stōne (eye as **ī),** *s.* [Eng. *eye*, and *stone.*] A "stone" for clearing foreign bodies out of the eye. Specif., a small calcareous stone, as an operculum of a univalve shell in one of the family Turbinidæ. This being put into the inner corner of the eye, works its way out, it is said, at the exterior one, bringing with it any foreign body lying in its path.

* **eye'-wĭnk (eye** as **ī),** *s.* [Eng. *eye*, and *wink.*] A wink of the eye given as a hint or token.

"They would have won any woman's heart; and, I warrant you, they could never get an *eyewink* of her."—*Shakesp.: Merry Wives of Windsor*, ii. 2.

* **eyne** (pron. **īn**), *s. pl.* [EYE (1), *s.*]

ēy-ŏt, ait, * **ey-et,** * **eyght,** *s.* [Mid. Eng. *et* = an island, and dimin. suff. *-et.*] An ait; a little island in a stream, overgrown with willows. [EY (2), *s.*]

"It seems just, that the *eyots* or little islands, arising in any part of the river, shall be the property of him who owneth the piscary and the soil."—*Blackstone.*

ey-rant, ay-rant, *a.* [EYRY.]

Her.: A term applied to eagles and other birds in their nests.

eyre (1), (pron. **ër**), * **eire,** *s.* [O. Fr. *eire, erre, oire* = a journey, a way, from Latin *iter.*]

1. A journey or circuit.

2. A court of itinerant justices.

"The *eire* of justice wende aboute in the londe."
Robert of Gloucester, p. 517.

¶ *Justices in eyre:*

Old Law: Judges who travelled in circuit to hold courts in the different counties.

* **eyre** (2), *s.* [AIR, *s.*]

ey-rĭe (ey as **ī), ey-ry,** * **ey-er-ie,** * **eir-ie,** * **aerie, aery, arie, aiery, ayery** (pron. **ē'-rĭ, ā'-rĭ, ī'-rĭ, ā'-ër-ĭ**), *s.* [In Fr. *aerie, aiery, eyrie;* Teut. *ey* = an egg; A. S. *æg* = an egg; Low Lat. *æria* = a nest of goshawks.]

1. A collection of eggs, an eggery, a nest.

"One *aiery* with proportion ne'er discloses
The eagle and the wren."
Massinger: Maid of Honour, i. 2.

2. The occupant of a nest; a young brood.

"Your *aiery* buildeth in our *aiery's* nest."
Shakesp.: Richard III., i. 2.

* **eyrish,** *a.* [Mid. Eng. *ayre* = air; Eng. adj. suff. *-ish.*] Aerial.

eyry (*pron.* **ē'-rĭ**), *s.* [EYRIE.]

* **ey-sell,** *s.* [EISEL.]

Ē-zē'-kĭ-ĕl, *s.* [Eccl. Lat. *Ezekiel;* Gr. Ἰεζεκιήλ (*Iezekiēl*), from יְחֶזְקֵאל (*Yechhezekel*), from יְחֶזֶק אֵל (*Yechhazeq El*) = God will strengthen, or חֹזֶק הָאֵל (*chhozeg ha El*) = the strength of God.]

1. *Scripture Hist.:* One of the Greater Prophets to whom is attributed the book described under 2.

2. *Scripture Canon:* One of the larger prophetic books of the Old Testament, the visions and utterances which it contains being expressly attributed, in the work itself, to Ezekiel. He was the son of Buzi, a priest (i. 3). He was carried captive, in the time of Jehoiachin, B.C. 595, about eleven years before the destruction of Jerusalem under Zedekiah (xl. 1). In the time of his exile, he was located, with others of his countrymen, on the river Chebar, now believed to have been the Nahr Malcha or Royal Canal of Nebuchadnezzar (i. 5). There in "the thirtieth year" (of the era of Nabopolassar?), the fifth year of King Jehoiachin's captivity, he received a call to the prophetic office (i. 1, 2, 3), and forthwith began to see visions and preach righteousness. His last recorded utterances were in the twenty-seventh year of the captivity, which would make his public career continue for twenty-two years. Jeremiah had begun to prophesy about thirty-four years before Ezekiel's first utterance, and the two were contemporary spiritual guides of the people, though in different regions, for the next six or seven years. Before Ezekiel passed away, Daniel also, though very young, had already become celebrated (xiv. 4, 20). A man of thoroughly subdued, natural feeling, iron will, and entire consecration to his work, he did not even temporarily withdraw from public duty when his wife, "the desire of his eyes," was "taken away with a stroke" (xxiv. 15–18). His prophecies are mostly in chronological order, those excepted which are launched against foreign nations. He has frequent allusions to Genesis, as for instance to the Garden of Eden (xxxi. 8, 9, 16), to Noah (xiv. 4, 20), to many of the geographical and ethnological names in Genesis x. (ch. xxvii.) to Sodom, &c. (xvi. 46, 48). He refers to the Exodus and the wandering (xx. 5, 6; 10, 11, &c.), and his concluding chapters continually suggest the tabernacle, the temple, and the Levitical legislation (xl.–xlviii.). He mentions Job by name (xiv. 4, 20). His winged figures remind us of those sculptured by the Babylonians and the Assyrians. The combination of sun worship with the putting of a "branch to the nose," decisively shows that the reference in viii. 15–17 is to the Parsee faith. There is no direct quotation from Ezekiel in the New Testament, but there are a few allusions to his utterances, especially in the Book of Revelations, which, in the concluding portion, distinctly looks back to the temple arrangements prophesied in the last chapter of Ezekiel. The expression the "Son of Man," so frequently used by our Lord (Matt. viii. 20; ix. 6, &c.), appeared first as a specific designation in Ezekiel (ii. 1–3; 6–8, &c.), though it occurs also in Daniel. The genuineness and authenticity of the prophecies of Ezekiel have not been seriously impugned either in the Jewish or Christian Church, and nearly universal suffrage has been given in favour of their canonicity.

Ĕz'-ra, *s.* [Heb. עֶזְרָא (*Ezra*) = help. In Gr. Ἔσδρας (*Esdras*).]

1. *Scripture Hist.:*

(1) A man of Judah (1 Chron. iv. 17).

(2) The head of one of the twenty-two courses of priests who returned from captivity along with Zerubbabel, the civil governor of the exiles, and Joshua their high priest (Neh. xii. 2). He is called in Neh. xii. 2 Azariah.

(3) The celebrated priest, whose patriotic and priestly services to the Jews are detailed in the book bearing his name. [2.]

2. *Scripture Canon:* An Old Testament book, arranged in the English Bible between 2 Chronicles and Nehemiah, but in the Hebrew Scriptures after Daniel, before Nehemiah, 1 and 2 Chronicles following next and completing the whole volume. A curious connecting link exists between 2 Chron. and Ezra, the concluding verses of the former book (xxxvi. 22, 23) being almost word for word the same as the commencing ones of the latter (i. 1–3). The name Ezra is by most persons held to denote that he was the author of the book, as is undoubtedly the import of Matthew, Mark, Luke, and John, when placed at the head of the New Testament Gospels. It may, however, signify no more than that the doings of Ezra are the main theme of the book, which is certainly the case. The illustrious personage so designated was a priest descended from Phinehas, the son of Aaron. His immediate father was Seraiah. He was a ready scribe in the law of Moses, to which he was passionately attached (vii. 6). An exile in Persia, he so commended himself to the then reigning monarch (apparently Artaxerxes Longimanus), as to obtain from him a commission to lead the second expedition of Jews back to their own land. The enterprise began about B.C. 458. Subsequently he seems to have returned to the king, but we find him again at Jerusalem, this time, however, exercising only priestly functions under Nehemiah. Where he died is uncertain. The period which the book spans is about eighty years, viz., from the first of Cyrus (B.C. 536) to the eighth of Artaxerxes Longimanus (B.C. 456); the reigns embraced are those of Cyrus, Cambyses, Smerdis, Darius Hystaspes, Xerxes, and part of that of Artaxerxes. The language is Hebrew in its declining state, with occasional Aramæan passages (iv. 8., v. to vi. 18). Ezra first appears upon the scene in chap. vii. 1, being spoken of in the third person, which at viii. 15 changes to the first. The traditionary view in which Hävernick, Keil, and various other biblical scholars concur, is that the book, excepting quoted Aramæan passages, is from one pen, and that one Ezra's. Other investigators admit a plurality of authors. Lord Arthur Hervey attributes chap. i. to Daniel, chaps. ii. and iii. 1 to Nehemiah (cf. Neh. vii.), iii. 2 and iv. v. vi. to Haggai, the rest of the book to Ezra. Dr. Samuel Davidson also admitting a variety of authors (Ezra included), considers the final editor to have been the author of the books of Chronicles. Both Jews and Christians consider the work part of the Scripture Canon.

F.

F, the sixth letter, and fourth consonant of the English language, is a labial or labio-dental articulation, being formed by the emission of breath between the lower lip and the upper teeth. It is a surd spirant, the corresponding sonant spirant being V (q.v.). In Anglo-Saxon it was pronounced as *v*, and it still retains that sound in *of*. It takes its form from the Greek digamma, which also had a very similar power. An original *f* has frequently become *v* in English words, as *vat* for *fat*, *vetch* for *fetch*, *vixen* for *fixen*. It has also disappeared from many words, as in *head* (O. Eng. *hefed*), *lord* (O. Eng. *hlaford*), *hawk* (O. Eng. *hafoc*), *woman* (O. Eng. *wifman*), &c; and in others it has been dropped, as *hasty* (O. Fr. *hasti(f)*, *jolly* (O. Eng. *jolif*), *testy* (O. Eng. *testif*), &c. An *f* sound is now used in *trough*, *enough*, and *rough*, to represent an original guttural. In the plurals of nouns of pure English origin ending in *-f* or *-lf*, with a preceding long vowel (except *oo*), the *f* is changed into *v*. In Romance words the *f* remains unchanged, and the plural is formed by adding *s*. Words ending in *-ff* or *-rf*, also form the plural by the addition of *s*. In Russian the letter *f* is uniformly used to represent the sound of *th*, as *Feodor* for *Theodore*.

F *as an initial is used:*

1. *In Music:* For Forte, to mark that a passage is to be played or sung loudly; *ff* = fortissimo, when it is to be played or sung very loudly.

2. *In Distinctions:* For Fellow, as F.R.S. = Fellow of the Royal Society.

3. *In Med.:* For the Latin word *Fiat* = let it be made.

F *as a symbol is used:*

1. *In numerals:* For 40, and with a dash over it (F̄) = 40,000. In Greek F (written ϝ) = 6.

2. *In Chem.:* For the non-metallic element Fluorine, of which it is also the initial letter; for Formic Acid, and for formates—*e.g.*, KF = Potassium Formate.

3. *In Music:*

(1) For the note called parhypate in the Greater Perfect system of the Greeks. The letter-name of Frite in the upper tetrachord.

(2) The first note of the Eolian mode, or church scale, commencing four notes above the hypo-Eolian.

(3) The note called Fa ut in the hexachord system. The fourth note in the scale of C. [NOTATION.]

(4) The key-note of the major scale requiring one flat in the signature; and the key-note of the minor scale related to A flat.

(5) For the note Fah in the Tonic Sol-fa notation.

4. *In Biblical Criticism:* F for the Codex Angiensis; f (small letter), for the Cursive MSS.

5. *Physics:* For Fahrenheit, denoting that the degree of temperature is according to that scale, as 60° F.

¶ All boiling points, melting points, &c., in the chemical articles of this Dictionary are expressed in degrees of the Centigrade scale, unless F is added, to show that the temperature is expressed in degrees Fahrenheit.

6. *In Old Law:* F was branded on felons who were admitted to benefit of clergy.

7. *In Heraldry:* For the Fesse-point (q.v.).

F-clef, *s.*

Music: The bass clef, the sign of which is a corruption of that letter.

F-holes, *s. pl.*

Music: The holes in the belly of a violin, so called from their shape.

fa (1), *s.* [Ital.]

Music: The syllable used in solmisation for F.

fa-bemol, *s.*

Music: F flat.

* **fa** (2), **fae,** *s.* [FOE.] A foe, an enemy.

"Sa lawlie to my proud *fa.*"
Douglas: Virgil, 114, 41

* **fa** (3), **faw,** *s.* [FA, *v.*]

1. That which falls to one's lot.
2. A share; that which is due.
3. A fall.

¶ *To shake a fa:*

1. *Lit.:* To wrestle.
2. *Fig.:* To strive. (*Scotch.*)

fâ (1), **faw** (1), *v.i. & t.* [FALL, *v.*]

A. *Intrans.:* To fall.

"For its like we may *fa* in wi' some o' his unfreends."—*Scott: Rob Roy,* ch. xxvii.

B. *Trans.:* To fall or happen to: as, It *faws* me to do that.

fâ (2), **faw** (2), *v.t.* [Prob. from Low Ger. *faa;* Dan. *faaer* = to get, to acquire.]

1. To obtain, to get.
2. To have as one's lot.

fa-am, fa-ham, *s.* [A native African word (?).] (See the compound.)

faam-tea, faham-tea, *s.* A name given to the dried leaves of *Angræcum fragrans,* an orchid noted for the fragrancy of its leaves. The infusion is used as a stomachic, and in pulmonary complaints.

fa'-ard, *a.* [FAVOURED.] (*Scotch.*)

* **faas,** *s.* [FACE, *s.*]

făb, *s.* [FOB.] A small pocket; a tobacco-pouch.

"When *fabs* an' snishin-mills rin toom."
A. Scott: Poems, p. 30.

fā'-ba, *s.* [Lat., = a bean.]

Bot.: A genus of herbs, belonging to the order Leguminosæ (or Fabaceæ of Lindley). It is of the sub-tribe Vicieæ. Its type is the Common Bean, *Faba vulgaris.* [BEAN.]

fa-bā'-çĕ-æ, *s.pl.* [Lat. *fab(a)* = a bean; fem. adj. pl. suff. *-aceæ.*]

Bot.: Lindley's name for the order of plants better known as Leguminosæ (q.v.).

fa-bā'-çĕ-oŭs, *a.* [Low Lat. *fabaceus* = having the nature of a bean; Lat. *faba* = a bean.]

1. *Ord. Lang.:* Having the nature or properties of a bean; like a bean.

2. *Bot.:* Pertaining to or connected with the Fabaceæ (q.v.).

* **făb'-ell,** *s.* [A corruption of O. Eng. *favel* (q.v.).]

† **făb'-ĕll-ā-tŏr,** *s.* [Lat. *fabella* = a little fable, dim. from *fabula* = a fable.] One who tells little fables.

fā'-bĕr, *s.* [Lat.] A fish, the dory.

Fā'-bĭ-an, *a.* [Lat. *Fabius, Fabianus,* from *Fabius Maximus* = (1) Belonging or relating to the Gens Fabia; (2) used, esp. in the phrase *Fabianæ artes* = Fabian tactics, to denote tactics, the chief point of which is to weary and exhaust the enemy. By such measures Fabius Maximus Cunctator greatly harassed Hannibal in the Second Punic War.]

1. *Lit.:* Belonging, related to, or connected with the Roman Gens Fabia.

"Tall Cæso was the bravest man
Of the brave *Fabian* race."
Macaulay: Battle of the Lake Regillus, xvii.

2. *Fig.:* Slow, cautious, avoiding open conflict.

"Very little qualified to conduct a campaign on the *Fabian* system."—*Macaulay: Hist. Eng.,* ch. xvi.

fābeş, fapes, feabes, feapes, *s. pl.* [Etym. doubtful.]

Bot.: The fruit of *Ribes grossularia.* (*Britten & Holland.*)

fā'-ble, * **fa-bull,** *s. & a.* [Fr. *fable,* from Lat. *fabula* = a narrative, from *for* = to speak; Sp. & Port. *fabula;* Ital. *favola.*]

A. *As substantive:*

* 1. A story, a narrative, a tale.

2. A feigned tale or story intended to enforce some moral precept; a fictitious narrative conveying some useful information, or intended for entertainment; an allegory.

"I remembre the *fable*
Of Penelope most stable."
Skelton: Boke of Philip Sparow.

* 3. The plot of a poem or story; the connected series of events in a dramatic or epic poem.

"*Fable* may be divided into the probable, the allegorical, and the marvellous."—*Pope: Homer; Iliad.* (Pref.)

4. A foolish story.

"But refuse profane and old wives' *fables.*"—1 *Tim.* iv. 7.

5. A falsehood, an untruth, a fiction, a fabrication.

"And eke what folke there with him were
Without *fable* I wol discrive."
Romaunt of the Rose.

* 6. A byword; a subject of gossip or talk.

"We grew
The *fable* of the city where we dwelt."
Tennyson: Gardener's Daughter.

* **B.** *As adj.:* Pertaining to or of the nature of a fable; fictitious, fabulous.

"Thou *fable* Styx! whose livid streams are roll'd
Through dreary coasts, which I tho' blind behold."
Pope: Thebais of Statius, 83, 84.

¶ Crabb thus discriminates between *fable, tale, novel,* and *romance:* "Different species of composition are expressed by the above words: the *fable* is allegorical; its actions are natural, but its agents are imaginary: the *tale* is fictitious, but not imaginary; both the agents and actions are drawn from the passing scenes of life. Gods and goddesses, animals and men, trees, vegetables, and inanimate objects in general, may be made the agents of a *fable;* but of a *tale,* properly speaking, only men or supernatural spirits can be the agents: of the former description are the celebrated *fables* of Æsop; and of the latter the *tales* of Marmontel, the *tales* of the Genii, &c. . . . *Fables* are written for instruction: *tales* principally for amusement; *fables* consist mostly of only one incident or action, from which a moral can be drawn: *tales* always of many, which excite an interest for an individual. The *tale* when compared with the *novel* is a simple kind of fiction; it consists of but few persons in the drama; whilst the *novel,* on the contrary, admits of every possible variety in characters. The *tale* is told without much art or contrivance to keep the reader in suspense, without any depth of plot or importance in the catastrophe; the *novel* affords the greatest scope for exciting an interest by the rapid succession of events, the involvements of interests, and the unravelling of its plot. If the *novel* awakens the attention, the *romance* rivets the whole mind and engages the affections; it presents nothing but what is extraordinary and calculated to fill the imagination." (*Crabb: Eng. Synon.*)

* **fable-maker,** * **fable-monger,** *s.* An inventor or writer of fables.

"To distinguish the true and proper allegorists from the *fable-mongers* or mythics."—*Waterland: Works,* vi. 16.

* **fā'-ble,** * **fa-blen,** *v.i. & t.* [O. Fr. *fabler,* from Lat. *fabulor,* from *fabula.*]

A. *Intransitive:*

1. To talk, to discourse, to converse.

"While thei talkiden or *fableden.*"—*Wycliffe: Luke* xxiv. 15.

2. To compose or write fables or fiction.

"To loftier rapture thou canst wake the thought
Than all the *fabling* poets' boasted powers."
Warton: Pleasures of Melancholy.

3. To tell falsehoods or untruths.

"He *fables* not: I hear the enemy."
Shakesp.: 1 Henry VI., iv. 2.

B. *Trans.:* To feign, to invent, to tell or say falsely.

"It being *fabled* that when the words were spoken aloud, some shepherds had repeated them over their bread, which was thereupon presently turned into flesh."—*Burnet: Hist. Reformation* (an. 1548).

* **fā'-blĕr,** *s.* [O. Fr. *fabler, fableor.*] A writer or spreader of fables; one who deals in fiction; a fable-monger.

"These idle *fablers* in the meantime slander us to the world."—*Bp. Hall: No Peace with Rome.*

făb'-lĭ-au (**au** as **ō**) (*pl.* **făb'-lĭ-aux, aux** as **ō**), *s.* [Fr., dim. of *fable.*] A metrical tale composed by the Trouvères or poets of the Langue d'Oil in the twelfth or thirteenth centuries. The fabliaux were sarcastic or witty references to passing events, and were intended for recitation.

"Chaucer in all probability derived the subject from a French *fabliau.*"—*Tyrwhitt: Chaucer; C. T.* (Introd.).

fā'-bling, *pr. par., a., & s.* [FABLE, *v.*]

A. & B. *As pr. par. & particip. adj.:* (See the verb).

C. *As substantive:*

1. The act or practice of making fables.

"The next to *fabling* fell, and smooth deceits."
Milton: P. R., iv. 295.

2. A fable.

"Wicked *fablings* talde to me,
Bot noght als the lagh of the."
Early Eng. Psalter, Ps. cxviii. 15.

fa-boid'-ĕ-a, *s. pl.* [Lat. *faba* = a bean, and Gr. εἶδος (*eidos*) = form, appearance.] A term applied by Mr. Bowerbank to certain bean-shaped leguminous seeds found in the London or Lower Tertiary clays of the Isle of Sheppey. (*Page.*)

* **fabor,** *s.* [FAUBOURG.] A suburb.

"On to the yettis and *faboris* off the toun
Braithly thai brynt." *Wallace,* viii. 527.

făb'-rĭc, * **făb'-rĭck,** *s. & a.* [Fr. *fabrique,* from Lat. *fabrica* = (1) a workshop; (2) a fabric, from *faber* (genit. *fabri*) = a workman, from a root *fa* = to set, place (seen in *fa-cio* = to make); Sp. & Port. *fabrica.*]

I. *Literally:*

1. That which is fabricated.

(1) The frame or structure of a building; a building or structure; an edifice.

"Here's a *fabric* that implies eternity."
Middleton: Mayor of Queenborough, iv. 2.

(2) A cloth made by weaving or felting. The various names are derived from material, texture, fineness, mode of weaving, colour, mode of colouring, surface-finishing, place of manufacture, &c.

2. The structure, manufacture, workmanship, or texture of anything; the manner in which the several parts of any material or structure are united.

* 3. The act or purpose of fabricating or constructing; construction.

"This was received . . . for the *fabric* of the churches of the poor."—*Milman.* (*Ogilvie.*)

II. *Fig.:* Any system of united parts, as of the world, society, the Church, &c.

"With what a crash, heard and felt to the farthest ends of the world, would the whole vast *fabric* of society have fallen."—*Macaulay: Hist. Eng.,* ch. x.

¶ For the difference between *fabric* and *edifice,* see EDIFICE.

* **fabric-lands,** *s. pl.* Lands given in former times for the rebuilding, repair, or maintenance of churches.

* **făb'-rĭc,** * **făb'-rĭck,** *v.t.* [Fr. *fabriquer;* Sp. *fabricar;* Ital. *fabricare.*] To frame, to construct, to put together, to build, to fashion.

"Shew what laws of life
The cheese-inhabitants observe, and how
Fabrick their mansions." *J. Philips: Cider,* i.

* **făb'-rĭ-cant,** *s.* [Lat. *fabricans,* pr. par. of *fabrico* = to fabricate (q.v.).] One who fabricates; a manufacturer or fabricator.

făb'-rĭ-cāte, *v.t. & i.* [Lat. *fabricatus,* pa. par. of *fabrico,* from *fabrica* = a fabric (q.v.).]

A. *Transitive:*

I. *Literally* (*of material things*):

1. To build, to construct, to frame; to form by putting together the several parts.

2. To form by art, to manufacture, to weave: as, To *fabricate* woollens.

II. *Fig.* (*of immaterial things*): To manufacture, to devise, to put together, to forge, to invent, to contrive. (Generally in a bad sense.)

"The impostor who *fabricated* these forgeries."—*Macaulay: Hist. Eng.*, ch. xiii.

* **B.** *Intrans.*: To invent, to tell fictions or untruths.

¶ For the difference between to *fabricate*, and to *invent*, see INVENT.

făb-rĭ-cā'-tion, *s.* [Fr., from Lat. *fabricatio*, from *fabricatus*, pa. par. of *fabrico*; Sp. *fabricacion*; Ital. *fabricazione*.]

I. *Literally*:

1. The act or process of building, constructing, or framing; construction.

2. The act of manufacturing.

* 3. The act of creating, or forming; creation.

"Attributing the affection of the soul unto the great God, but the *fabrication* of the body to the *Dii ex Deo*."—*Hale: Origin of Mankind*, p. 290.

II. *Figuratively*:

* 1. The act of inventing, devising, creating, or planning.

"The very idea of the *fabrication* of a new government."—*Burke: French Revolution.*

2. The act of inventing, devising, or planning falsely; forgery.

3. That which is invented, devised, or planned falsely; a forgery, a falsehood, an invention.

¶ For the difference between *fabrication* and *fiction*, see FICTION.

făb'-rĭ-cā-tŏr, *s.* [Lat.; Fr. *fabricateur*; Sp. *fabricador*; Ital. *fabricatore*.]

1. One who constructs, frames, builds, or makes.

"The Almighty *fabricator* of the universe."—*Howell: Letters*, bk. iii., lett. 9.

2. One who invents, devises, plans, or forges.

* **făb'-rĭ-cā-trĕss,** *s.* [Eng. *fabricator*; *-ess*.] A female fabricator; a constructress.

* **făb'-rĭ-cā-tūre,** *s.* [Lat. *fabricatus*, pa. par. of *fabrico*.] A fabricating or making; fabrication.

fą-brĭ'-çĭ-ą, *s.* [Named after J. C. Fabricius, a celebrated Danish entomologist.]

Bot.: A genus of Australian shrubs belonging to the order Myrtaceæ. They have alternate dotted leaves and axillary white flowers.

făb'-rĭle, *a.* [Lat. *fabrilis*, from *faber* = a workman; Sp. *fabril*; Ital. *fabbrile*.] Pertaining or relating to workmen or to handicraft, as in wood, stone, metal, &c.

* **făb'-ą-lar,** *a.* [Lat. *fabularis* = legendary, fabulous.] Relating to the construction of a story or dramatic plot.

"Fraught with the worst errors of French habit—attenuated declamation and *fabular* heaviness."—*Philips: Distrest Mother.* (Ed. Oxberry, Pref.)

făb-ą-lăr'-ĭ-ą, *s. pl.* [Lat. *fabula*; neut. pl. adj. suff. *-aria*.]

Zool.: A porcellaneous Foraminifer, having its chambers filled with labyrinthic shell-matter, the cavities in which are mostly elongate with the axis of the shell. They are narrow, and, opening terminally, make a cribriform septal face. Only one species, *Fabularia ovata* or *discolithus* is known: it abounds in the Eocene Tertiaries of France. (*Griffith & Henfrey.*)

* **făb'-ą-lāte,** *v.i.* [Lat. *fabulatus*, pa. par. of *fabulor*.] To fable.

"In an enchanted tower, as they *fabulate*."—*Adams: Works*, i. 10.

* **făb-ą-lā'-tion,** *s.* [Lat. *fabulatus*, pa. par. of *fabulor*.] The act of moralizing fables. (*Ash.*)

* **făb'-ą-lĭst,** *s.* [Fr. *fabuliste*; Sp. *fabulista*, from Lat. *fabula*.] A writer or inventor of fables.

"A forger or a *fabulist* would have made for Christ discourses exhorting to virtue."—*Paley: Evidences*, pt. ii., ch. iv.

* **făb'-ą-lize,** * **făb'-ą-lise,** *v.i.* [Lat. *fabul(a)*; Eng. suff. *-ize*.] To write or speak in fables; to compose fictions.

* **făb-ą-lŏs'-ĭ-tȳ,** *s.* [Lat. *fabulositas*, from *fabulosus*; Fr. *fabulosité*; Sp. *fabulosidad*.]

1. The quality of being fabulous or full of fables; fabulousness.

"The *fabulosity* of the book concluded against the existence of the patriarch."—*Warburton: Divine Legation*, bk. vi., § 2.

2. A feigned or fabulous story; a fable.

"Herodotus hath besprinkled his work with many *fabulosities*."—*Browne: Vulgar Errours*, bk. i., ch. viii.

făb'-ą-loŭs, *a.* [Lat. *fabulosus*, from *fabula* = a fable; Fr. *fabuleux*; Sp. *fabuloso*; Ital. *favoloso*.]

1. Feigned, fictitious, invented; not founded on fact; exceeding the bounds of probability or reason.

"The story is *fabulous*."—*Waterland: Works*, ix. 504.

2. Related, described, or told of in fables.

"The hero was great enough at least to sustain the crown of this *fabulous* glory."—*G. H. Lewes: History of Philosophy*, i. 19.

3. Exceedingly great; almost beyond belief; incredible: as, His books were sold at a *fabulous* price.

"I procured a box in the first tier at a *fabulous* price."—*Ad. Sir R. Mundy: Palermo & Naples*, ch. xxiii.

făb'-ą-loŭs-lȳ, *adv.* [Eng. *fabulous*; *-ly*.]

1. In a fabulous manner; in manner of a fable or fiction.

"These things are uncertain and *fabulously* augmented."—*Grenewey: Tacitus; Annals*, p. 131.

2. In a fabulous or almost incredible manner or degree.

* **făb'-ą-loŭs-nĕss,** *s.* [Eng. *fabulous*; *-ness*.] The quality of being fabulous, feigned, or fictitious.

"His *fabulousness* and credulity are justly blamed."—*Johnson: Journey to the Western Islands.*

* **fā'-bŭr-dęn,** * **fā'-bŭr-thęn,** *s.* & *a.* [A corruption of Fr. *faux-bourdon* = (lit.) false burden. [BURDEN.] The word bourdon or bordone in its primary sense is (in French and Italian) a pilgrim's staff; hence, from similarity in form, the bass-pipe, or drone of the bagpipe, and thence again simply a deep bass note. As the earliest *Falsi bordoni* of which we have specimens are principally formed, except at their cadences, by successions of fourths and sixths below the plain-song melody, such an accompanying bass, to those who had hitherto been accustomed to use the low octaves of the organum, and to consider thirds and sixths inadmissible in the harmonized accompaniment of the Gregorian Chant, would sound *false*; and this application of the meaning of the *falso* and *faux* seems a more rational derivation than that sometimes given from *falsetto* and *falsette*, as implying the combination of the high voices with the low in Falso Bordone harmony. (*Grove.*)] [FAUX-BOURDON.]

A. *As substantive*:

1. *Literally*:

Music: One of the early systems of harmonizing a given portion of plain-song or a canto fermo. It was afterwards used as a term for a sort of harmony consisting of thirds and sixths added to a canto fermo. When counterpoint had superseded both diaphony and descant, the term faburden was still applied to a certain species of counterpoint, sometimes, but not always, note against note. (*Stainer & Barrett.*)

"Descanti, prycksonge, counterpoint, and *faburden*."—*Bale: Image*, pt. iii.

2. *Fig.*: A monotonous refrain.

"To sing, as it were, the *faburden* of a song."—*P. Holland: Plutarch*, p. 735.

B. *As adj.*: High-sounding.

"Mirabile, miraculose, stupendo, and such *faburden* words."—*Lodge: Wit's Miserie* (1596).

făc, *s.* [A contraction for *facsimile* (q.v.).]

fą-çą'de, *s.* [Fr., from Ital. *facciata* = the front of a building, from *faccia* = the face; Lat. *facies*.] [FACE.]

Arch.: The face or front of any considerable building to a street, court, garden, or other place.

fāçe, * **faas,** *s.* [Fr. *face*, from Lat. *facies*; Ital. *faccia*; O. Sp. *faz*.]

I. *Ordinary Language*:

1. *Literally*:

(1) The front part of the head of any animal, more especially of man, consisting of the forehead, eyes, nose, cheeks, mouth, and chin; the visage, the countenance.

"He is like unto a man beholding his natural *face* in a glass."—*James* i. 23.

(2) The aspect or expression of the visage, as indicative of pleasure or displeasure, favour or anger.

"The Lord make his *face* to shine upon thee."—*Numbers* vi. 25.

(3) That part of anything which presents itself to the view as—

(*a*) The surface of anything.

"Thou hast driven me from the *face* of the earth."—*Genesis* iv. 14.

(*b*) The front, the forepart of anything.

"Also the breadth of the *face* of the house and of the separate place toward the east an hundred cubits."—*Ezekiel* xli. 14.

(*c*) A plane surface of a solid; one of the sides bounding a solid: thus a cube has six *faces*, an octahedron eight.

(4) The dial of a watch, clock, compass-card, &c.

(5) The edge of a cutting instrument.

2. *Figuratively*:

(1) Presence, sight.

"In the very *face* of the Court."—*Strype: Memorials; Q. Mary* (an. 1554).

† (2) Appearance, look, aspect.

"Nor heaven, nor sea, their former *face* retained."—*Waller: Instructions to a Painter*, 118.

* (3) The visible state of things.

"This would produce a new *face* of things in Europe."—*Addison.*

* (4) An outward show, appearance, or cover; surface show.

"They took him to set a *face* upon their own malignant designs."—*Milton.*

(5) A distortion of the features: as, He made a wry *face*.

"Why, what's the matter, Doll? You are making *faces* now."—*Dickens: Barnaby Rudge*, ch. iv.

(6) Confidence, boldness; effrontery, assurance.

"A chaplain of Cortes had the *face* to assert that in one engagement against the Indians St. James had appeared on a grey horse at the head of the Castilian adventurers."—*Macaulay: Battle of the Lake Regillus.* (Introd.)

* (7) Favour.

"Seek ye my *face*.—*Psalm* xxvii. 8.

II. *Technically*:

1. *Architecture*:

(1) The front or broadside of a building; the façade; the front of a wall.

(2) The surface of a stone exposed on the face of a wall. The sides are flanks, the upper and lower surfaces are beds.

(3) The front of an arch showing the vertical surfaces of the outside row of voussoirs.

2. *Anatomy*:

(1) The lower part of the head of a mammiferous animal.

(2) The aspect of an organ.

3. *Astrol.*: The third part of a sign, each divided into ten degrees.

4. *Carpentry*:

(1) The front of a jamb presented towards the room.

(2) The sole of a plane.

5. *Crystall.*: One of the planes which form the surface of a regular solid.

6. *Forging*:

(1) The working portion of a hammer-head.

(2) The flat part of an anvil.

7. *Fort.*: One of the parts which form a salient angle projecting towards the country. [BASTION.]

8. *Gearing*: That part of the acting surface of a cog which projects beyond the pitch-line. The portion within that limit is the flank.

9. *Grinding*: That portion of a lap or wheel, whether the edge or the disc, which is employed in grinding.

10. *Mining*: That portion of a coal-seam which is in process of removal.

11. *Mil.*: The face of a square is the side of a body of men formed into a square.

12. *Ord.*: The surface of metal at the muzzle of a gun.

13. *Print.*: The surface of type from which the impression is taken. The character of the face, for size, style, and proportions, gives the name to the type.

14. *Steam-engineering*:

(1) The flat part of a slide-valve on which it moves.

(2) The flat portion on a cylinder forming a seat for a valve.

15. *Zool.:* The anterior portion of the head of a mammiferous animal; the face of birds comprehends the ophthalmic regions, cheeks, temples, forehead, and vertex; the face of insects is the parts between the proboscis and prothorax.

¶ (1) Crabb thus discriminates between *face* and *front:* "The *face* is applied to that part of bodies which serves as an index or rule, and contains certain marks to direct the observer; the *front* is employed for that part which is most prominent or foremost: hence we speak of the *face* of a wheel or clock, the *face* of a painting, or the *face* of nature; but the *front* of a house or building, and the *front* of a stage: hence, likewise, the propriety of the expressions, to put a good *face* on a thing, to show a bold *front*."

(2) He thus discriminates between *face, countenance,* and *visage:* "The *face* consists of a certain set of features; the *countenance* consists of the general aggregate of looks produced by these features; the *visage* consists of such looks in particular cases: the *face* is the work of nature; the *countenance* and *visage* are the work of the mind: the *face* remains the same, but the *countenance* and *visage* are changeable. The *face* belongs to brutes as well as men; the *countenance* is the peculiar property of man; the *visage* is peculiarly applicable to superior beings: the term is applied only in the grave or lofty style." (*Crabb: Eng. Synon.*)

¶ *In special phrases:*

1. *To fly in the face of:* To withstand, to oppose, to defy.

2. *To entreat the face of:* To seek the favour of; to pray to.

"*Entreat the face of* the Lord thy God."—1 *Kings* xiii. 6.

3. *To accept the face of:* To favour.

"See, I have *accepted thy face* concerning this thing also."—*Gen.* xix. 21. (Marg.)

4. *To set the face against:* To oppose, to withstand firmly.

5. *Face to face:*

(1) In immediate presence of each other.

"She sent for Blanche to accuse her *face to face*."
Tennyson: Princess, iv. 220.

*(2) Clearly; without the interposition of other bodies.

"Now we see through a glass darkly; but then *face to face*."—1 *Corinth.* xiii. 12.

6. *To make a face:* To distort the features; to put on an unnatural or purposely altered look.

7. *To one's face:* Directly; in plain words: as, To tell another anything to his face.

8. *Face of a bastion:*

Fort.: [II. 7].

9. *Face prolonged* or *extended*, in fortification, is that part of the line of defence which is between the angle of the shoulder and the curtain.

face-ache, face-ague, *s.* A kind of neuralgia which attacks the nerves of the face; called also Tic-douloureux (q.v.).

face-and-hood, *s.*

Bot.: Viola tricolor, from the markings in the petals bearing some resemblance to a human face, and the often dark, hood-like appearance of the upper part of the flower. (*Britten & Holland.*)

face-cloth, *s.* A cloth laid over the face of a corpse.

"The white mist like a *face-cloth* to the face
Clung to the dead earth." *Tennyson: Guinevere*, 7.

face-guard, *s.*

1. A mask with windows for the eyes, adapted to the use of persons exposed to great heat, as in glass-houses, forging heavy works, and in the various metallurgic furnace operations. Also for workmen exposed to flying particles of metal or stone.

FACE GUARD.

2. A wire-gauze mask worn to protect the face in fencing.

face-hammer, *s.* One with a flat face, as distinguished from one having pointed or edged peens.

face-in-hood, *s.*

Bot.: Aconitum Napellus, from the upper petals forming a hood, the stamens and pistils, with the lower petals, bearing some fanciful resemblance to a face. (*Britten & Holland.*)

face-joint, *s.*

Arch.: That joint of a voussoir which appears on the face of the arch.

face-mould, *s.*

Carp.: The pattern from which the ornamental railings for stairs, &c., are to be cut.

***face-painter,** *s.* A painter of portraits.

***face-painting,** *s.*

1. The art of painting portraits.

2. The act or practice of applying rouge to the face.

face-piece, *s.*

Ship-build.: A piece wrought on the forepart of the knee of the head, to assist the conversion of the main-piece, and to shorten the upper bolts of the knee of the head.

face-plan, *s.*

Arch. drawing: The principal or front elevation.

face-plate, *s.*

1. A plate screwed on to the spindle of a lathe, and affording a means of attaching the work to be turned; or a place of attachment for a pin which comes against the dog or driver on the work, and imparts rotation to the latter.

2. A true plane for testing a dressed surface.

***face-royal,** *s.* A royal or kingly face; also the face stamped on the coin called a royal.

"He will not stick to say his face is a *face-royal*."
Shakesp.: 2 Henry IV., i. 2.

face-wall, *s.*

Arch.: The front wall of a building.

face-wheel, *s.*

Mech.: Another name for a crown or contrate wheel, which has cogs projecting from the periphery at right angles to the plane of motion. The term is applicable to a wheel whose face rather than its perimeter is made effective, as in the cog-wheels cited; it is also applied to a wheel the disc-face of which is adapted for grinding and polishing; a lap.

fāçe, *v.t. & i.* [FACE, *s.*]

A. *Transitive:*

I. *Ordinary Language:*

1. To meet in front or face to face; to confront, to brave.

"This youth, the joy of Nestor's glorious age,
In arms intrepid, with the first he fought,
Faced every foe, and every danger sought."
Pope: Homer; Iliad xiii. 705.

2. To meet with boldness or firmness; to confront boldly.

"And yet a modest comrade led them forth
From their shy solitude to *face* the world
With a gay confidence and seemly pride."
Wordsworth: Excursion, bk. vii.

*3. To brave, to bully, to oppose with impudence, to browbeat.

"I will neither be *faced* nor braved."—*Shakesp.: Taming of the Shrew*, iv. 3.

4. To stand opposite to.

"A view of the side of the Palatine mountain that *faces* it."—*Addison: On Italy.*

5. To cover in front; to invest with a coating or covering.

"Where your old bank is hollow, *face* it with the first spit of earth that you dig out of the ditch."—*Mortimer: Husbandry.*

6. To put a face or appearance on: as, To *face* inferior tea, by mixing it with colouring matter and other substances, so as to give it the appearance of a better quality and higher value.

7. To lay or place with the face downwards.

8. To turn the face in any direction: as, To *face* a body of men to the right or left.

*9. To countenance.

"Was this the face that *faced* so many follies?"
Shakesp.: Richard II., iv. 1.

II. *Technically:*

1. *Mason.:* To dress or smooth the face of stone.

*2. *Cards:* A term at primero; to stand boldly upon a card.

B. *Intransitive:*

I. *Ordinary Language:*

1. To stand with the face in a certain direction; to look in a certain direction: as, The house *faces* towards the east.

2. To turn the face in a certain direction.

"Hail and farewell they shouted thrice again,
Thrice *facing* to the left, and thence they turned again." *Dryden: Palamon & Arcite*, iii. 995.

*3. To carry a false appearance; to play the hypocrite.

"Thou needs must learn to laugh, or lye,
To *face*, to forge, to scoff, to company."
Spenser: Mother Hubberds Tale.

II. *Mil.:* To turn or wheel in any direction; to face about is to turn right round.

"Defeating it by a single well-directed discharge of the rear rank, who *faced* about for that purpose."—*Alison: Hist. Europe*, ch. xciii.

¶ (1) *To face a thing out:* To persist in or maintain any assertion or conduct unblushingly and shamelessly; to brave with effrontery; to carry through an undertaking by effrontery or assurance.

"She thinks with oaths to *face* the matter *out*."
Shakesp.: Taming of the Shrew, ii. 1.

(2) *To face down:* To withstand with boldness and effrontery.

"Here's a villain that would *face* me *down*.
He met me on the mart."
Shakesp.: Comedy of Errors, iii. 1.

¶ For the difference between to *face* and to *confront*, see CONFRONT.

fāçed, *pa. par. & a.* [FACE, *v.*]

A. *As pa. par.:* (See the verb).

B. *As adjective:*

I. *Ordinary Language:*

1. *Lit.:* Having a face; marked with a face.

2. *Fig.:* Having a false appearance given to it: as, *Faced* tea.

II. *Mason.:* Having the outer surface dressed or smoothed.

***fā'çe-lĕss,** *a.* [Eng. *face; -less.*] Without or destitute of a face.

făç-ĕ-lĭd'-ĕ-æ, *s. pl.* [Mod. Lat. *fascelis;* Gr. εἶδος (*eidos*) = form, and Lat. pl. adj. suff. *-eæ.*]

Bot.: A sub-tribe of composite plants, sub-order Labiatifloræ, tribe Mutisiaceæ.

făç'-ĕ-lĭs, *s.* [Gr. φάκελος (*phakelos*) = a bundle, a faggot.]

Bot.: The typical genus of the sub-tribe Facelideæ (q.v.). It contains a small Chilian plant, like Cudweed (q.v.).

fāç'-ẽr, *s.* [Eng. *fac(e); -er.*]

I. *Literally:*

*1. One who opposes or braves; one who puts on a false show or character; a boaster, a bully.

"No great talkers, nor boaster, nor *facers*."—*Latimer: Works*, i. 268.

2. A blow in the face.

"Blogg, starting upright, tipped the fellow a *facer*."
Barham: Ingoldsby Legends; The Bagman's Dog.

II. *Fig.:* A sudden blow, check, or hindrance.

făç'-ĕt, ***fā-çĕt'te,** ***fas-cet,** *s. & a.* [Fr. *facette*, dimin. of *face;* Sp. *faceta;* Ital. *faccetta.*]

A. *As substantive:*

I. *Ord. Lang.:* In the same sense as II. 3.

"Like diamonds cut with *fascets*."—*Bacon: Essays; Honour & Reputation.*

II. *Technically:*

1. *Anat.:* An articular cavity of a bone when nearly plain; a small, circumscribed portion of the surface of a bone.

2. *Arch.:* A flat projection between the flutings of columns.

3. *Mineral.:* One of the small planes which form the sides of a natural crystal; of a cut diamond or other gem; of a cut-glass ornament or vessel. The facets of diamonds are known as skew- or skill-facets and star-facets. Upper skill-facets are wrought in the lower part of the bezel, and terminate in the girdle; under-skill facets are wrought on the pavilions, and terminate in the girdle. Star-facets are wrought on the bezels and terminate in the table. [BRILLIANT.]

4. *Glass-manuf.:* One of the irons thrust into the mouths of bottles, in order to convey them to the annealing tower.

5. *Zool.:* A flat surface with a definite boundary. (*Owen.*) Example, the facets constituting the compound eyes of insects. [B.]

B. *As adj.:* Facet eyes are the compound eyes of insects, consisting of an innumerable assemblage of eyelets, each of which is called a Facet.

* **fa-çē'te,** *a.* [Lat. *facetus* = clever, witty, gay.] Gay, clever, witty, facetious.

"Lodovicus Suessanus, a *facete* companion, dissuaded him to the contrary."—*Burton: Anat. of Melancholy,* p. 149.

făç'-ĕt-ĕd, *a.* [Eng. *facet; -ed.*] Having facets.

* **fa-çē'te-lĭ,** *adv.* [Eng. *facete; -ly.*] In a clever, witty, or facetious manner; cleverly, wittily.

"As James Lernatius hath *facetely* expressed in an elegant ode."—*Burton: Anat. of Melancholy,* p 461.

* **fa-çē'te-nĕss,** *s.* [Eng. *facete; -ness.*] Wittiness, cleverness, facetiousness.

"By reason of the *faceteness* and wittiness which is many times found in them."—*Hale: Remains; Serm. on Luke,* xviii. 1.

fa-çē'-ti-æ (ti as shĭ), *s. pl.* [Lat. pl. of *facetia* = cleverness, wit, from Lat. *facetus.*] Clever or witty sayings.

fa-çē'-tious, *a.* [Fr. *facetieux,* from O. Fr. *facetie* = wit, from Lat. *facetus.*]

1. (*Of persons*): Full of merriment, gaiety, wit and humour; jocular, witty, humorous, jocose.

2. (*Of things*): Clever, witty, funny, jocular.

"By his singing, excellent mimicry, and *facetious* spirit."—*Walpole: Anecdotes of Painting,* vol. iv., ch. iii.

¶ Crabb thus discriminates between *facetious, conversible, jocular,* and *jocose:* "*Facetious* may be employed either for writing or conversation; the rest only in conversation: the *facetious* man deals in that kind of discourse which may excite laughter; a *conversible* man may instruct as well as amuse; a *pleasant* man says every thing in a *pleasant* manner; his *pleasantry,* even on the most delicate subject, is without offence; the person speaking is *jocose;* the thing said, or the manner of saying it, is *jocular* . . . A man is *facetious* from humour; he is *conversible* by means of information." (*Crabb: Eng. Synon.*)

fa-çē'-tious-lĭ, *adv.* [Eng. *facetious; -ly.*] In a facetious manner; wittily, cleverly, merrily.

"B. answers very *facetiously.*"—*Waterland: Works,* vi. 86.

fa-çē'-tious-nĕss, *s.* [Eng. *facetious; -ness.*] The quality of being facetious; wittiness, cleverness.

"Relaxing with a wise *facetiousness.*" — *Burke: Abridg. of Eng. Hist.* (an. 1087).

fa-çĕt'te, *s.* [FACET.]

* **fa-chon,** *s.* [FALCHION.]

fa-çĭ-a, *s.* [FASCIA.]

fā'-çĭ-al (or çĭ as shĭ), *a.* [Low Lat. *facialis,* from Lat. *facies* = a face; Fr. *facial;* Ital. *facciale.*] Of or pertaining to the face.

facial-angle, *s.*

Anat.: An angle contained between two imaginary lines, one from the most prominent

FACIAL ANGLE OF NEGRO.

part of the forehead to the anterior extremity of the alveolar process of the upper jaw, opposite to the incisor teeth; the other from the external auditory foramen to the same point, serving to measure the elevation of the forehead. This angle is of great service in ethnology, but its magnitude is not an infallible criterion of the intellectual capacity of an individual. It is sometimes called Camper's Angle, because the celebrated Dutch anatomist Camper was the first to draw attention to the importance of this method of skull-measurement.

facial-artery, *s.*

Anat.: A branch of the external carotid artery passing over the lower jaw by the anterior margin of the masseter muscle, and extending its ramifications to the face and palate.

facial-axis, *s.*

Phren.: A line drawn from the anterior end of the axis of the cranium to the most anterior point of the upper jaw. The angle between these two axial lines is called the cranio-facial angle, and serves to show to what extent the face is prognathous or orthognathous. (See these words.)

facial-bones, *s. pl.*

Anat.: The thirteen bones of the face.

facial-muscles, *s. pl.*

Anat.: [FACIAL NERVE].

facial-nerve, *s.*

Anat.: A nerve which rises from the lower and lateral parts of the pons Varolii, and issuing from the cranium by the internal auditory foramen, enters the aquæductus Fallopii, supplies the muscles to the internal ear, &c., and then forms the facial muscles, which are distributed in the three principal divisions of the face.

facial-plates, *s. pl.*

Anat.: The sub-cranial or pharyngeal plates or arches. [SUBCRANIAL.]

facial-suture, *s.* A peculiar suture or line of division in Trilobites, separating the glabella with the "fixed cheeks" from the lateral portions of the cephalic shield. No such line of division is known to exist in any recent crustaceau, but there is a faint indication of it in *Limulus,* and some doubtful traces of it in certain other forms. In a few genera, as in *Trinucleus, Microdiscus,* and *Agnostus,* the facial suture is absent. (*Nicholson.*)

facial-vein, *s.*

Anat.: A vein crossing the face obliquely from the root of the nose outwards, and receiving the vessels of the head and forehead.

* **fā'-çĭ-al-lĭ (or çĭ as shĭ),** *adv.* [Eng. *facial; -ly.*]

1. In a facial manner; as regards the face.

"His Excellency is not *facially* remote from the portraits of Talleyrand."—*Daily Telegraph,* Aug. 1, 1864.

2. Face to face.

"In this life only enigmatically, or accordinge to the light of fayth and feelings of love, in the future *facially* and really."—*The Douine Lover* (1657), p. 6.

* **fā'-çĭ-āte (or çĭ as shĭ),** *s.* [Ital. *facciata.*] A façade, a front.

"The *faciate* of this Cathedral is remarkable."—*Evelyn: Diary,* June 27, 1654.

* **fā'-çĭed,** *a.* [Eng. *face; -ed.*] Of good appearance.

"A man of nature more *facied.*"—*John Knox: A Goodly Letter,* sig. B. iiij.

* **fā'-çĭ-ent (or çĭ as shĭ),** *s.* [Lat. *faciens,* pr. par. of *facio* = to do.]

1. *Ord. Lang.:* One who does anything, good or bad; a doer.

2. *Alg.:* The variant of a quantity as distinguished from the co-efficient.

fā'-çĭ-ēs (or çĭ as shĭ), *s.* [Lat.] [FACE.]

* I. *Ord. Lang.:* A face.

II. *Technically:*

1. *Anat.:* The anterior part of the skull; the face.

2. *Geol. & Zool.:* The general aspect of an assembly of animals or plants, which is characteristic of a particular locality or period of the earth's history. Thus we speak of the *facies* of the Carboniferous flora, as distinct from the flora of other epochs, and of the *facies* of the Australian fauna, as distinguished from the animals of other regions by their common marsupial characteristics.

3. *Bot.:* The general appearance of a plant.

facies hippocratica, *s.* The peculiar expression on the face immediately before death; so called from its description in the "Prognostica" of Hippocrates.

făç'-ile, * fac-il, *a.* [Fr., from Lat. *facilis* = easy to be done, from *facio* = to do; Sp. *facil;* Ital. *facile.*]

* 1. Easy, not difficult; capable of being done or attained with little labour.

"Many things may be suggested to make it more *facile* and commodious."—*Wilkins.*

* 2. Easily surmountable; that can be surmounted or overcome without difficulty.

"The *facile* gates of hell too slightly barred."
Milton: P. L., iv. 867.

* 3. Easy to be understood; not abstruse.

"Then also those poets, which are now counted most hard, will be both *facile* and pleasant."—*Milton: On Education.*

4. Easy of access or converse; complaisant; affable, not austere.

"Raphael now to Adam's doubt proposed
Benevolent and *facile,* thus replied."
Milton: P. L., viii. 65.

5. Pliant, easily led or persuaded to good or bad.

"Since Adam and his *facile* consort Eve
Lost Paradise." *Milton: P. L.,* i. 51.

6. Ready, quick, dexterous: as, a *facile* pen, a *facile* pencil.

făç'-ĭ-lē prĭn'-çĕps, *phr.* [Lat. = easily first or best.] Able to distance all competitors without exertion: as, He is *facile princeps* in that art.

* **făç'-ile-lĭ, * fac-il-ie,** *adv.* [Eng. *facile; -ly.*] In a facile or easy manner; easily.

"So *facilie* he bore
His royall person."
Chapman: Homer: Iliad xxiii.

* **făç'-ile-nĕss, * fac-il-ness,** *s.* [Eng. *facile; -ness.*] The quality or state of being facile or easy; easiness, ease.

"When others they with *facilness* befriend."
Beaumont: Psyche, ch. xvii., st. 137.

fa-çĭl'-ĭ-tāte, *v.t.* [From Fr. *faciliter,* with Eng. verb suff. *-até,* from Lat. *facilitas* = ease, from *facilis* = easy; Sp. *facilitar;* Ital. *facilitare.*] To make easy or less difficult; to free or clear from difficulty or impediments; to diminish the labour of; to further.

"It would . . . by dividing them, *facilitate* a conquest."—*Fox: Speech on the King's Speech,* Nov. 18, 1777.

fa-çĭl-ĭ-tā'-tion, *s.* [From Fr. *faciliter,* with Eng. suff. *-ation.*] The act of making easy or less difficult.

"Who can believe that they . . . foresaw the use of their discoveries to the *facilitation* of commerce?"—*Rambler,* No. 103.

fa-çĭl'-ĭ-tĭ, *s.* [Fr. *facilité,* from Lat. *facilitas,* from *facilis* = easy; Sp. *facilidad;* Ital. *facilità.*]

I. *Ordinary Language:*

1. The quality of being easy to be done; easiness; freedom from difficulty.

he *facility* with which government has been overturned in France."—*Burke: Appeal from the New to the Old Whigs.*

2. An opportunity, means, or advantage in the performance of any act, or the attainment of any object: as, Every *facility* was afforded him.

3. Readiness, quickness, dexterity; ease in performance.

"The *facility* and assiduity with which he wrote are sufficiently proved by the bulk and dates of his works."—*Macaulay: Hist. Eng.,* ch. xiv.

* 4. Easiness of access; complaisance; affability; freedom from austerity or haughtiness.

"She has a kind of *facility* in taking."
Middleton: A Mad World, iii.

* 5. Easiness or readiness to be persuaded or led; pliability of disposition; readiness to comply with the advice or wishes of others.

"It is a great mistake to take *facility* for good nature."—*L'Estrange.*

II. *Scots Law:* A state of mental weakness, not so great as idiocy, but implying want of firmness of mind, and a consequent readiness to be persuaded to do anything.

¶ For the difference between *facility* and *ease,* see EASE.

* **făç-ĭ-nër′-ĭ-oŭs,** *a.* [A corrupt. of *facinorous* (q.v.).] Wicked, atrocious, abominable.

"He's of a most *facinerious* spirit."—*Shakesp.: All's Well that Ends Well,* ii. 3.

făç′-ĭng, *pr. par., a., & s.* [FACE, *v.*]

A. & **B.** *As pr. par. & particip. adj.:* (See the verb).

C. *As substantive:*

I. *Ordinary Language:*

1. *Literally:*

(1) A covering in front for ornament or other purposes.

(2) The act of turning in any particular direction.

2. *Figuratively:*

(1) The act or process of adulterating inferior tea by mixing it with colouring matter and other substances, so as to give it the appearance of tea of a better quality and higher value; also applied to the materials used in this process of adulteration.

* (2) An external sign or decoration.

"These offices and dignities were but the *facings* and fringes of his greatness."—*Wotton.* (*Johnson.*)

II. *Technically:*

1. *Build.:* The covering of brick or rough stone-work with fine masonry, such as sawed freestone or marble.

2. *Carp.:* The wooden covering of the sides of doors, windows, &c., on the inside.

3. *Civil Eng.:* The front covering of a bank by means of a wall or other structure to enable it to be made steeper than the natural talus of the material.

4. *Found.:* Powder applied to the face of a mould which receives the metal. The object is to give a fine smooth surface to the casting.

5. *Hydraulic Engineering:*

(1) Protection for the exposed faces of sea-walls and embankments. Several different kinds are used, according to the facilities and means at disposal.

(2) A layer of soil over the puddle, upon the sloping sides of a canal.

6. *Military* (*Pl.*):

(1) The movements through which soldiers are put in turning or wheeling to the right, left, &c.

(2) The trimmings on the collar, cuffs, &c., of a uniform, serving to distinguish one regiment or one livery from another.

"Do you think
Your tawny coats, with greasy *facings* here,
Shall conquer it?" *Barry: Merry Tricks,* iii. 1.

7. *Plaster.:* The last layer of fine stucco or plaster on walls.

facing-brick, *s.*

Build.: A front or pressed brick.

facing-sand, *s.*

Found.: A compound, usually of moulding sand and pulverized bituminous coal, used to make the surfaces of moulds.

* **făç′-ĭng-lў̆,** *adv.* [Eng. *facing; -ly.*] In a fronting, facing, or opposite position.

* **fa-çĭn′-ŏr-oŭs,** * **fa-cyn-er-ous,** * **fa-cin-er-us,** *a.* [Lat. *facinorosus,* from *facinus* (gen. *facinoris*) = a wicked deed, from *facio* = to do; Ital. & Sp. *facinoroso.*] Exceedingly wicked; wicked to an excess; atrocious.

"For this mischievous and *facinerus* act."—*Hall: Henry VII.* (an. 7).

* **fa-çĭn′-ŏr-oŭs-nĕss,** *s.* [Eng. *facinorous; -ness.*] Extreme or atrocious wickedness.

* **fa-cond,** * **fa-conde,** * **fa-cound,** * **fa-cunde,** *a. & s.* [O. Fr. *facond* (a), *faconde* (s.), from Lat. *facundus* = eloquent, *facundia* = eloquence.]

A. *As adj.:* Eloquent.

"Nature . . . with *facound* voys seyde
Holde your tonges."
Chaucer: Assembly of Foules, 521.

B. *As subst.:* Eloquence.

"The goos, with hir *facond* gent
Shal telle oure tale."
Chaucer: Assembly of Foules, 557.

făc-sĭm′-ĭ-lĕ, *s.* [A contr. of Lat. *factum simile* = made like: *factum,* neut. sing. of *factus,* pa. par. of *facio* = to make, and *simile,* neut. sing. of *similis* = like.]

1. *Of material things:* An exact copy, counterpart, or likeness of an original, as of handwriting, a drawing, &c., in all its peculiarities, proportions, and characteristics.

"He took a paper, and made what they call a *facsimile* of the marks and distances of those small specks."
North: Life of Lord Guilford, i. 109.

† 2. *Of immaterial things:* An exact copy or counterpart; as of habits, disposition, conduct, &c.

"His course can be the *facsimile* of no prior one, but is by its nature original."—*Carlyle: Sartor Resartus,* bk. i., ch. iv.

făc-sĭm′-ĭ-lĕ, *v.t.* [FACSIMILE, *s.*] To make a facsimile or exact copy or counterpart of; to copy exactly; to reproduce in facsimile.

"The contour of draperies, such as those of the apostles *facsimiled* here."—*Athenæum,* Sept. 2, 1882.

făc-sĭm′-ĭ-lĭst, *s.* [Eng. *facsimil(e); -ist.*] One who produces facsimiles or exact copies.

"Mr. —— asks for the name and address of a *facsimilist.*"—*Notes & Queries,* June 23, 1883.

făct, *s.* [Lat. *factum* = a thing done, neut. sing. of *factus,* pa. par. of *facio* = to do; Port. *facto, feito;* Ital. *fatto;* Fr. *fait;* O. Fr. *faict.* *Fact* is thus a doublet of *feat* (q.v.).]

I. *Ordinary Language:*

* 1. A thing done, a deed, an act, a performance, a feat.

"The bloody *fact*
Will be avenged." *Milton: P. L.,* xi. 457.

2. Reality; not supposition; truth.

"If this were true in *fact,* I do not see any colour for such a conclusion."—*Addison: On the War.*

3. An assertion or statement of a thing done or existing; something asserted to have happened or existed, whether true or false: as, His book abounds with false *facts.*

II. *Law:* An act done; an incident which has happened; an event. Thus the jury determine on matters of *fact,* the judge decides on points of law in a case.

"This [writ of error] is a species of appeal which raises no question of *fact.*"—*Macaulay: Hist. Eng.,* ch. xiv.

¶ (1) *In fact:* In reality, in truth.

(2) *Matter of fact:*

(*a*) *As a subst.:* Something which has really happened.

(*b*) *Used as an adj.:* Prosaic; not imaginative.

¶ For the difference between *fact* and *circumstance,* see CIRCUMSTANCE.

făc′-tion, *s. & a.* [Fr., from Lat. *factio* = a doing, a faction, from *factus,* pa. par. of *facio* = to do.]

A. *As substantive:*

I. *Ordinary Language:*

* 1. A clan, a society, a party.

"In Gallia . . . almost in every house are *factions,* and the heades of theis *factions* are they whom they esteme worthyest to have it."—*Goldyng: Cæsar,* fo. 153.

2. A party in a state combined or acting in union in opposition to the established government; usually applied to a minority, but it may be applied to a majority; a party combined to promote their own views or purposes even at the expense of order and the public good.

"There were indeed *factions,* but *factions* which sprang merely from personal pretensions and animosities."—*Macaulay: Hist. Eng.,* ch. xxii.

3. Tumult, discord, dissension.

"Far from her sight flew *Faction,* Strife, and Pride,
And Envy did but look on her and died."
Dryden: Epistle to Duchess of York, 18.

II. *Roman Antiq.:* The name given to the contesting parties in the chariot-races in the Roman circus. They took their origin from the fact that the drivers of the chariots were distinguished from each other by the colour of their garments, one being always dressed in white, another in green, the third in red, and the fourth in blue. Hence, from the keenness with which different persons espoused the cause of the different colours arose the four parties or factions, named respectively *Factio Albata, Factio Prasina, Factio Russata,* and *Factio Veneta.* When Domitian introduced the practice of making six chariots start in each race, two new factions were necessarily added, the gold and the purple, but these were soon dropped, or, at least, not steadily maintained.

"The *factions* of the Blues and Greens were promised as many chariot-races as could be run between the morning and night."—*Elton: Origins of English History,* p. 308.

B. *As adj.:* (See the compounds).

¶ Crabb thus discriminates between *faction* and *party:* "The term *party* has of itself nothing odious, that of *faction* is always so: any man, without distinction of rank, may have a *party* either at court or in the army, in the city or in literature, without being himself immediately implicated in raising it; but *factions* are always the result of active efforts: one may have a *party* for one's merits from the number and ardour of one's friends; but a *faction* is raised by busy and turbulent spirits for their own purposes." (*Crabb: Eng. Synon.*)

faction-fight, *s.* A fight between factions or parties of different religions, politics, or family connections.

"The *faction-fights* are almost gone off the face of the country."—*S. C. Hall: Ireland; Carlow.*

* **faction-mad,** *s.* Furious with party spirit.

"The multitude made *faction-mad,*
Disturb good order." *Cowper: Task,* iii. 673.

* **făc′-tion-äire,** *s.* [Fr. *factionnaire.*] A soldier detailed for any service; a sentinel, a sentry. (*Worcester.*)

* **făc′-tion-al,** *a.* [Eng. *faction; -al.*] Of or pertaining to a faction; connected with a faction.

"Some *factional* or individual gain may be the result."—*Daily Telegraph,* Nov. 8, 1882.

* **făc′-tion-a-rў̆,** *s.* [Fr. *factionnaire.*] One of a faction; a party man.

"Pr'ythee, fellow, remember my name is Menenius;
Always *factionary* of the party of your general."
Shakesp.: Coriolanus, v. 2.

* **făc′-tion-ĕr,** *s.* [Eng. *faction; -er.*] One of a faction.

"All the *factioners* had entered into a seditious conspiracy."—*Bp. Bancroft: Dangerous Positions,* iv. 12.

* **făc′-tion-ĭst,** *s.* [Eng. *faction; -ist.*] One who promotes or supports factions.

"He kept a strict hand over the growing *factionists.*"
—*Strype: Life of Whitgift* (an. 1576).

făc′-tious, *a.* [Fr. *factieux,* from Lat. *factiosus,* from *factio;* Sp. *faccioso;* Ital. *fazioso.*]

* 1. Active, urgent, persevering.

"Be *factious* for redress of all these griefs."
Shakesp.: Julius Cæsar, i. 3.

2. Given to faction or party; opposed to the established government; seditious, turbulent.

"Peace, *factious* monster! born to vex the state
With wrangling talent, formed for foul debate."
Pope: Homer; Iliad ii. 306.

3. Pertaining to or proceeding from faction; characterized by opposition to government; seditious.

"He perpetually complains of the endless talking, the *factious* squabbling, the inconstancy, &c."—*Macaulay: Hist. Eng.,* ch. xx.

¶ Crabb thus discriminates between *factious* and *seditious:* "*Factious* is an epithet to characterize the tempers of men; *seditious* characterizes their conduct: the *factious* man attempts to raise himself into importance, he aims at authority, and seeks to interfere in the measures of government; the *seditious* man attempts to excite others, and to provoke their resistance to established authority: the first wants to be a law-giver; the second does not hesitate to be a law-breaker: the first wants to direct the state; the second to overturn it. *Factious* is mostly applied to individuals; *seditious* is employed for bodies of men: hence we speak of a *factious* nobleman, a *seditious* multitude." (*Crabb: Eng. Synon.*)

făc′-tious-lў̆, *adv.* [Eng. *factious; -ly.*] In a factious or seditious manner; by means of faction.

"Causing this seditiously, *factiously,* and wickedly to be printed."—*State Trials; Simon Dover and others* (1663).

făc′-tious-nĕss, *s.* [Eng. *factious; -ness.*] The quality of being factious or seditious; inclination to the forming of parties or factions; disposition to clamour and disturbance of public order.

"By your wayward *factiousness* or stubborn profaneness."—*Bp. Bull: Sermons,* vol. i., ser. 6.

făc-tĭ′-tious, *a.* [Lat. *factitius,* from *factus,* pa. par. of *facio;* Sp. *facticio;* Fr. *factice.*]

1. Made by art; artificial, not natural.

"Glass becomes the chiefest ground for artificial and *factitious* gemms."—*Browne: Vulgar Errours,* bk. ii., ch. i.

2. Sham, false, not genuine.

"I have added sweets, from which our *factitious* wines are made."—*Burke: Regicide Peace,* let. 3.

3. Not natural, artificial, conventional.

"He acquires a *factitious* propensity, he forms an incorrigible habit of desultory reading."—*De Quincey.*

făc-tĭ′-tious-lȳ, *adv.* [Eng. *factitious; -ly.*] In a factitious, artificial, or non-natural manner.

făc-tĭ′-tious-nĕss, *s.* [Eng. *factitious; -ness.*] The quality of being factitious or artificial.

***făct′-ĭst,** *s.* [Eng. *fact; -ist.*] One that makes poems, one that writes plays. (*Ash.*)

făc′-tĭ-tĭve, *a.* [Lat. *factus,* pa. par. of *facio.*]

1. *Ord. Lang.:* Causing; tending to make or cause.

2. *Gram.:* Applied to that relation existing between two words, as between an active verb and its object, when the action expressed by the verb causes a new state or condition in the object: as, The people *made him a king.*

***făc′-tĭve,** *a.* [Lat. *fact(us);* Eng. suff. *-ive.*] Making; having power to make.

"You are creator-like, *factive,* and not destructive." —*Bacon: To the King,* let. 276.

făc′-tō, *adv.* [Lat. abl. sing. of *factum* = a deed, a fact.]

1. In fact, in deed, by the act or fact.

2. [De facto.]

făc′-tŏr, ***fac-tour,** *s.* [Lat. *factor,* from *factus,* pa. par. of *facio;* Sp. & Port. *factor;* Fr. *facteur;* Ital. *fattore.*]

I. *Ordinary Language:*

*1. A doer; one who does any act.

2. An agent or substitute.

"Chief *factors* for the gods." *Shakesp.: Antony & Cleopatra,* ii. 6.

3. A steward or agent of an estate, appointed by a landowner to manage the estate, collect rents, let lands, &c. (*Scotch.*)

"The *factor* had received ready money to the amount of about £300."—*Sir W. Scott: Rob Roy.* (Introd.)

4. One of several circumstances, elements, or influences on which a certain result depends, and which have to be taken into consideration in estimating the probable results of any events.

II. *Technically:*

1. *Alg.:* A name given to any quantity which constitutes an algebraical expression: thus $a + b$ and $a - b$ are factors of the product $a^2 - b^2$.

2. *Arith.:* The multiplier and the multiplicand; the numbers from the multiplication of which the product results.

3. *Comm.:* An agent employed by merchants to transact business for them in other places, as to buy and sell, to negotiate bills of exchange, &c. He differs from a broker in that he is entrusted with the possession and disposal of the goods, property, &c., and may buy and sell in his own name.

"The house in Leadenhall Street is nothing more than a change for their agents, *factors,* and deputies to meet in."—*Burke: Mr. Fox's East India Bill.*

4. *Scots law:*

(1) A person legally appointed to manage sequestered property. (*Scotch.*)

"The Court of Session, who decree the sequestration, have the naming of the *factor.*"—*Erskine: Inst.,* bk. ii., t. 12, § 57.

(2) One to whom escheated property is given; a donatary.

¶ (1) *Interim factor:*

Scots law: A person to whom the estate of a bankrupt is entrusted until a trustee is chosen. He is elected by a majority of qualified creditors, at a meeting held on a day specified in the writ awarding the sequestration.

(2) *Prime factors:*

Math.: The prime factors of a quantity are those factors which cannot be exactly divided by any other quantity except 1. Every number has 1 for a prime factor. The prime factors of 12 are 1, 2, 2, and 3.

¶ Crabb thus discriminates between *factor* and *agent:* "Though both these terms, according to their origin, imply a maker or doer, yet, at present, they have a distinct signification: the word *factor* is used in a limited, and the word *agent* in a general sense: the *factor* only buys and sells on the account of others; the *agent* transacts every sort of business in general: merchants and manufacturers employ *factors* abroad to dispose of goods transmitted; lawyers are frequently employed as *agents* in the receipt and payment of money, the transfer of estates, and various other pecuniary concerns." (*Crabb: Eng. Synon.*)

făc′-tŏr, *v.t.* & *i.* [Factor, *s.*]

A. *Transitive:*

1. *Ord. Lang.:* To act as factor for, or look after property, lands, business, &c.; to manage.

2. *Math.:* To resolve a quantity into its factors: thus, $a^2 - b^2$ is factored into $a + b$ and $a - b$.

"No definite rules can be laid down for *factoring* algebraic expressions."—*Davies & Peck: Mathematical Dictionary.*

*B. *Intrans.:* To trade or act as agents.

"Sent your prayers and good works to *factor* there for you."—*Ward: Sermons,* p. 173.

făc′-tŏr-age (age as **ĭj),** *s.* [Fr.] The allowance or commission given to a factor by his employer.

"He put £1,000 into Dudley's hands to trade for him to the end that his brother, Montague, might have the benefit of the *factorage.*"—*North: Life of Lord Guilford,* ii. 292.

***făc′-tŏr-ĕss,** ***făc′-trĕss,** *s.* [Eng. *factor; -ess.*] A female factor.

"Your *factress* hath been tampering for my misery." *Ford: The Fancies, Chaste and Noble,* iii. 2.

făc-tŏr′-ĭ-ăl, *a.* & *s.* [Eng. *factory; -al.*]

A. *As adjective:*

1. *Ord. Lang.:* Of or pertaining to a factory.

2. *Math.:* Of or pertaining to a factor or factors.

B. *As substantive (Pl.):*

Math.: A term proposed by Arbogast for the different cases of the symbol $x^{n/a}$.

factorial expression, *s.*

Math.: A term sometimes applied to an expression of which the factors are in arithmetical progression: as $(x+1)(x+2)(x+3)$, $(x+4)$, &c.

făc′-tŏr-īze, *v.t.* [Eng. *factor; -ize.*]

United States Law: To warn not to pay or give up goods; to attach the effects of a debtor in the hands of a third person.

făc′-tŏr-shĭp, *s.* [Eng. *factor,* and *ship.*]

1. The business or occupation of a factor; agency.

2. A factory.

făc′-tŏr-ȳ, ***fac-tor-ie,** *s.* [Eng. *factor; -y;* Fr. *factorerie;* Sp. *factoria;* Ital. *fattoria.*]

1. A house or district inhabited by traders in a distant country, where they banded together under certain regulations for mutual assistance against the encroachments of the local governments, &c.

"In the suburb of the Company's *factory* at Madras." —*Burke: Nabob of Arcot's Debts.*

2. The body of factors in any place.

3. The business or occupation of a factor; agency.

4. A building or buildings in which any manufacture is carried on; a manufactory, a workshop, a mill.

¶ Till about the time of the American War of Independence, cotton-spinning was generally effected by handloom weaving, the workers being isolated from each other. In 1771 Arkwright, the inventor of the spinning machine along with his partners, Messrs. Need and Strutt, of Derby, built a factory at Cromford, in Derbyshire, and laid the foundation of the factory system. The moving power was water. A larger factory was erected by the Messrs. Strutt, at Belper, in 1797. Aided by further inventions, and by the introduction of steam power, the factory system in connection with the cotton and now numerous other manufactures has largely developed, and is one main pillar of Britain's greatness. [Factory-acts.]

*5. Manufacture, making, establishing.

"Gain has wonderful effects
To improve the *factory* of sects."
Butler: Hudibras, pt. iii., c. ii.

factory-acts, *s. pl.* Acts to provide for the health and safety of those employed in factories. When machinery is used, it is more profitable to work it continually than leave it any period of the twenty-four hours unused. But factory workers, especially children, cannot without danger to health and even life, work long hours; besides which they must remain ignorant if they never have time to attend school. An Act passed in 1802 was designed to mitigate these evils, but the first important Factory Act was in 1833. It was amended in 1834 and 1844. Other Acts were passed in 1845, 1847, 1850, 1856, 1864, 1867, 1870, 1874 and 1878, fixing the length of time during which women and children may labour, and the hours during which they may be employed. In the case of children, attention is also given to the subject of their education. Inspectors see that the Acts are carried out. Men are supposed to be able to protect themselves, and some contend that women should be free to do so also.

factory-maund, *s.* A commercial weight of India. [Maund.]

¶ *Letters of factory:* Letters empowering one person to act for another. (*Scotch.*)

făc-tō′-tŭm, *s.* [Lat. *fac,* imper. of *facio* = to do, and *totum,* neut. acc. of *totus* = all, everything.]

1. *Ord. Lang.:* A servant or person employed to do all sorts of business.

2. *Print.:* The ornamental great letters at the beginning of a book. (*Barclay.*)

***făc′-tu-ăl,** *a.* [Eng. *fact; -ual.*] Relating to, containing, or consisting of facts.

***făc′-tŭm** (pl. **făc′-tą),** *s.* [Lat. neut. sing. of *factus,* pa. par. of *facio* = to do.] [Fact.]

I. *Ordinary Language:*

1. A thing done; an act or deed.

2. Fact, as distinguished from points of law.

II. *Technically:*

1. *Arith.:* The product of two or more numbers multiplied together.

2. *Law:*

(1) An act or deed done.

(2) A writing; a deed.

(3) The due execution of a will, including everything necessary to its validity.

făc′-tūre, *s.* [Fr., from Lat. *factura,* from *factus,* pa. par. of *facio;* Ital. *fattura;* Sp. *factura.*]

*I. *Ord. Lang.:* The act or manner of doing or making anything.

II. *Technically:*

1. *Comm.:* An invoice, a bill of parcels. (*Simmonds.*)

2. *Music:*

(1) The construction of a piece of music.

(2) The measurement, dimension, or scale of organ pipes.

făc′-u-læ, *s. pl.* [Lat., pl. of *facula* = a little torch, dimin. of *fax* (genit. *facis*) = a torch.]

Astron.: Certain luminous spots upon the sun's disc, amongst which the maculæ or dark spots usually appear.

***făc′-u-lĕnçe,** *s.* [Lat. *facula* = a little torch.] Brightness, clearness. (*Ash.*)

făc′-ŭl-tȳ, ***fac-ul-te,** *s.* [Fr. *faculté,* from Lat. *facultas* = capability of doing, a contract, from *facilitas,* from *facilis* = easy; Sp. *facultad;* Ital. *facoltà.*]

I. *Ordinary Language:*

1. The power or ability of doing anything.

"There is no kind of *faculty* or power in man, or any creature, which can rightly perform the functions allotted to it, without perpetual aid and concurrence of that supreme cause of all things."—*Hooker: Eccles. Pol'y.*

*2. Mechanical power or effect: as, the *faculty* of the wedge.

3. One of the powers of the mind or intellect, which enable it to receive or retain perceptions: as the *faculty* of imagining, remembering, &c. [II. 2.]

"The *faculties* of intellect and will
Dispensed with equal hand, disposed with equal skill." *Dryden: Sigismonda & Guiscardo,* 307, 308.

4. Capacity for any natural action or function.

5. Skill, readiness, ease, or dexterity in performance, possessed naturally or acquired by practice; adroitness, knack, special power.

*6. Personal qualities; disposition, habit, character.

"I'm traduced by tongues, which neither know
My *faculties* nor my person."
Shakesp.: Henry VIII., i. 2.

*7. Natural power or virtue; efficacy.

"Show me simples of a thousand names,
Telling their strange and vigorous *faculties.*"
Milton: Comus, 629, 630.

*8. Power, authority.

"This Duncan
Hath born his *faculties* so meek."
Shakesp.: Macbeth, i. 7.

9. The whole body collectively of the members of any of the learned professions; more

specifically, the medical and surgical professions. [II. 3.]

"There is no end of my kind treatment from the *faculty*."—*Dryden: To John Driden, Esq.* (Note.)

II. *Technically:*

1. *Law:* A privilege or license granted to any person by favour, and not as a right to do any act which by law he may not do.

"Law hath set down to what person, in what causes, with what circumstances, almost every *faculty* or favour shall be granted."—*Hooker: Eccles. Polity.*

2. *Mental Phil.:* A natural and active power of the human mind, as distinguished from a passive one, the latter being appropriately called a capacity or receptivity. (*Sir Wm. Hamilton.*)

3. *Scots Law:* The whole body of enrolled barristers, attorneys, or solicitors: as, the *faculty* of advocates.

4. *Universities:*

(1) One of the departments of the arts and sciences; these are four in number: arts, divinity, law, and medicine.

(2) The masters and professors of the several departments of instruction in a university.

(3) In the United States, the body of persons who are entrusted with the government and instruction of a university or college, comprising the president, professors, and tutors.

(4) *Roman Theol.* (*Pl.*): Permission granted by an ecclesiastical superior to a duly qualified subject to hear confessions. Such permission only extends to the district over which the superior has jurisdiction (q.v.). Thus, faculties are granted by bishops to the priests in their dioceses, and by the heads of religious houses to such of their subjects as they judge qualified to hear the confessions of the community.

¶ (1) *Faculty to burden:*

Scots Law: The power reserved in the disposition of a heritable subject to burden the disponee with a payment.

(2) *Court of Faculties:*

Law: A Court under an archbishop, having power to grant faculties or dispensations in certain cases; as, to marry without banns, to ordain a deacon under age, or to make structural alterations in or additions to a church or churchyard.

(3) *Master of the Faculties:*

Law: The chief officer in the Court of Faculties.

¶ Crabb thus discriminates between *faculty*, *ability*, and *talent*: "*Faculty* is a power derived from nature; *ability* may be derived either from circumstances or otherwise: the *faculty* is a permanent possession, it is held by a certain tenure; the *ability* is an incidental possession. The powers of seeing and hearing are *faculties*; health, strength and fortune, are *abilities*. The *faculty* is some specific power which is directed to one single object; it is the power of acting according to a given form: the *ability* is in general the power of doing; the *faculty* therefore might, in the strict sense, be considered as a species of *ability*. A man uses the *faculties* with which he is endowed; he gives according to his *ability*: the *faculty* and *talent* both owe their being to nature, but the *faculty* may be either physical or mental; the *talent* is altogether mental. These terms are all used in the plural, agreeably to the above explanation: the *faculties* include all the endowments of body or mind, which are the inherent properties of the being, as when we speak of a man's retaining his *faculties*, or having his *faculties* impaired: the *abilities* include, in the aggregate, whatever a man is able to do; hence we speak of a man's *abilities* in speaking, writing, learning, and the like: *talents* are the particular endowments of the mind, which belong to the individual." (*Crabb: Eng. Synon.*)

* **fa'-cŭnd, *fa-cunde,** *a.* & *s.* [Lat. *facundus* = eloquent; *facundia* = eloquence.] [FACOND.]

A. *As adj.:* Eloquent.

B. *As subst.:* Eloquence.

* **fa-cŭn'-dĭ-oŭs,** *a.* [Lat. *facundus.*] Eloquent.

"This Richard was a man of marvelous qualities and *facundious* facious."—*Hall: Henry VI.* (an. 33).

* **fa-cŭn'-dĭ-tў̆,** *s.* [Lat. *facunditas*, from *facundus*; Ital. *facondità*, *facondia.*] Eloquence, facility or fluency of speech.

* **fa-cyn,** *v.t.* [FACE, *v.*]

* **făd** (1), *s.* [Gael. *fada.*] A boat.

"But more tary thay gaderit ane army out of Ireland, Argyle, Lorne, Canter, and othir partis adiacent. Syne landit with mony galyouns and lang *faddis*, in Albioun."—*Bellendene: Cron.*, fo. 15, a.

făd (2), *s.* [Etym. doubtful; cf. *faddle.*] A crotchet, a hobby; a favourite theory or idea.

"It is your favourite *fad* to draw plans."—*G. Eliot: Middlemarch*, ch. iv.

făd'-dle, *v.i.* & *t.* [A variant of *fiddle*, *v.* (q.v.).]

A. *Intrans.:* To toy, to trifle, to play, to fiddle about.

* **B.** *Trans.:* To fondle, to cherish. (*Ash.*)

făd'-dў̆, *a.* [Eng. *fad* (2), s.; -*y*.] Frivolous, crotchety.

făd'-dŏm, *s.* [FATHOM.]

făd'-dŏm, fad-dom, *v.t.* [FATHOM, *v.*] To measure.

"It chanced the stack he *faddomed* thrice."
Burns: Hallowe'en, 23.

* **fade** (1), * **vade,** * **faed,** *a.* [Fr. *fade*, from Lat. *fatuus* = foolish, insipid, tasteless; cf. Fr. *fada*, fem. of *fatz* = foolish; Sw. *fadd*; Dan. *fad.*] Weak, faint, wasted away, faded.

"Thi faire hewe is al *fade* for thi moche sore."
William of Palerne, 891.

* **fade** (2), * **fadde,** * **fede,** *a.* & *adv.* [Icel. *fádr.*]

A. *As adj.:* Noble, doughty.

"The knightes that wer *fade*
Thai did as Rohand bade."
Sir Tristrem, p. 16, st. 14.

B. *As adv.:* With strength, mightily.

"Full fele Sarazenes felle thay *fade*."
Roland & Otuel, 1420.

* **fade,** *s.* [Etym. doubtful.] A company of hunters.

"The range, and the *fade* on brede
Dynnys throw the grauis, sercheyng the woddis wyd,
And sutis set the glen, on euery side."
Douglas: Virgil, 103. 49.

fāde, * **vade,** *v.i.* & *t.* [FADE (1), *a.*]

A. *Intransitive:*

1. To wither and lose strength as a plant; to decay.

"Ye shall be as an oak whose leaf *fadeth*."—*Isaiah* i. 30.

2. To grow weak, to languish; to tend from greater to less vigour.

"She *faded*, 'midst Italian flowers,
The last of that bright band."
Heman: Graves of a Household.

* 3. To lose power or strength; to become powerless.

"Jove with his *faded* thunder I despise."
Dryden: Ovid; Metamorphoses xiii.

4. To decay, to wear away, to perish.

"Ye shall receive a crown of glory that *fadeth* not away."—1 *Peter* i. 4.

5. To lose freshness, colour, or brightness; to become faint in tint or hue.

"The greenness of a leaf ought to pass for apparent, because, soon *fading* into a yellow, it scarcely lasts at all, in comparison of the greenness of an emerald."—*Boyle: On Colours.*

6. To become dim.

"And the stars *faded* at approaching light."
Pope: Homer; Odyssey xiv. 544.

7. To gradually disappear from sight; to become dim or indistinctly seen.

"Adieu, adieu! my native shore
Fades o'er the waters blue."
Byron: Childe Harold, i.

* 8. To disappear, to escape, to elude discovery.

"He stands amazed how he thence should *fade*."
Spenser: F. Q., I. v. 15.

9.* To become dim; to lose clearness of vision.

"The eye that *faded* looked through gathering haze."
Hemans: Edith.

* 10. To waste away; to lose the colour and freshness of youth.

"While on thy *faded* cheek the arctic air
Congeals the bitter teardrop of despair."
Hemans: Domestic Affections.

* 11. To waste away; to become poor and miserable.

"The rich man shall *fade* away."—*James* i. 11.

* 12. To come to an end.

"Thy eternal summer shall not *fade*."
Shakesp.: Sonnet 18.

13. To be naturally perishable, transient, or not durable.

14. To pass gradually from one colour to another; hence, to become joined, mixed, or intermingled, so that no dividing line can be distinctly seen.

"There is a frontier where virtue and vice *fade* into each other."—*Macaulay: Hist. Eng.*, ch. ix.

* **B.** *Transitive:*

1. To cause to wither or decay; to deprive of freshness or vigour.

"No winter could his laurels *fade*."
Dryden: Lord Protector, xv.

2. To make weak or powerless; to weaken.

"A ffrele woman me *fades*."
Destruction of Troy, 9,188.

fād'-ĕd, *pa. par.* & *a.* [FADE, *v.*]

* **fād'-ĕd-lў̆,** *adv.* [Eng. *faded*; -*ly*.] In a faded or decayed manner.

* **fā'de-lĕss,** *a.* [Eng. *fade*; -*less*.] Unfading; that cannot fade.

"The masters of the mighty song,
In their far and *fadeless* bowers."
Hemans: The Departed.

* **fad-eme,** *s.* [FATHOM, *s.*]

* **fad-er,** *s.* [FATHER.]

* **făd̉ge,** * **fegen,** *v.i.* [A.S. *fégan*, *gefégan* = to fit, to compact; Sw. *föga*; Ger. *fügen*, *fugen*; Dut. *voegen*; Ger. & Dan. *fuge* = a seam or joint.]

1. To suit, to fit; to have the several parts consistent and fitting together.

"How will this *fadge*?"
Shakesp.: Twelfth Night, ii. 2.

2. To be suitable, fitting, or agreeable.

"If this Scotch garboils do not *fadge* to our minds, we will run pell-mell among the Cornish choughs presently."—*Ford: Perkin Warbeck*, iv. 2.

3. To agree; not to quarrel; to be in accord or amity.

"Yet they shall be made, spite of antipathy, to *fadge* together."—*Milton: Doctrine of Divorce*, bk. i. (Pref.)

4. To succeed, to hit.

făd̉ge, *s.* [FADGE, *v.*] A large flat loaf or bannock, made of barley meal and baked among the ashes. (*Scotch.*)

fād'-ĭṅg (1), *pr. par.*, *a.*, & *s.* [FADE, *v.*]

A. *As pr. par.:* (See the verb).

B. *As adjective:*

I. *Ordinary Language:*

1. Withering, decaying; losing colour or freshness.

2. Liable or subject to decay; not permanent or durable; transient.

"From euerlastyng commodities to *fading* and transitory."—*Udal: Mark* x.

II. *Bot.:* Not falling off till the part which bears it is perfect, but withering long before then. The same as WITHERING. Example, the flowers of Orobanche. (*Lindley.*)

C. *As subst.:* The act, process, or state of becoming withered, faded, or decayed; decay; loss of colour or freshness.

* **fād'-ĭṅg** (2), *s.* [Etym. doubtful.] The name of an Irish dance; also the burden of a song, in which sense Shakespeare uses it. (*Winter's Tale*, iv. 3.)

"I will have him dance *fading*; *fading* is a fine jig, I'll assure you, gentlemen."—*Beaum. & Flet.: Knight of Burning Pestle*, iv. 1.

† **fād'-ĭṅg-lў̆,** *adv.* [Eng. *fading* (1); -*ly*.] In a fading, decaying, or transient manner.

† **fād'-ĭṅg-nĕss,** *s.* [Eng. *fading* (1); -*ness*.] The quality of being liable to lose colour or freshness; liability to fade or decay.

"The *fadingness* whereof is the greatest detector and impeacher of our frailtie."—*Mountague: Devoute Essayes*, pt. ii., treat. ii., § 3.

* **fad-ir,** *s.* [FATHER.]

* **fad-me,** *s.* [FATHOM.]

* **fa-dōō'-dle,** *s.* [FAD, *s.*] A trifle, nonsense.

"What *fadoodles* are brought to light."—*Hacket: Life of Williams*, ii. 131.

* **fād'-ў̆,** *a.* [Eng. *fad(e)* (v.); -*y*.] Fading or wearing away; losing colour, decaying.

"Survey those walls, in *fady* texture clad,
Where wand'ring snails in many a winding path
Free, unrestrained, their various journeys crawl."
Shenstone: Economy, iii.

* **fa-dyr,** *s.* [FATHER.]

* **fadyr-kyn,** *s.* [FATHER-KIN.] The relations on the father's side.

* **fa-dyr-lesse,** *a.* [FATHERLESS.]

* **fa,** *s.* [FOE.]

fāe'-bĕr-rў̆, *s.* [FAYBERRY.]

* **fæc,** *a.* [Icel. *feikr.*] Enraged.

"Vortiger was *fæc*." *Layamon*, ii. 140.

fæ'-cal, fē'-cal, *a.* [Lat. *fæx* (gen. *fæcis*); Eng. adj. suff. *-al*; Fr. *fécal*; Sp. *fecal*.] Of or pertaining to fæces; containing or consisting of fæces, sediment, or dregs.

fæ'-çēs, *s. pl.* [Lat. pl. of *fæx* (gen. *fæcis*) = sediment, dregs, &c.] Sediment, lees, dregs; the impurities which settle after fermentation; excrement, ordure. The fossil fæces of fishes, saurians, &c., are known as coprolites; the hardened excrement of dogs, wolves, and hyenas, as *album græcum*; that of mice as *album nigrum*. Coprolites were first detected in the Lias at Lyme Regis and elsewhere.

fæc'-ụ-lą, *s.* [FECULA.]

* **fāe,** *s.* [FOE.]

* **fæl,** *s.* [A.S. *feal, fel.*] Ruin, destruction.

"Ther wes cumene *fal.*" *Layamon*, i. 221.

* **fāem,** *s.* [FOAM.] (*Scotch.*)

fa-en, *pa. par.* [FALL, *v.*] (*Scotch.*)

fā'-ĕr-ĭe, fā'-ĕr-ў, *s.* & *a.* [FAIRY.]

A. *As substantive:*

1. A fairy.

"Behold, thou *Faeries* sonne, with mortall eye
That living eye before did never see."
Spenser: F. Q., II. vii. 38.

2. The nation or country of fairies; enchantment.

"The waies through which my weary steps I guyde
In this delightfull land of *Faery*."
Spenser: F. Q., VI. (Introd.)

B. *As adj.:* Of or pertaining to fairies; fairy.

"Of *Faery* land yet if he more enquire."
Spenser: F. Q., II. (Introd.)

fa fĕn'-tō, *s.* [Ital.]

Mus.: A feigned F, or a feint upon that note.

fāf'-fle, *v.i.* [An onomatopoetic word.] To stammer.

făg, *v.i.* & *t.* [Etym. doubtful; perhaps a corrupt. of *flag* (v.) (q.v.).]

A. *Intransitive:*

* 1. To grow weary; to faint with weariness; to give way.

"To *fag*: *deficere*."—*Levins: Manipulus Vocabulorum.*

* 2. To labour hard; to work till weary at any task.

"I am sure I *fag* more for fear of disgrace than for hope of profit."—*Mad. D'Arblay: Diary*, i. 235.

3. To perform menial services for another; to act as a fag for another; a word of common use in public schools where the boys in the lower forms have to *fag* for those in the upper school.

"Taking their turns at night *fagging* and cleaning studies."—*Hughes: Tom Brown's School-days*, ch. vii.

B. *Transitive:*

1. To tire out by labour; to exhaust; to make fatigued: as, I am quite *fagged*.

* 2. To beat, to bang. (*Ash.*)

3. To use as a fag; to compel to perform menial offices for one.

"That small Turk
That *fagg'd* me! worse is now my work
A fag for all the town."
Hood: Retrospective Review.

¶ *To fag out:*

1. *Nautical:*

(1) *Trans.:* To wear out the end of a rope or end of canvas.

(2) *Intrans.:* To become untwisted as the end of a rope.

2. *Cricket:* To field.

fag-end, *s.* [Prob. for *flag-end* = the end that hangs loose.]

I. *Ordinary Language:*

1. The end of a web of cloth, generally made of coarser materials.

2. The latter or meaner part of anything.

"But of that place I must not attempt to write at the *fag-end* of a letter."—*Southey: Letters*, iv. 486.

II. *Naut.:* The fringed or untwisted end of a rope.

făg (1), *s.* [FAG, *v.*]

* 1. A hard worker; a laborious drudge.

2. In English public schools a junior who has to perform certain duties, some of them of a menial character, for a senior.

"Three *fags*, taken in order, stood in the passage."—*Hughes: Tom Brown's School-days*, ch. vii.

* 3. Fatigue, hard work.

"It is such a *fag*, I came back tired to death."—*Miss Austen: Northanger Abbey*, ch. iii.

4. The fringe at the end of a piece of cloth, or of a rope.

făg (2), * **fagge,** *s.* [A.S. *fēgan, gefēgan* = to join.]

1. A knot in cloth.

2. The paunch.

"Fatte *fagge*. *Trossula.*"—*Huloet.*

fagara, *s.* [Arab.] [XANTHOXYLON.]

* **făg'-ąt,** *s.* [FAGGOT.]

* **fāġe,** * **fag-yn,** * **fagge,** * **faage,** *v.t.* & *i.* [Etym. doubtful; cf. *fadge*.]

A. *Trans.:* To flatter.

"By flaterers that by plesaunce hym *faged*."
Lydgate: Minor Poems, p. 27.

B. *Intrans.:* To use flattery.

"It is manere of hypocritis and of sophists to *fage* and to speke plesantli to men, but for yvel entent."—*Wycliffe: Select Works*, i. 44.

* **fāġe,** *s.* [FAGE, *v.*] A flatterer.

"Where that reguethe this *fage* this sory cryme."
Lydgate: Minor Poems, p. 27.

făgged, *pa. par.* or *a.* [FAG, *v.*] Tired out, exhausted, worn out with work.

* **făg'-gĕr-ў,** *s.* [Eng. *fag*; *-ery*.] The system of fagging in public schools.

"*Faggery* was an abuse too venerable and sacred to be touched by profane hands."—*De Quincey: Autobiog. Sketches*, i. 219.

făg'-gĭng, *pr. par.*, *a.*, & *s.* [FAG, *v.*]

A. & **B.** *As pr. par. & particip. adj.:* (See the verb).

C. *As substantive:*

1. A thumping, a beating.

2. The system in public schools that the junior boys shall fag or drudge for the seniors.

făg'-gŏt, * **fag-ald,** * **fag-at,** * **fag-get,** * **fag-ot,** * **fag-ott,** *s.* [Fr. *fagot* = a bundle of sticks; Ital. *fagotto, fangotto*, prob. from Lat. *fax* = a torch; Wel. *ffagod*.]

I. *Ordinary Language:*

1. *Literally:*

(1) A bundle of sticks or small branches of trees, used for fuel, filling ditches, roadmaking, &c.

"Spare for no *fagotts*, let there be enow."
Shakesp.: 1 Henry VI., v. 4.

* (2) A bundle of any material.

"Thick and strong with woolpacks and other *fagots*."—*Hacklyt: Voyages*, vol. ii., pt. i., p. 123.

2. *Figuratively:*

* (1) A person hired to take the place of another at the muster of a military company so as to hide the deficiency in the number.

"There were several counterfeit books which were carved in wood, and served only to fill up the number like *fagots* in the muster of a regiment."—*Addison: Spectator*, No 37.

(2) A contemptuous title for an old shrivelled woman, who seems little better than a bundle of bones.

II. *Technically:*

1. *Fort.:* A fascine (q.v.).

"The Black Prince filled a ditch with *fagots*."—*Addison.*

2. *Metal.:* A bundle of scrap or wrought-iron for working over. It is usually a bunch or pile of bars wedged together in a hoop. If it be large, a round bar in the centre is surrounded by the shorter ones, and forms a porter by which the faggot is guided to and from the furnace and underneath the hammer.

3. *Naut.:* A billet for stowing casks.

* **faggot-stick, fagot-stick,** *s.* A staff.

faggot-vote, *s.* A vote manufactured by the purchase of a property, which is then divided into as many separate parts as will secure the right of voting for each part, these parts being then disposed of to persons of the same politics for a nominal consideration. Faggot-votes are chiefly resorted to in county elections.

faggot-voter, *s.* A person who holds or votes by right of a faggot-vote; a non-resident voter who for party purposes has obtained a merely legal qualification to vote, but who has no other interest in the county.

* **faggot-waisted,** * **faggot-wasted,** *a.* Arranged in pleats like a bundle of faggots.

"Their doublettes sometymes *faggot-wasted* above the navill, sometymes cowe-bellied belowe the flanckes."—*Riche: Farewell to Militarie* (1581). (Pref.)

făg'-gŏt, făg'-ŏt, *v.t.* [FAGGOT, *s.*]

1. *Lit.:* To bind or tie up in a faggot or bundle.

"Scrap is also *faggoted* for heating in the reverberating furnace, for tilting or for re-rolling."—*Knight: Dict. of Mechanics.*

* 2. To collect together.

"He . . . *fagotted* his notions, as they fell."
Dryden: Absalom & Achitophel, ii. 418.

făg'-gŏt-ĭng, făg'-ŏt-ĭng, *pr. par.*, *a.*, & *s.* [FAGGOT, *v.*]

A. & **B.** *As pr. par. & particip. adj.:* (See the verb).

C. *As subst.:* A term applied to the dressing or binding of the prunings or superfluous branches and sprays of hedges.

făg'-gў, *a.* [Eng. *fag* (v.); *-y*.] Tiring, fatiguing: as, a *faggy* day, one that tires a person by its sultriness or heaviness.

fā'-ġĭn, fā'-ġīne, *s.* [Lat. *fag(us)* = a beech; Eng. suff. *-ine* (*Chem.*).]

Chem.: The name given to a narcotic substance obtained from the nuts of the *Fagus sylvatica*, or common beech. It is a yellow mass, of a sweetish taste, easily soluble in water and alcohol, and sparingly in ether.

* **făġ-ĭ-ō'-lĭ,** *s.* [Ital. *fagiuolini*.] French beans.

"He doth learn to make strange sauces, to eat anchovies, macaroni, bovoli, *fagioli*, caviare."—*Ben Jonson: Cynthia's Revels*, ii. 1.

fą-gō'-nĭ-ą, *s.* [In honour of M. Fagon, architer to Louis XIV.]

Bot.: A genus of sub-shrubs and herbs, with purple and violet flowers, belonging to the order Zygophyllaceæ.

fa-gō-pyr'-ŭm, (pyr as **pĭr),** *s.* [Gr. φαγεῖν (*phagein*) = to eat; Lat. *fagus* = beech, and Gr. πυρήν (*purēn*) = a kernel.]

Bot.: A genus of Polygonaceæ, tribe Polygoneæ. Its type is Buckwheat, *Fagopyrum esculentum*, often called by its old name, *Polygonum Fagopyrum*. It is found in cornfields in England, but is an escape from cultivation. Its nuts are eaten for their mealy albumen, as are those of *F. tataricum*, and others.

făġ'-ŏt, *s.* [FAGGOT, *s.*]

fą-gŏt'-tō, *s.* [Ital.] The Italian name for the bassoon, by which it is generally known

FAGOTTO.
(Old Italian.)

in instrumental scores. The name is said to be derived from its resemblance to a faggot or bundle of sticks. (*Dr. Stone*, in *Grove's Dict. of Music.*) [BASSOON.]

făgs, *s.* [Etym. doubtful.] A disease in sheep.

"The scab, *fags*, or kades."—*Campbell: Journey in Scotland*, i. 227.

făg'-sŏme, fag-sum, *a.* [Eng. *fag*; *-some*.] Tiring, fatiguing, wearing.

făg-sŏme-nĕss, fag-sum-ness, *s.* [Eng. *fagsome*; *-ness*.] The quality of being tiring or fatiguing.

fā'-gŭs, *s.* [Lat. from Gr. φηγός (*phēgos*).]

Bot.: The beech, a genus of trees belonging to the order Cupuliferæ. The common beech, *Fagus sylvatica*, is abundant in Britain. [BEECH.] There are about twenty known species, one of which, *F. antarctica*, is found in the antarctic regions.

* **fah,** * **fagh,** * **foh,** * **fowe,** *a.* & *s.* [A.S. *fāh, fāg*; O.S. *fēh*; Goth. *faihurus*.]

A. *As adj.:* Variegated, of different colours.

"Ther wuniteth inne *faghe* neddren."
Old Eng. Homilies, p. 51.

B. *As subst.:* Coloured or variegated fur.

"Ne hedde he none robe of *fowe* ne of gray."
Old Eng. Miscell., p. 89.

fa-ham, *s.* [FAAM.]

fahl'-ĕrz (z as **ts), fahl'-ite, fahl'-ōre,** *s.* [Ger. *fahl* = yellowish, and *erz* = ore.]

Min.: The same as TETRAHEDRITE (q.v.).

fahl´-ŭn-īte, *s.* [From *Fahlun* in Sweden where it occurs; suff. *-ite* (*Min.*).]

Min.: A mineral of greyish-green to olive-green colour, occurring in six to twelve-sided prisms. Sp. gr. 2·6–2·8; hardness 3·5–5

¶ *Hard Fahlunite:*

Min.: The same as IOLITE (q.v.).

Fah´-rĕn-heīt, *s.* & *a.* [See A.]

A. *As subst.:* Gabriel Daniel Fahrenheit, a philosophical instrument maker of Amsterdam, who was born at Danzig, towards the end of the seventeenth century, was elected a Fellow of the Royal Society of London 'n 1724, and died in 1740.

B. *As adj.:* According to the scale introduced by Fahrenhei' for the graduation of his thermometers. This numbers the freezing point of water at 32°, *i.e.*, at 32° above zero (q.v.), and the boiling point of water at 212°, leaving 180° between them. Fahrenheit introduced his scale in A.D. 1714. It is still used in England, Holland, and North America, though the Centigrade thermometer, which is much employed on the continent of Europe, is gradually displacing it, at least among scientific men. [THERMOMETER.]

* **fai,** *s.* [FAITH.]

* **fai,** *a.* [FAY.]

* **faie,** *v.i.* [A.S. *fégan.*] [FADGE.] To prosper, to succeed.

"This wale it will ne frame ne *faie.*"—*Udal: Apophth. of Erasmus*, p. 373.

fā´-ĭ-ĕnçe (or as **fā-yâṅs**), *s.* [Fr., Ital. (*Porcellana di*) *Faenza*, from *Faenza* in Romagna, Italy. Lat. *Faventia*, the original place of manufacture.]

Pott.: A fine kind of pottery originally made in imitation of majolica, and afterwards with characteristics of its own. The different kinds of faience are produced by the use of

FAIENCE.
(*From Italian Specimen in British Museum.*)

common or of fireclay; the admixture of sand with the clay, as in Persian ware; the use of a transparent or of a coloured glaze; of an opaque or translucent enamel, or by a combination of these processes on the same piece. This ware, having passed through the fire, preserves a certain amount of porosity, and is then covered with a glaze.

fāik (1), *v.t.* [A.S. *fégan.*] [FADGE.] To fold, to tuck up.

fāik (2), *v. i. & t.* [Etym. doubtful.]

A. *Intransitive:*

1. To grow faint, or weary, to fail, to give way.

2. To stop, to leave off.

B. *Transitive:*

1. To bate or lower the price of any commodity.

2. To excuse; to let go with impunity

fāik (1), **fāck, fake,** *s.* [FAIK, *v.*]

I. *Ordinary Language:*

1. A fold of a dress, &c.

2. A plaid; because worn in folds.

II. *Technically:*

1. *Naut.:* A winding or coil of a rope or hawser; when a cable is let out, the question is asked, "How many *fakes* are left?" *i.e.*, how much remains uncoiled. In the coil the fakes are a helix, and a range or layer of fakes forms a tier. When the rope is arranged to run free, when let go, as in a rocket line, it is disposed in parallel binds of one fathom each.

2. *Min.:* A miner's name for fissile sandy shales, or shaly sandstones, as distinct from the dark bituminous shales known as Blaes or Blaize.

fāik (2), **falk,** *s.* [Etym. doubtful.] The Razor-bill. (*Scotch.*)

fāik, fāiks, i'faiks, *int.* [A corrupt. of *faith.*] An oath = in faith.

fail, feal, fale, *s.* [Etym. doubtful.]

1. Any grassy part of the surface of the ground as united to the rest.

"Every *fale*
Overfrett with fulyeis, and fyguris full dyuers."
Douglas: Virgil, Prol. 400, 38.

2. A turf; a flat clod covered with grass cut off from the rest of the sward.

"He buildit ane huge wall of *fail* and deuait."—*Bellendene: Chronicle*, bk. v., ch. iv.

fail-dyke, *s.* A wall built of sods or turfs.

"In behint you auld *fail-dyke.*"
Ministrelsy of the Border, iii. 241.

fāil, * **faile,** * **fail-en,** * **faill,** * **fal-y,** * **fayle,** * **fail-ye,** *v.i.* & *t.* [Fr. *faillir*, from Lat. *fallo* = to elude, to deceive; cogn. with Gr. σφάλλω (*sphallō*) = to cause to fall, to deceive; O. H. Ger. *fallan* = to fall; Sp. & Port. *falir*; Ital. *fallire*; Ger. *fehlen*; Sw. *fela.*]

A. *Intransitive:*

I. *Ordinary Language:*

1. To be or become deficient or insufficient; to fall short; to cease to be sufficient for supply.

"Frut and corne ther *faylede.*"
Robert of Gloucester, p. 378.

2. To come short of the expected return; not to act up to expectation: as, The crops *fail.*

"He does not remember whether every grain came up, or not, but he thinks that very few *failed.*"—*Mortimer: Husbandry.*

3. To be deficient or defective in.

"Though the steeds (your large supplies unknown)
Might *fail* of forage in the straitened town."
Pope: Homer; Iliad v. 255.

4. To come short of the proper or due amount or measure: as, To *fail* in respect.

5. To be guilty of omission or neglect.

"She will not *fail*, for lovers break not hours."
Shakesp.: Two Gentlemen of Verona, v. 1.

6. To miss; not to produce the desired or expected effect; to miscarry; to be frustrated or disappointed: as, The attack *failed.*

"If that *faille* than is all ydo."
Chaucer: C. T., 6,156.

7. To miss; not to succeed in a design; to be frustrated.

"In the lexicon of youth, which Fate reserves
For a bright manhood, there is no such word
As *fail!*" *Lytton: Richelieu*, ii. 2.

8. To be deficient in duty

"Sir Lowys *failed* nouht, his help was him redie."
Robert de Brunne, p. 99.

* 9. To go wrong; to err, to blunder.

"Yef he *faileth* at his rekeninge, God nele naght *faly* at his."—*Ayenbite*, p. 173.

10. To lose strength, to sink, to decline.

"Much hast thou yet to see but I perceive
Thy mortal sight to *fail.*"
Milton: P. L., xii. 9.

11. To lose spirit; to sink: as, His courage *failed.*

"Neither will I be always wroth; for the spirit should *fail* before me."—*Isaiah* lvii. 16.

* 12. To perish, to die.

"Had the king in his last sickness *failed.*"
Shakesp.: Henry VIII., i. 2.

* 13. To become extinct; to cease to be.

"The faithful *fail* from among the children of men."—*Psalm* xii. 1.

14. To come to an end; to be annihilated.

"This empyreal substance cannot *fail.*"
Milton: P. L., i. 117.

* 15. To be inoperative.

"It is easier for heaven and earth to pass than one tittle of the law to *fail.*"—*Luke* xvi. 17.

II. *Comm.:* To become unable to meet one's engagements; to become bankrupt or insolvent.

"He *failed* in July last with debts estimated at £90,000, and assets at £9,000."—*Standard*, Nov. 30, 1882.

B. *Transitive:*

* 1. To deceive, to cheat.

"So lively and so like, that living sence it *fayld.*"
Spenser: F. Q., III. xi. 46.

2. To be wanting to.

"There shall not *fail* thee a man on the throne."—2 *Chron.* vi. 16.

3. To be insufficient for.

"Time would *fail* me to tell."—*Hebrews* xi. 32.

4. To desert; to disappoint; not to continue to assist or supply; to cease to afford aid or supply strength.

"Foreward he huld this monekes, and ne *faillede* hem noght." *St. Edmund Confessor*, 592.

5. To neglect or omit to help or assist.

* 6. To neglect; to omit to keep, observe, or perform.

"He *failed* his presence at the tyrant's feast."
Shakesp.: Macbeth, iii. 6.

7. To come short of; to fail of; not to attain or reach to.

"Though that seat of earthly bliss be *failed.*"
Milton: P. R., iv. 612.

* 8. To be deficient in.

"As a fol that *failede* his wittus."
Alexander & Dindimus, 266.

¶ Crabb thus discriminates between to *fail*, to *fall short*, and to be *deficient*: "To *fail* marks the result of actions or efforts; a person *fails* in his undertaking: *fall short* designates either the result of actions, or the state of things; a person *falls short* in his calculation, or in his account; the issue *falls short* of the expectation: to *be deficient* marks only the state or quality of objects; a person is *deficient* in good manners. People frequently *fail* in their best endeavours for want of knowing how to apply their abilities: when our expectations are immoderate, it is not surprising if our success *falls short* of our hopes and wishes." (*Crabb: Eng. Synon.*)

fāil, * **faille,** * **faile,** * **fayle,** * **feyle,** * **failyie,** *s.* [O.Fr. *faille*; Prov. *falha*, *failla*; Sp. *falla*; Ital. *faglia*, *falla*, *fallo.*]

I. *Ordinary Language:*

* 1. A failure; a falling or coming short; a deficiency; a want.

"What dangers by his highness' *fail* of issue
May drop upon this kingdom."
Shakesp.: Winter's Tale, v. 1.

* 2. Specif., a failure or want of issue; extinction.

"How grounded he his title to the crown?
Upon our *fail!*" *Shakesp.: Henry VIII.*, i. 2.

3. Failure, omission, neglect.

"The *fail*
Of any point in it shall not only be
Death to thyself, but to thy lewd-tongued wife."
Shakesp.: Winter's Tale, ii. 3.

* 4. A failing, an imperfection, a slight fault.

"The honest man will rather be a grave to his neighbours *fails* than any way uncurtain them."—*Feltham; Resolves*, p. 80.

II. *Scots Law:* A legal subjection to a penalty in consequence of non-fulfilment of an engagement or duty.

¶ (1) * *Sans faille*, * *sauns fayle:* Without fail, certainly.

(2) *Without fail:* Without doubt, assuredly, certainly.

* **fāil´-ançe,** *s.* [Fr. *faillance*, from *faillir.*] Failure, neglect, omission.

"*Failance* wherein being certainly revenged by a fit of the gout."—*Fell: Life of Hammond.* (*Richardson.*)

* **fāil´-ĕr,** *s.* [Eng. *fail*; *-er.*] Failure.

"On the *failer* or other legal interruption of the line of Margaret."—*Heylin: Hist. Presbyterians*, p. 131.

fāil´-ĭng, * **fail-yng,** *pr. par.*, *a.* & *s.* [FAIL, *v.*]

A. & **B.** *As pr. par. & particip. adj.:* (See the verb).

C. *As substantive:*

1. The act or state of becoming deficient or falling short; a deficiency, a failure.

"Thurgh *failyng* of fode."
Destruction of Troy, 11,159.

2. The act of becoming bankrupt or insolvent; failure.

3. An imperfection, weakness, or fault.

"I have *failings* in common with every human being, besides my own peculiar faults."—*Fox: Speech on East India Bills.*

¶ (1) Crabb thus discriminates between *failing* and *failure*: "The *failure* bespeaks the action, or the result of the action; the *failing* is the habit, or the habitual *failure*: the former is said of our undertakings, the latter of our moral character. The *failure* is opposed to the success; the *failing* to the perfection. The merchant must be prepared for *failures* in his speculations; the statesman for *failures* in his projects, the result of which depends upon contingencies that are above human control. With our *failings*, however, it is somewhat different; we must never rest satisfied that we are without them, nor contented with the mere consciousness that we have them." (*Crabb: Eng. Synon.*)

(2) For the difference between *failing* and *imperfection*, see IMPERFECTION.

* **fāil´-ĭng-lȳ,** *adv.* [Eng. *failing*; *-ly.*] By failing or failure.

fāil´-lĭs, *s.* [Fr.]
Her.: A failure or fracture in an ordinary, as if it were broken, or a splinter taken from it.

fāil´-üre, *s.* [Eng. *fail; -ure.*]
I. *Ordinary Language:*
1. A failing, a deficiency, a falling or coming short.
"If ever they fail of beauty their *failure* is not to be attributed to their size."—*Burke: Sublime & Beautiful*, pt. iv., § 24.
2. An omission, neglect, or non-performance: as, a *failure* to keep a promise or engagement.
3. A decay or defect from decay.
"A little inadvertency and *failure* of memory."—*South.*
4. The act of failing, or the state of having failed to attain one's object; want of success.
"By his *failure* in that work he might lose the reputation he had gained."—*Malone: Life of Dryden.*
*5. A failing, an imperfection, a slight fault.
II. *Comm.:* The act of becoming unable to meet one's engagements; a becoming bankrupt or insolvent.
¶ (1) Crabb thus discriminates between *failure*, *miscarriage*, and *abortion:* "*Failure* is more definite in its signification, and limited in its application; we speak of the *failures* of individuals, but of the *miscarriages* of nations or things; the *failure* reflects on the person so as to excite towards him some sentiment, either of compassion, displeasure, or the like; the *miscarriage* is considered mostly in relation to the course of human events. The *abortion*, in its proper sense, is a species of *miscarriage;* and in application a species of *failure*, as it applies only to the designs of conscious agents." (*Crabb: Eng. Synon.*)
(2) For the difference between *failure* and *insolvency*, see INSOLVENCY.

fāin, ***fagen,** ***fayn,** ***fayne,** ***fawe,** ***vayn,** *a., adv., & s.* [A.S. *fægen;* O.S. *fagan* = glad; Icel. *feginn* = glad; *fagna* = to be glad; Sw. *fägen;* O. H. Ger. *gafehan* = to be glad; *fagon, gafagon* = to satisfy.]
A. *As adjective:*
1. Glad, well-pleased, rejoiced, delighted.
"My lips will be *fain* when I sing unto thee."—*Psalm* lxxi. 21. (Prayer Book.)
2. Contented or willing to accept of or do something in default of better.
"And wast thou *fain*, poor father,
To hovel thee with swine, and rogues forlorn?"
Shakesp.: Lear, iv. 7.
*3. Ambitious, desirous.
"Man and birds are *fain* of climbing high."
Shakesp.: 2 Henry VI., ii. 1.
B. *As adv.:* Gladly, readily, with pleasure or joy.
"I would very *fain* speak with you."
Shakesp.: Othello, iv. 1.
***C.** *As subst.:* Joy, pleasure, delight, gladness.
"Syr Garcy went crowland for *fayne*."
Bone Florence, 844.

***fāin** (1), ***fagenien,** ***fagnen,** ***fain-en,** ***faun,** ***fawn,** *v.i. & t.* [A.S. *fagenian*, *fægnian*, *fahnian;* O. H. Ger. *faginon* = to delight; Goth. *faginon;* Icel. *fagna* = to be glad; Sw. *fägna.*] [FAWN, *v.*]
A. *Intransitive:*
1. To be glad, to rejoice.
"Fele shule *fagenien* on his burthe."
Old Eng. Homilies, ii. 135.
2. To wish, to desire.
"Much they *faynd* to know who she mote be."
Spenser: F. Q., III. ix. 6.
3. To fawn.
"And fayre byfore tho men *faynede* with the tayles."
P. Plowman, C. xviii. 29.
B. *Transitive:*
1. To make glad, to rejoice.
"To God that *faines* my youthede al."
Early Eng. Psalter, Ps. xliii. ..
2. To welcome.
"He *faynede* here with milde mod."
Genesis & Exodus, 1,441.

***fāin** (2), ***fayn,** *v.* [FEIGN.]

***fāi´-nê-ânçe,** *s.* [Fr.] Sloth, indolence, sluggishness.
"The mask of sneering *faineance* was gone."—*C. Kingsley: Hypatia*, ch. xxvii.

fāi´-nê-ânt (*t* silent), *a.* [Fr. = idle, sluggish, from *faire* = to do, and *néant* = nothing.] Do-nothing; idle, sluggish: an epithet applied to the later Merovingian kings of France, who were puppets in the hands of the Maires du Palais. The same epithet was also applied to Louis V.

***fāin´-ĕr,** ***fayn-are,** *s.* [Eng. *fain* (1), v.; *-er.*] A fawner, a flatterer.
"*Faynare* or flaterere. *Adulator*."—*Prompt. Parv.*

***fāin´-hood,** ***fayn-hed,** *s.* [Eng. *fain; -hood.*] Joy, pleasure, delight, gladness.
"Hit shalle glade and fille you with *faynhed*."
Destruction of Troy, 2,445.

***fāin´-ĭsh,** *a.* [Eng. *fain; -ish.*] Frisking, desiring. (*Ash.*)

***fāin´-nĕss,** ***faine-ness,** ***faynes,** *s.* [Eng. *fain; -ness.*] Joy, gladness.
"Thou gaf in to my hert *faynes*."
Early Eng. Psalter, Ps. iv. 7.

fāint, ***faynt,** ***feint,** **feynt,** *a. & s.* [Fr. *feint*, pa. par. of *feindre* = to feign (q.v.).]
A. *As adjective:*
I. *Ordinary Language:*
*1. Feigned.
"Forget a *faint* talé vnder fals colour.
Destruction of Troy, 12,590.
2. Weak, feeble.
"Two hundred abode behind, which were so *faint* that they could not go over the brook Besor."—1 *Samuel* xxx. 10.
3. Languid, feeble, dull.
"And I was *faint* to swooning."
Tennyson: Vivien, 130.
4. Dejected, depressed, dispirited.
"Consider him that endured such contradiction against himself, lest ye be weary and *faint* in your minds."—*Hebrews* xii. 3.
5. Cowardly, fearful, timid, faint-hearted.
"The fierce that vanquish and the *faint* that yield."
Byron: Lara, ii. x.
6. Feeble; without energy or vigour; not vigorous nor energetic.
"The enemy made a *faint* attempt to defend the vessels which were near Fort Saint Vaast."—*Macaulay: Hist. Eng.*, ch. xviii.
7. Not bright, not vivid, not well defined.
"The colouring [is] in some parts *faint*."—*Walpole: Anecdotes of Painting*, vol. ii., ch. i.
8. Not loud or clear; wanting in loudness, sharpness, or distinctness.
"The voice grew *faint*."
Tennyson: Vision of Sin, 207.
II. *Law:* Feigned, sham: as, a *faint* action.
B. *As substantive:*
1. *Ord. Lang.:* A swoon; a fainting fit.
2. *Distill.* (*Pl.*)*:* The later results of distillation of wash, of low specific gravity, and reserved for redistillation, in consequence of its being strongly impregnated with fusel oil.
"Is it not a great fault among distillers to allow any of the *faints* to run among their pure goods? These *faints* are of a bluish, and sometimes of a whitish colour; whereas the right spirits are as pure and limpid as rock-water."—*Maxwell: Sel. Trans.*, p. 295.
¶ Crabb thus discriminates between *faint* and *languor:* "*Faint* is less than *languid;* *faintness* is in fact in the physical application the commencement of *languor;* we may be *faint* for a short time, and if continued and extended through the limbs it becomes *languor;* thus we say to speak with a *faint* tone, and have a *languid* frame. In the figurative application, to make a *faint* resistance, to move with a *languid* air; to form a *faint* idea, to make a *languid* effort." (*Crabb: Eng. Synon.*)

faint-action, *s.*
Law: A sham, feigned, or collusive action.

***faint-draw,** *v.t.* To draw or delineate lightly.

faint-pleader, *s.*
Law: A fraudulent, false or collusive manner of pleading to the deception of a third person.

fāint, ***feynte,** ***feynt-yn,** *v.i. & t.* [FAINT, *a.*]
A. *Intransitive:*
1. To become weak or feeble; to lose strength or vigour.
"Lift up thy hands towards him for the life of the young children that *faint* for hunger."—*Lamentations* xiv. 19.
2. To become feeble or languid.
"The imagination cannot be always alike constant and strong; speedily it will *faint* and lose strength."—*Bacon: Natural History.*
3. To lose courage or spirit; to sink into dejection.
"And Jacob's heart *fainted*, for he believed them not."—*Genesis* xlv. 26.
4. To become indistinct or weak; to fade away.
"Where one colour rises, or one *faints*."
J. Philips: Cider, ii.
5. To lose strength and colour, and become senseless and motionless; to swoon.
"[He] sinks and *faints* to see a brother's tears."
Duke: Death of Charles II.
***B.** *Transitive:*
1. To make faint, weak, or feeble; to deprive of strength.
"Through failing of fode, that *faintes* the pepull."
Destruction of Troy, 11,162.
2. To dispirit, to make dejected, to depress.
"It *faints* me
To think what follows."
Shakesp.: Henry VIII., ii. 3.

***fāint´-fûll,** *a.* [Eng. *faint; -ful(l).*] Faint, languishing, languid.
"Let them stream along my *faintfull* looks."
Greene: Orlando Furioso, p. 98.

***fāint´-heart,** *a.* [Eng. *faint*, and *heart.*] Fainthearted, timid, fearful.
"From fearefull cowards entrance to forstall,
And *faintheart* fooles, whom shew of perill hard
Could terrifie." *Spenser: F. Q.*, IV. x. 17.

fāint´-heart-ĕd, ***faint-harted,** *a.* [Eng. *faint; -heart; -ed.*] Cowardly, timid, fearful, spiritless.
"His treason was not that of a *fainthearted* man."—*Macaulay: Hist. Eng.*, ch. xviii.

fāint´-heart-ĕd-lȳ, *adv.* [Eng. *fainthearted; -ly.*] In a fainthearted, cowardly manner.

fāint´-heart-ĕd-nĕss, *s.* [Eng. *fainthearted; -ness.*] The quality of being fainthearted; cowardice, timidity.

***fāint´-ĭ-nĕss,** *s.* [Eng. *fainty; -ness.*] The state of being fainty. (*Ash.*)

fāint´-ĭng, *pr. par., a., & s.* [FAINT, *v.*]
A. & B. *As pr. par. & particip. adj.:* (See the verb).
C. *As substantive:*
1. *Ord. Lang.:* The act or state of becoming faint.
2. *Phys.:* Syncope, a sudden suspension of the heart's action, of respiration, internal and external sensation, and voluntary motion. This morbid state generally continues from a few seconds to a minute, but in some cases it lasts for hours and even for days. Organic and other diseases of the heart, the pericardium, and the large arteries, or malformation of these parts tend to produce, or at least to predispose, to syncope. It can be produced by pain, loss of blood, other evacuations when too copious, objects offensive to sight or smell, the impure air generated in crowded public buildings, &c. It rarely ends in death. It is more common in females than in men, and recovery is more rapid in the recumbent position. Fresh, cool air, cold water sprinkled on the face or taken into the stomach, stimulant scents, embrocations, &c., tend to bring a fainting-fit to a speedy close.
"Some producing head-aches, sleep, *fainting*, vapours."—*Arbuthnot: On Aliments*, ch. iii., s. 3.

fainting-fit, *s.*
Physiol.: A fit characterized by the fainting of the person affected. [FAINTING, C. 2.]

***fāint´-ïse,** ***faynt-ise,** ***feint-ise,** ***feynt-ise,** ***feynt-yse,** *s.* [O.Fr. *feintise, faintise.*]
1. Deceit.
"Hit wes al *fayntise* and ypocrisie."—*Ayenbite*, p. 26.
2. Cowardice, fear, faint-heartedness, timidity.
"When God sendes a man anywise,
He suld thole it withouten *fayntise*."
Hampole: Pricke of Conscience, 3,518.

fāint´-ĭsh, *a.* [Eng. *faint; -ish.*] Rather faint.
"If you find yourself *faintish* and drouthy."—*Search: Light of Nature*, vol. i., pt. i., ch. vi.

***fāint´-ĭsh-nĕss,** *s.* [Eng. *faintish; -ness.*] A slight degree of faintness.
"The sensation of *faintishness* and debility on a hot day."—*Arbuthnot: On Air.*

***fāint´-lĕss,** *a.* [Eng. *faint; -less.*] Without fainting or giving way; not ceasing.
"The temper of my love, whose flame I find
Fined and refined too oft, but *faintless* flashes."
Stirling: Sonnet xxii.

***fāint´-lĭng,** *a.* [Eng. *faint;* dim. suff. *-ling.*] Timid, faint-hearted, feeble-minded.
"There's no having patience, thou art such a *faintling*, silly creature."—*Arbuthnot: History of John Bull*, pt. ii., ch. xiii.

fāint´-lȳ, ***faynt-ly,** ***faynt-lie,** ***feynt-ly,** ***feinte-liche,** *adv.* [Eng. *faint; -ly.*]

*1. With deceit, deceitfully.

"A gode acord to make, forsothe fulle *fayntlie*." *Robert de Brunne*, p. 152.

2. In a feeble, weak manner; without energy.

"During one of these lucid intervals *faintly* expressed his gratitude to Lewis."—*Macaulay: Hist. Eng.*, ch. xxv.

3. Feebly, languidly.

"Love's like a torch, which, if secured from blasts,
Will *faintly* burn." *Walsh: Love & Jealousy.*

*4. With timidity or dejection; without spirit.

"[He] *faintly* now declines the fatal strife,
So much his love was dearer than his life."
Denham: Cooper's Hill, 285.

5. Not clearly, distinctly, or vividly; without vividness or distinctness.

"An obscure and confused idea represents the object so *faintly*, that it does not appear plain to the mind."—*Watts.* (*Johnson.*)

6. Indistinctly; not clearly or plainly.

"Though *faintly*, merrily—far and far away,
He heard the pealing of his parish bells."
Tennyson: Enoch Arden, 615.

fāint´-nĕss, *feynt-nes, *feynte-nesse, *feynt-nesse, *s.* [Eng. *faint; -ness.*]

1. The quality or state of feeling or being faint; a loss of strength, energy, or activity; feebleness, weakness.

"As she was speaking she fell down for *faintness*."—*Exodus* xv. 15.

2. Languor, feebleness, want of energy.

"Unsoundness of counsels, or *faintness* in following and effecting the same."—*Spenser: Present State of Ireland.*

*3. Timidity, faintheartedness, cowardice.

"The paleness of this flower
Bewrayed the *faintness* of my master's heart."
Shakesp.: 1 Henry VI., iv. 1.

4. Feebleness or indistinctness, as of sound, colour, &c.

fāints, *s. pl.* [Faint, *a.* B. 2.]

***fāint´-ȳ, *faynt-ye,** *a.* [Eng. *faint; -y.*] Faint, weak, feeble.

"Esau came from the felde, and was *fayntye*, and sayde to Jacob: let me suppe of ye redde potage, for I am *fainty*."—*Bible*, 1551; *Genesis* xxv. 30.

fāir, *fag-er, *faig-er, *fai-er, *fare, *fayer, *fayre, *feir, *feire, *vair, *veir, *a.*, *adv.*, & *s.* [A.S. *fæger*; cogn. with Icel. *fagr*; Dan. *feir*; Sw. *fager*; Goth. *fagrs*; O. H. Ger. *fagar.*]

A. *As adjective:*

I. *Ordinary Language:*

1. Beautiful, elegant of feature, handsome, pleasing to the eye.

"In that land ben many *fairere* wommen than in ony other contree beyonde the see."—*Maundeville*, p. 207.

2. Pleasing to the mind; excellent, admirable.

3. Clear; free from spots or any dark colour; not dark.

"The colour of beautiful bodies must not be dusky or muddy, but clean and *fair*."—*Burke: On the Sublime & Beautiful*, pt. iii., § 17.

*4. Clear, pure, clean.

"Even *fair* water, falling upon white paper or linen, will immediately alter the colour of them."—*Boyle: On Colours.*

5. Clear, unspotted, pure in heart.

"Sylvia is too *fair*, too pure, too holy."
Shakesp.: Two Gentlemen of Verona, iv. 2.

6. Free from clouds; not cloudy or overcast; serene.

"In some *fair* evening on your elbow laid,
You dream of triumphs in the rural shade."
Pope: Epistle v. 31.

7. Free from obstruction; open, clear, unobstructed; as, a *fair* view.

8. Favourable, prosperous, auspicious; as, a *fair* wind.

"The wretched man had entered life with the *fairest* prospects."—*Macaulay: Hist. Eng.* ch. xxi.

*9. Likely to succeed; in a position of advantage.

"Yourself, renowned prince, stood as *fair*
As any comer I have looked on yet."
Shakesp.: Merchant of Venice, ii. 1.

10. Equal, just, equitable.

"The arrogance of the Romans in refusing the *fair* offers of the Samnites."—*Lewis: Cred. Early Roman Hist.*, ch. xiii.

11. Just, upright; not using any fraudulent or unfair arts or means.

"The rogue and fool by fits is *fair* and wise,
And even the best by fits what they despise."
Pope: Essay on Man, ii. 233.

12. Not effected by any unfair or unlawful means; not foul.

13. Free from any unfair influences or conduct; affording free and honest scope for trial: as, a *fair* field and no favour; *fair* play.

14. Civil, obliging, polite; not harsh or rude; kind.

15. Flattering, obsequious.

"Believe them not, though they speak *fair* words unto thee."—*Jeremiah* xii. 6.

*16. Liberal; not narrow.

*17. Mild; not severe.

"To lie obscured, which were a *fair* dismission."
Milton: Samson Agonistes, 688.

18. Free from obscurities; legible, plain, clear, distinct: as, a *fair* hand, *fair* handwriting.

19. Free from stain or blemish; of good repute; unspotted.

"His character, by comparison with the characters of those who surrounded him, was *fair*."—*Macaulay: Hist. Eng.*, ch. xiii.

20. Passably good; moderately favourable; rather better than indifferent.

"With at least an equally *fair* prospect of success."—*Macaulay: Hist. Eng.*, ch. xii.

21. Average; fairly chosen.

"He was a *fair* specimen of his class."—*Macaulay: Hist. Eng.*, ch. xxii.

*22. Even; neat, in order.

"Have you laid *fair* the bed?"
Shakesp.: 2 Henry VI., iii. 2.

*23. Used as an expletive of courtesy: as, *Fair* sir, *fair* cousin, &c.

"Fare you well, *fair* gentlemen."
Shakesp.: As You Like It, i. 2.

II. *Technically:*

1. *Naut.:* A fair wind, one that favours the ship. *Fair* is more comprehensive than *large*, since it includes about sixteen points, whereas *large* is confined to the beam or quarter, that is, to a wind which crosses the keel at right angles or obliquely from the stern, but never to one right astern.

2. *Ship-build.:* Applied to the evenness or regularity of a curve or line.

B. *As adverb:*

*1. In a beautiful, elegant, or neat manner.

"All the pictures *fairest* lined."
Shakesp.: As You Like It, iii. 2.

*2. Brightly, clearly.

"The moon shines *fair*."
Shakesp.: 1 Henry IV., iii. 1.

3. Favourably, auspiciously, fortunately.

"The wind blows *fair* from land."
Shakesp.: Comedy of Errors, iv. 1.

4. Civilly, kindly; not rudely nor harshly.

"Speak me *fair* in death."
Shakesp.: Merchant of Venice, iv. 1.

5. Fairly, honestly, justly, equitably.

"My mother played my father *fair*."
Shakesp.: Measure for Measure, iii. 1.

6. On good terms: as, To stand *fair* with the world.

*7. In a clear, plain, distinct, or legible hand.

"Is it not *fair* writ?" *Shakesp.: King John*, iv. 1.

*8. Softly, gently.

"Soft and *fair*, friar." *Shakesp.: Much Ado*, v. 4.

9. Reasonably: as, He charged *fair* for the goods. (*Colloquial.*)

***C.** *As substantive:*

1. Used elliptically for a fair or beautiful woman.

"O happy *fair!*
Your eyes are loadstars, and your tongue's sweet air
More tuneable than lark to shepherd's ears."
Shakesp.: Midsummer Night's Dream, i. 1.

2. Beauty, fairness.

"Where *fair* is not, praise cannot mend the brow."
Shakesp.: Love's Labour's Lost, iv. 1.

¶ *The fair:* The female sex; women collectively.

"None but the brave deserve the *fair*."
Dryden: Alexander's Feast.

¶ (1) *Fair and square:* Honestly, justly; with straightforwardness.

(2) *Fair fall you, fair fa' you:* Good luck to you. (*Scotch.*)

(3) *To be in a fair way* or *road to:* To be proceeding without obstruction towards; to be likely to attain or reach; to stand a fair chance of arriving at.

(4) *To bid fair:* To promise well; to be in a fair way; to present a fair prospect.

(5) *To lead fair:*

Naut.: Ropes are said to *lead fair* when they suffer little friction in a pulley.

¶ (1) Crabb thus discriminates between *fair* and *clear:* "*Fair* is used in a positive sense; *clear* in a negative: there must be some brightness in what is *fair;* there must be no spots in what is *clear.* The weather is said to be *fair*, which is not only free from what is disagreeable, but somewhat enlivened by the sun; it is *clear* when it is free from clouds or mists. A *fair* skin approaches to the white; a *clear* skin is without spots or irregularities. In the moral application, a *fair* fame speaks much in praise of a man; a *clear* reputation is free from faults. A *fair* statement contains every thing that can be said *pro* and *con;* a *clear* statement is free from ambiguity or obscurity. *Fairness* is something desirable and inviting; *clearness* is an absolute requisite, it cannot be dispensed with."

(2) He thus discriminates between *fair*, *honest*, *equitable*, and *reasonable:* "*Fair* is said of persons or things; *honest* mostly characterizes the person, either as to his conduct or his principle. When *fair* and *honest* are both applied to the external conduct, the former expresses more than the latter: a man may be *honest* without being *fair;* he cannot be *fair* without being *honest.* A man may be an *honest* dealer while he looks to no one's advantage but his own: the *fair* man always acts from a principle of right; the *honest* man may be so from a motive of fear. . . . When *fair* is employed as an epithet to qualify things, or to designate their nature, it approaches very near in signification to *equitable* and *reasonable;* they are all opposed to what is unjust: *fair* and *equitable* suppose two objects put in collision; *reasonable* is employed abstractedly; what is *fair* and *equitable* is so in relation to all circumstances; what is *reasonable* is so of itself. An estimate is *fair* in which profit and loss, merit and demerit, with every collateral circumstance, is duly weighed; a judgment is *equitable* which decides suitably and advantageously for both parties; a price is *reasonable* which does not exceed the limits of reason or propriety. A decision may be either *fair* or *equitable;* but the former is said mostly in regard to trifling matters, even in our games and amusements, and the latter in regard to the important rights of mankind." (*Crabb: Eng. Synon.*)

¶ Obvious compounds: *Fair-appearing, fair-complexioned, fair-haired, fair-shining, &c.*

***fair-boding,** *a.* Of a good omen; auspicious. (*Shakesp.: Richard III.*, v. 3.)

fair-calling, fair-ca'in, *a.*

1. Smooth-tongued; fair-spoken.

2. Flattering, cajoling.

***fair-conditioned,** *a.* Of good disposition.

fair-curve, *s.*

Naut.: A term in delineating ships, applied to a winding line, the shape of which is varied according to the part of the ship which it is intended to describe. This curve is not answerable to any of the figures of conic sections, although it occasionally partakes of them all.

fair-days, *s.*

Bot.: A name given in some parts of the north of England to the *Potentilla anserina*, though not for the reason usually assigned—viz., that it expands its bright flowers only in clear weather and in sunshine—for the blossoms always remain open.

***fair-faced,** *a.*

I. *Literally:*

1. Hāving a fair or handsome face.

2. Looking kindly.

II. *Fig.:* Double-faced; professing great affection or kindness falsely.

fair-farand, *a.* Fair seeming; having a specious appearance. (*Scotch.*)

fair-fashioned, fair-fassint, *a.* Having great appearance of discretion without the reality; having great complaisance in manner.

"Ye are aye sae *fair-fashioned*, Maister Austin, that there's scarce ony saying again ye."—*St. Johnstoun*, ii. 195.

fair-folk, fare-folk, *s.* The fairies. (*Scotch.*)

fair-fure-days, *adv.* [Fure-days.]

fair-grass, *s.*

Botany:

1. *Potentilla anserina.* (*Britten & Holland.*) [Fair-days, *s.*]

2. *Ranunculus bulbosus.* (*Jamieson.*)

fair-hair, *s.* The tendon of the neck of cattle or sheep. (*Scotch.*)

fair-in-sight, *s.*
Bot.: Campanula patula. (*Britten & Holland.*)

fair-lead, *s.*
Naut.: A term applied to ropes as suffering the least friction in a block, when they are said to lead fair. (*Smyth.*)

fair-leader, *s.*
Nautical:
1. A thimble or cringle to guide a rope.
2. A strip of wood with holes in it, for running rigging to lead through. (*Smyth.*)

fair-leather, *s.* Leather finished in the natural colour or that imparted by the tanning process; free from any special colouring.

fair-maid, *s.* A West-country term for a dried pilchard. (*Smyth.*)

fair-maid of France, *s.*
Bot.: [FAIR-MAIDS OF FRANCE].

fair-maids, *s.*
Bot.: [FAIR-MAIDS OF FEBRUARY].

fair-maids of February, *s.*
Bot.: Galanthus nivalis, alluding to the blossoming of the snowdrop about February 2 (Candlemas Day). (*Britten & Holland.*)

fair-maids of France, *s.*
Bot.: (1) *Saxifraga granulata;* (2) *Achillea Ptarmica;* (3) *Ranunculus aconitifolius;* (4) *Lychnis Flos-cuculi.* (*Britten & Holland.*)

fair-maids of Kent, *s.*
Bot.: The double-flowered variety of *Ranunculus aconitifolius.* (*Britten & Holland.*)

fair-minded, *a.* Honest-minded, fair, impartial, just.

* **fair-natured,** *a.* Well-disposed; good-natured.

fair-play, *s.* Equitable conduct; fair or just treatment.

fair-spoken, *a.* Using civil, polite, or courteous language; courteous, polite, plausible.

* **fair-told, faire-told,** *a.* Well-told, pleasing, interesting.

"Which *faire-told* tale allured to him much people."
—*Hall: Henry VI.* (an. 30).

fair-way, *s.*
Naut.: The navigable part of a river, channel, or harbour.

fair-weather, *a.*
1. *Lit.:* Existing or done in pleasant weather: as, a *fair-weather* voyage.
* 2. *Fig.:* Appearing or showing only in times of prosperity: as, *fair-weather* Christians, *fair-weather* friends; delicate.

"I would throw a dozen of such *fair-weather* gentlemen as you are."—*H. Brooke: Fool of Quality,* ii. 165.

* **fair-world,** *s.* A state of prosperity.

fâir, *v.t.* & *i.* [FAIR, *a.*]
A. *Transitive:*
* **I.** *Ordinary Language:*
1. To make fair or beautiful.

"*Fairing* the foul with art's false-borrowed face."
Shakesp.: Sonnet 127.

2. To adjust; to make or form into a regular shape.

II. *Naut.:* To clip regularly, as the timbers of a ship.

B. *Intrans.:* To become fine; to clear up. (Said of the weather.)

"Ringan was edging gradually off with the remark, that it didna seem like to *fair.*"—*The Smugglers,* i. 162.

fâir (1), * **feire,** * **feyre,** *s.* [O. Fr. *feire, foire;* Fr. *foire,* from Lat. *feriæ* = (1) a holiday, (2) a fair; Port. *feira;* Ital. *fiera.*] A stated market in a particular town or place, held generally annually, for the sale of various commodities; as, cattle-fairs, horse-fairs, &c. Fairs took their origin in church festivals, when persons from various parts met, and took the opportunity of buying or selling such commodities as they possessed or needed. This origin is commemorated in the Latin *feriæ,* for *feriæ* = feast-days, from the same root as Eng. *feast* and *festal,* and in the German *messe,* which means both *mass* and *fair.* The most celebrated fairs in the world are those of Nijni-Novgorod in Russia, Lyons in France, and Frankfort-on-the-Main and Leipzig in Germany. The fairs in Britain have, for the most part, sunk into insignificance, and in many cases ceased to be held. [FESTIVAL.]

"To bringen me gay thinges fro the *feyre.*"
Chaucer: C. T., 5,802.

¶ *A day after the fair, A day behind the fair:* Too late.

* **fâir** (2), * **fayr,** * **far,** *s.* [AFFAIR, 1.]
1. Business; affair.

"And to himselfe he said, sickand full sair,
Allace, how now! this is an haisty *fair.*"
Priests of Peblis, Pink. S. P. R., i. 38.

2. Solemn or ostentatious preparation.

"And at that parleament swa did he
With gret *fayr* and solemnyté."
Barbour, xx. 126. (M.S.)

3. Appearance; show; carriage; gesture.

"Thus thai faught upone fold, with ane fel *fair,*
Quhill athir berne in that breth bokit in blude.—
The feght sa felly thai fang, with ane fresch *fair.*"
Gawan & Gol., ii. 21.

4. A funeral solemnity.

"Uthir four of the folk foundis to the *fair,*
That wes dight to the dede, be the day can daw."
Gawan & Gol., iii. 7.

* **fâird,** *s.* [FARE, *v.*]
1. Passage; course.

"The master gart all his marynalis & men of veyr hald them quiet at rest, be rason that the mouyng of the pepil vitht in ane schip, stoppis hyr of hyr *faird.*"
—*Complaint of Scotland,* p. 65.

2. Expedition; enterprise.

"He has ever since bended his whole wits, and employed all his power, to make his last and greatest *faird* inevitable."—*Calderwood,* p. 312.

* **fâir′-hood,** * **fair-hede,** * **fair-ed,** * **faire-hed,** *s.* [Eng. *fair; -hood.*] Fairness, beauty.

"Quil sco was yong in hir *fairhede.*"
St. Katherine, 34.

* **fâir′-ĭ-lȳ,** *adv.* [Eng. *fairy; -ly.*] In a fairy-like manner; as a fairy would do.

"See what a lovely shell . . .
Made so *fairily* well,
With delicate spire and whorl."
Tennyson: Maud, II. ii. 5.

fâir′-ĭng, *s.* [Eng. *fair* (1) s.; *-ing.*]
I. *Ordinary Language:*
1. A present brought from a fair.

"*Fairings* come thus plentifully in."
Shakesp.: Love's Labour's Lost, v. 2.

2. Anything unexpected or unpleasant; as a beating. (*Scotch.*)

II. *Ship-build.:* A corrective process by which errors in the plans are detected before the actual construction of the vessel begins.

fâir′-ĭsh, *a.* [Eng. *fair,* a.; *-ish.*] Pretty fair; tolerably large.

"Hay, corn, and straw bills will tot up to a *fairish* sum."—*Field,* Jan. 28, 1882.

* **fâir′-ĭsh-lȳ,** *adv.* [Eng. *fairish; -ly.*] In a fairish or tolerably fair manner.

fâir′-lȳ, * **fayre-ly,** *adv.* [Eng. *fair; -ly.*]
1. In a fair, beautiful, or elegant manner; handsomely.

"Degrees being vizarded,
The unworthiest shows as *fairly* in the mask."
Shakesp.: Troilus & Cressida, i. 3.

2. In a becoming manner; decently, honourably.

"Thou doest thy office *fairly.*"
Shakesp.: Henry V., iii. 6.

3. Kindly, gently, politely, civilly.

"Then *fairly* I bespoke the officer."
Shakesp.: Comedy of Errors, v.

4. Justly, honestly, with fairness; equitably: as, To treat a person *fairly.*

"He generally spoke truth and dealt *fairly.*"—*Macaulay: Hist. Eng.,* ch. xi.

* 5. Auspiciously, fortunately.

"Our soldiers stand full *fairly* for the day."
Shakesp.: 1 Henry IV., v. 3.

6. Softly, gently.

7. Passably or tolerably well: as, He does his work *fairly.*

8. Completely; without reserve.

"I shall believe you when he *fairly* gives them up."
—*Waterland: Works,* i. 314.

9. In a plain, clear, or legible hand; legibly.

"Come with petitions *fairly* penned,
Desiring I would stand their friend."
Pope: Imit. of Horace, sat. vi. 65.

fâir′-nĕss, * **fair-nesse,** * **fair-nes,** * **fagh-er-ness,** * **fayr-nes,** * **feir-nesse,** * **veir-ness,** *s.* [A.S. *fægerness,* from *fæger* = fair.]

1. The quality of being fair; beauty, handsomeness.

"Fayrest of faire, that *fairenesse* doest excell."
Spenser: F. Q., IV. ii. 23.

2. The quality of being clear or free from blemishes or dark colour.
3. Honesty, justness, candour.
4. Fineness, or clearness of weather.
5. Neatness, distinctness, legibility.

fâir′-y, * **fa-er-ie,** * **fair-ye,** * **fai-er-ie,** * **far-y,** * **fai-er-y,** * **fay-er-ie,** * **fay-ry,** * **fay-er-y,** * **fei-ri,** * **feyr-ye,** *s.* & *a.* [O. Fr. *faerie* = enchantment, from *fae* (Fr. *fée*) = a fairy; Fr. *féerie.*] [FAY, *s.*]
A. *As substantive:*
* 1. Enchantment.

"That thou herdest is *fairye.*"
Alisaunder, 6,924.

* 2. Illusion, deception.

"To preue this world alwey, iwis,
Hit nis but fantum and *feiri.*"
Early Eng. Poems, p. 134.

* 3. Fairy-land.

"And I, quod sche, am queen of *faierie.*"
Chaucer: C. T., 10,190.

* 4. The inhabitants of fairy-land; fairies, spirits, collectively.

"All was this lond fulfilled of *fayrie.*"
Chaucer: C. T., 6,442.

5. A fay; an imaginary, supernatural being or spirit, supposed to be able to assume human form, and to meddle for good or for evil in the affairs of men; an elf.

"Round about the cauldron sing,
Like elves and *fairies* in a ring."
Shakesp.: Macbeth, iv. 1.

* 6. An enchantress; a person of more than human power.

"To this great *fairy* I'll commend thy acts."
Shakesp.: Antony & Cleopatra, iv. 8.

B. *As adj.:* Pertaining to or in any way connected with fairies; resembling a fairy; fanciful; airy; enchanted.

"This is *faiery* gold, boy."
Shakesp.: Winter's Tale, iii. 3.

fairy-beads, *s. pl.*
Geol.: The small perforated and radiated joints of the fossil Crinoidea, found abundantly in the shales and limestones of the carboniferous or mountain limestone formation; also called St. Cuthbert's Beads.

fairy-bell, *s.*
Bot.: Digitalis purpurea.

fairy-butter, *s.*
Bot.: Tremella albida.

fairy-cap, *s.*
Bot.: Digitalis purpurea.

fairy-cheeses, *s.*
Bot.: Malva rotundifolia.

fairy-circle, *s.* [FAIRY-GREEN.]

fairy-cups, *s.*
Bot.: Primula veris.

fairy-fingers, *s.*
Bot.: Digitalis purpurea.

fairy-flax, *s.*
Bot.: Linum catharticum or *L. perenne.*

"Blue were her eyes as the *fairy-flax.*"
Longfellow: Wreck of the Hesperus.

fairy-glove, *s.*
Bot.: Digitalis purpurea. (*Britten & Holland.*)

fairy-green, *s.* A small circle of grass greener than the surrounding turf; really a fungous growth, but supposed to be due to the dances of the fairies. Their formation is very simple, natural, and easily accounted for. The centre of the circle begins with a single fungus, which performs its functions and dies. The next season another patch appears outside the spot occupied by the original, forming a small ring, and this is repeated from year to year, the ring increasing in size. The decay of the previous fungi rendering the soil unfit for the reproduction of the same species, the mycelium or spores find fresh soil on the external margin of the ring, and again germinate. One species of fairy-ring fungus, *Marasmius oreades,* is edible, and is called the Champignon (q.v.).

fairy-hammer, *s.* A piece of green porphyry, shaped like the head of a hatchet, and once probably used as such.

fairy-hillocks, *s. pl.* Verdant knolls, in many parts of Scotland, which have received this denomination from the vulgar idea that they were anciently inhabited by the fairies, or that they used to dance there.

fairy-king, *s.* The king of the fairies, or of fairy-land.

fairy-land, *s.* The land or abode of fairies.

fairy-lint, *s.*
Bot.: Linum catharticum. (*Britten & Holland.*)

fairy-loaves, *s. pl.* A name given in some localities to the chalk anachytes.

fairy-martin, *s.*
Ornith.: The name given in Australia to a martin, *Hirundo ariel.*

fairy-money, *s.*
1. Treasure-trove.
2. Money given by the fairies was said to change after a time into withered leaves or rubbish; hence, something which becomes valueless.
"In one day Scott's high-heaped money-wages became *fairy-money* and nonentity."—*Carlyle: Miscell.*, iv. 181. (*Davies.*)

fairy-pavement, *s.* One of the cubes used in Roman pavements.
"Some small stone cubes about an inch square, which the country people called *fairy-pavements.*"—*Archæologia*, viii. 364. (*Davies.*)

fairy-purses, *s. pl.*
Bot.: A kind of fungus . . . like a cup, or old-fashioned purse, with small objects inside; probably *Nidularia campanulata.* (*Britten & Holland.*)

fairy-queen, *s.* The queen of the fairies.

fairy-ring, *s.* [FAIRY-GREEN.]

fairy-shrimp, *s.*
Zool.: A species of phyllopodous crustacean, *Chirocephalus diaphanus*, occasionally found in fresh-water ponds in Britain. It is about one inch in length, and nearly transparent.

fairy-sparks, *s. pl.* The phosphoric light from decaying wood, fish, and other substances; believed at one time to be lights prepared for the fairies at their revels.

fairy-stone, *s.* A name given by the peasantry in the south of England to the flinty fossil sea-urchins found in the chalk; also, a term used by geologists for recent concretions of hardened clay or clay ironstone occurring near the source of certain chalybeate springs. (*Page.*)

fairy-tale, *s.* A tale about or relating to fairies; a fanciful tale.

fairy-thimbles, *s.*
Bot.: Digitalis purpurea.

fairy-weed, *s.*
Bot.: Digitalis purpurea.

fairies'-bath, *s.*
Bot.: Pezizn coccinea.

fairies'-hair, *s.*
Bot.: Cuscuta Epithymum.

fairies'-horse, *s.*
Bot.: Senecio Jacobæa, from the superstition that fairies rode on it.

fairies'-petticoats, *s.*
Bot.: Digitalis purpurea.

fairies'-table, fairies'-tables, *s.*
Bot.: (1) *Agaricus campestris;* (2) *Hydrocotyle vulgaris.* (*Britten & Holland.*)

fāir'-ĭ-ĭsm, *s.* [Eng. *fairy; -ism.*] Fairy-land, enchantment.
"The air of enchantment and *fairyism.*"—*Walpole: Letters*, ii. 431.

***fāis'-ĭ-ble,** *a.* [Fr.] That can or may be done; feasible.
"To require tasks not *faisible* is tyrannical."—*Bp. Hall: Contempl.; The Affliction of Israel.*

***fāit,** ***fayt,** *s.* [Fr.] A thing done; a feat; a deed.
"They that wrote the *fayts* or deeds of the Brytons."
Fabyan, i. 23.

fait accompli, *s.* [Fr.] A fact already accomplished or completed; a scheme or idea already carried out.

***fait-en,** *v.i. & t.* [Etym. doubtful; cf. *faitour.*]
A. *Intrans.:* To beg; to go begging.
"And seththe ye goon *faiten* with your faunes."
P. Ploweman, 4,670.
B. *Trans.:* To beg for, to ask.
"Alle swiche thei *faiten.*" *P. Ploweman*, 10,048.

***fāit'-ĕr-ĭe,** ***fait-er-ye,** ***fait-ry,** *s.* [FAITOUR.] Cheating, deceit, fraud.
"Withouten any *faiterie.*" *Gower*, i. 47.

***fāit'-ĕr-oŭs,** *a.* [FAITOUROUS.]

***fāith,** ***fayth,** ***faythe,** ***feith,** ***fay,** ***fey,** ***feye,** ***feyth,** *s.* [O. Fr. *fei, feid, foi, foit;* Fr. *foi*, from Lat. *fides;* cogn. with Gr. πίστις (*pistis*) = faith; Sp. & Port. *fe;* Ital. *fede.* The *th* was added in English in order to make the word analogous in form to *truth, ruth, wealth, health,* &c. (*Skeat.*)]
A. *As substantive:*
I. *Ordinary Language:*
1. Faithfulness, fidelity; adherence to duty or engagements; constancy.
"Bi the *fei* that ie owe to God."
Life of Beket, 2,062.
2. A promise or pledge given; a word of honour.
"I have given him my *faith*, and sworn my allegiance to him."—*Bunyan: Pilgrim's Progress*, pt. i.
3. *Spec.:* A vow of love.
"Biron hath plighted *faith* to me."
Shakesp.: Love's Labour's Lost, v. 2.
4. Sincerity, honesty, veracity.
"Upon whose *faith* and honour I repose."
Shakesp.: Two Gentlemen of Verona, iv. 3.
5. The assent of the mind to what is stated or put forward by another; trust or confidence in the veracity or authority of another; firm and earnest belief in the statements or propositions of another on the ground of the manifest truth of that which he utters.
"All my honest *faith* in thee is lost."
Shakesp.: Sonnet 152.
6. In the same sense as II. 2. (1).
"Even so *faith*, if it hath not works, is dead, being alone. Yea, a man may say, Thou hast *faith* and I have works; shew me thy *faith* without thy works, and I will shew thee my *faith* by my works. —*James* ii. 17, 18.
7. That which is believed on any subject in science, politics, or religion; a doctrine or system of doctrines believed in and held; a creed.
"Don't you think that some definite *faith* or other is needed by the world?"—*Mallock: New Republic*, bk. iii., ch. iii.
*8. True love.
"Lest *faith* turn to despair."
Shakesp.: Romeo & Juliet, i. 5.
9. Credibility, reliability, trustworthiness.
II. *Technically:*
1. *Scripture:*
(1) *Old Test.:* It occurs but twice—viz., in Deut. xxxii. 20, where it seems to mean trustworthiness; and in Hab. ii. 4, where it is belief in Divine intimations of futurity.
(2) *New Test.:* It occurs more than 100 times, the majority of them being in the Epistles of St. Paul. It is the corresponding word to the Greek πίστις (*pistis*), which with a Being or person for the object, means trust, and with a thing for the object, belief. It is from πείθομαι (*peithomaï*) = to be prevailed upon, won over, or persuaded to comply, also to believe in. As a Christian grace it is exercised "in," "on" or "toward" God (Mark xi. 22, Heb. vi. 1). But specially the words of Christ are made its object (Matt. viii. 10, Mark iv. 40), his personality, character, and work its trust (Acts xx. 21). It comes from God (Rom. xii. 3, Eph. vi. 23), specially from the Holy Spirit (1 Cor. xii. 9, Gal. v. 22), but through the human or natural instrumentality of hearing, and that again by the Word of God (Rom. ix. 17. A man is justified by the faith without the deeds of the law (Rom. iii. 28), a doctrine made specially prominent in the writings of St. Paul. It removes the obstacle in the way of the benefits of Christ's propitiation being received (iii. 25). It purifies or sanctifies the heart (Acts xv. 9, xxvi. 18), becomes a leading principle of spiritual life (Gal. ii. 20), it works by love (Gal. v. 6), constituting with this and hope, a trio of Christian graces (1 Cor. xiii. 13), is a shield (Eph. vi. 16), with love a breastplate (1 Thes. v. 8), and overcomes the world (1 John v. 4). Jesus is its Author and Finisher (Heb. xii. 2), or Perfecter (revised version). The term "the faith" means the Christian religion and fellowship (1 Tim. iv. 1, vi. 10.)
2. *Theol.:* The older writers, Cruden for example, enumerated at least four kinds of faith.
(1) Historical faith, giving a bare assent to Scripture doctrine, but with no fruits following—the faith described in James ii. 17, 24.
(2) Temporary faith, like that described in Matt. xiii. 20.
(3) The faith of miracles (Matt. xvii. 20, and Acts iv. 9); and
(4) Justifying faith. With reference to this, the eleventh of the Thirty-nine Articles says "We are accounted righteous before God, only for the merit of our Lord and Saviour Jesus Christ by Faith, and not for our own works or deservings. Wherefore that we are justified by Faith only is a most wholesome Doctrine and very full of Comfort, as more largely is expressed in the Homily of Justification." The Confession of Faith and the Larger and Shorter Catechisms of the Westminster Assembly, teach exactly the same doctrine. "Faith in Jesus Christ is a saving grace whereby we receive and rest upon him alone for salvation, as he is offered to us in the gospel." (*Shorter Catechism*, Q. 86.)
B. *As interj.* or *exclam.:* In faith, in truth; verily, indeed.
"They have no more religion, *faith!* than you."
Drydan: Satire on the Dutch.
¶ (1) *In faith:* In deed, in truth.
(2) *In good faith:* With honesty and uprightness; straightforwardly.
¶ (1) Crabb thus discriminates between *faith* and *creed:* "These words are synonymous when taken for the thing trusted in or believed; but they differ in this, that *faith* has always a reference to the principle in the mind; *creed* only respects the thing which is the object of *faith:* the former is likewise taken generally and indefinitely; the latter particularly and definitely, signifying a set form: hence we say to be of the same *faith*, or to adopt the same *creed.* The holy martyrs died for the *faith* as it is in Christ Jesus; every established form of religion will have its peculiar *creed.*"
(2) He thus discriminates between *faith* and *fidelity:* "Though derived from the same source, they differ widely in meaning: *faith* here denotes a mode of action, namely, an acting true to the *faith* which others repose in us; *fidelity*, a disposition of the mind to adhere to that *faith* which others repose in us. We keep our *faith*, we show our *fidelity. Faith* is a public concern: it depends upon promises: *fidelity* is a private or personal concern: it depends upon relationships and connections. . . . A breach of *fidelity* attaches disgrace to the individual; for *fidelity* is due from a subject to a prince, or from a servant to his master, or from married people one to another. No treaty can be made with him who will keep no *faith;* no confidence can be placed in him who discovers no *fidelity.*" (*Crabb: Eng. Synon.*)

***faith-breach,** *s.* A breach of faith or honour.
"Now minutely revolts upbraid his *faith-breach.*"
Shakesp.: Macbeth, v. 2.

faith-enrolle, *s.*
Law: A deed enrolled as a bargain and sale of freeholds. (*Wharton.*)

***fāith,** *v.t.* [FAITH, *s.*] To give faith or credence to; to believe, to credit.
"Would the reposal
Of my trust, virtue, or worth in thee
Make thy words *faith'd.*" *Shakesp: Lear*, ii. 1.

***fāithed,** *a.* [Eng. *faith; -ed.*] Holding a faith or creed.
"There aren they folk that hav most God in awe,
And strengest *faithed* ben, I understond."
Chaucer: Troilus, i.

fāith'-fŭl, ***feith-ful,** ***feyth-fulle,** ***feythe-fullo,** *a. & s.* [Eng. *faith; -ful(l).*]
A. *As adjective:*
*1. Full of faith; inclined or ready to believe in the statements or propositions of another.
"You are not *faithful*, sir."—*Ben Jonson.*
*2. Exhibiting or proving faith.
"By faith and *faithful* works."
Milton: P. L., xi., 64.
*3. Firm, true, and constant to duty; loyal; of true fidelity.
"So spake the seraph Abdiel, *faithful* found,
Among the faithless *faithful* only he."
Milton: P. L., v., 896, 897.

4. Firm in adherence to the truths of religion.

"Be thou *faithful* unto death, and I will give thee a crown of life."—*Revelation* ii. 10.

5. Observant of engagements, promises or compacts; true to one's word.

"*Faithful* to whom? To thy rebellious crew?" *Milton: P. L.*, iv. 952.

6. Upright, honest, true.

"In action *faithful*, and in honour clear." *Pope: Moral Essays*, v. 68.

7. That may be trusted; trustworthy; upright.

"The same commit thou to *faithful* men, who shall be able to teach others also."—2 *Timothy* ii. 2.

8. True; worthy of belief.

"This is a *faithful* saying, and worthy of all acceptation."—1 *Timothy* i. 15.

9. Exact, accurate, true; conformable to truth or to an original: as, a *faithful* narrative, a *faithful* likeness.

"They were close imitators of nature, and have perhaps transmitted more *faithful* representations."—*Walpole: Anecdotes of Painting*, vol. i., ch. vii.

* **B.** *As subst.*: A trusty adherent.

"Coloured by your outeries against those his old *faithfuls*."—*British Bellman* (1648).

¶ *The faithful*: Those who are true adherents to a particular creed or system of religious belief.

¶ Crabb thus discriminates between *faithful* and *trusty*: "*Faithful* respects the principle altogether; it is suited to all relations and stations, public and private; *trusty* includes not only the principle, but the mental qualifications in general; it applies to those in whom particular *trust* is to be placed. It is the part of a Christian to be *faithful* to all his engagements; it is a particular excellence in a servant to be *trusty*. *Faithful* is applied in the improper sense to an unconscious *agent*; *trusty* may be applied with equal propriety to things as to persons. We may speak of a *faithful* saying, or a *faithful* picture; a *trusty* sword, or a *trusty* weapon." (*Crabb: Eng. Synon.*)

* **fāith'-fŭl-lĭst,** *s.* [Eng. *faithful*; *-ist.*] A believer.

"Like upright *faithfullists* have firmly believed all to be true that is contained in them."—*Urquhart: Rabelais*, bk. ii. (Prol.).

fāith'-fŭl-lȳ, * **feithe-ful-ly,** * **feyth-ful-lye,** *adv.* [Eng. *faithful*; *-ly.*]

1. With firm belief in others, or in religion.

2. With a strict adherence to truth and duty; loyally.

"The docile mind may soon thy precepts know,
And hold them *faithfully*."
Johnson: Horace; Art of Poetry.

3. Without failure of performance; honestly, exactly; in full accordance with the directions or wishes of another.

"And *faithfully* my last desires fulfil."
Dryden: Ovid; Heroides xi.

4. With earnest or strong professions; earnestly.

"He did *faithfully* promise to be still in the king's power."—*Bacon: Henry VII.*

5. Honestly, truly; in conformity with truth, fact, or an original; accurately.

"A case
So far removed by time and place,
Is seldom *faithfully* related."
Cambridge: Learning; A Dialogue.

fāith'-fŭl-nĕss, * **faith-ful-nesse,** *s.* [Eng. *faithful*; *-ness.*] The quality of being faithful; fidelity, loyalty, honesty, constancy.

"He surrendered the same with as much *faithfulnesse* as might be."—*Golding: Justine*, fo. 21.

fāith'-lĕss, * **faith-lesse,** *a.* [Eng. *faith*; *-less.*]

1. Not believing; unbelieving; not giving credit to.

"Be not *faithless* but believing."—*John* xx. 27.

2. Without belief in the truths of religion; unbelieving.

3. Not adhering to engagements, vows, or duty; disloyal, unfaithful.

"A *faithless* and shameless man."—*Macaulay: Hist. Eng.*, ch. ii.

4. Not observant of promises.

*5. Characterized by a want of good faith; dishonourable, disgraceful, treacherous.

"To make the breach the *faithless* act of Troy."
Pope: Homer; Iliad iv. 98.

*6. Not to be trusted; untrustworthy, deceptive, delusive.

"Still, perhaps, with *faithless* gleam,
Some other loiterer beguiling."
Wordsworth: Lines while Sailing in a Boat at Even.

¶ (1) Crabb thus discriminates between *faithless* and *unfaithful*: "*Faithless* is mostly employed to denote a breach of faith; and *unfaithful* to mark the want of fidelity. The former is positive; the latter is rather negative, implying a deficiency. A prince, a government, a people, or an individual, is said to be *faithless*; a husband, a wife, a servant, or any individual *unfaithful*. . . . A woman is *faithless* to her husband who breaks the marriage vow; she is *unfaithful* to him when she does not discharge the duties of a wife to the best of her abilities."

(2) He thus discriminates between *faithless* and *perfidious*: "A *faithless* man is *faithless* only for his own interest; a *perfidious* man is expressly so to the injury of another. A friend is *faithless* who consults his own safety in time of need; he is *perfidious* if he profits by the confidence reposed in him to plot mischief against the one to whom he has made vows of friendship. *Faithlessness* does not suppose any particular efforts to deceive; it consists of merely violating that *faith* which the relation produces; *perfidy* is never so complete as when it has most effectually assumed the mask of sincerity. . . . *Perfidy* may lie in the will to do; *treachery* lies altogether in the thing done: one may therefore be *perfidious* without being *treacherous*. . . . On the other hand, we may be *treacherous* without being *perfidious*. . . . A servant may be both *perfidious* and *treacherous* to his master; a citizen may be *treacherous* but not *perfidious* towards his country." (*Crabb: Eng. Synon.*)

fāith'-lĕss-lȳ, * **faith-lesse-ly,** *adv.* [Eng. *faithless*; *-ly.*] In a faithless or unfaithful manner; treacherously, dishonourably.

"And not *faithlessly* betrayed but sincerely discharged the several trusts reposed in us."—*Pearyn: Treachery & Disloyalty*, p. 218.

fāith'-lĕss-nĕss, * **faith-lesse-nesse,** *s.* [Eng. *faithless*; *-ness.*] The quality or state of being faithless or unfaithful; disloyalty; perfidy; treachery; inconstancy; unfaithfulness.

"*Faithlessness* was the chief cause of his disaster."—*Macaulay: Hist. Eng.*, ch. i.

* **fāith'-lȳ,** * **faythe-ly,** * **feith-li,** * **feith-liche,** * **feyth-lȳ,** *adv.* [Eng. *faith*; *-ly.*] Faithfully; in good faith; truly, honestly.

"This forward to fulfill *faithly* thai swere."
Destruction of Troy, 11,447.

* **fāith'-wŏr-ṭhĭ-nĕss,** *s.* [Eng. *faithworthy*; *-ness.*] The quality of being deserving of faith or credit; trustworthiness.

* **fāith'-wŏr-ṭhȳ,** *a.* [Eng. *faith*; *-worthy.*] Deserving of faith or credit; trustworthy.

* **fāit'-ĭng,** * **fait-yng,** *s.* [Faiten.] Begging under false pretences.

"Tho that feynen hem foolis,
And with *faityng* libbeth."
P. Ploweman, 5,677.

* **fāi'-tour,** * **fa-tur,** * **fa-ture,** * **fay-tour,** *s.* [O. Fr. *faiteor*; Fr. *faiteur*, from Lat. *factor* = a doer, a perpetrator.] A lazy, disreputable fellow; a scoundrel, a vagabond.

"There be many of you *faitours*." *Gower*, i. 47.

* **faitour's-grass,** * **faytowrys-gresse,** * **faytours-gress,** *s.*

Bot.: Probably *Euphorbia Esula*. (*Britten & Holland.*)

* **fāi'-tōur-ŏŭs,** * **fā'i-tĕr-ŏŭs,** *a.* [Eng. *faitour*; *-ous.*] Mean, low, dishonourable, disgraceful.

"This was a fraudulent and *faiterous* Carthaginian trick."—*P. Holland: Livius*, p. 755.

* **fāi'-trȳ,** *s.* [Faiterie.]

fāix, *exclam.* [A corrupt. of *faith* (q.v.).] In faith; verily.

fāke (1), *s.* [Faik.]

fāke (2), *s.* [Fake, *v.*] A poison; a mixture for hocussing. (*Slang.*)

fāke, *v.t.* & *i.* [Etym. doubtful. Perhaps from Lat. *facio.*] (*Slang.*)

A. *Transitive*:

1. To do or make anything.
2. To cheat, to defraud, to deceive.
3. To steal.
4. To hocus, to poison.

B. *Intrans.*: To steal, to rob.

"They molest not beggars unless they *fake* to boot."—*Reade: Cloister & Hearth*, ch. lv.

fāk'-ēr (2), *s.* [Eng. *fake* (v.); *-er.*] One who steals anything; a pickpocket. (*Slang.*)

fa-kir' (**kir** as **kĕr**), **fa-keēr',** **fu-qeer,** *s.* [Arab. = one of an order of mendicants, corresponding to the Pers. *Dervish* (q.v.), from *fakr* = poverty.] A Mohammedan religious mendicant. Among Anglo-Indians, and even among the Hindoos, it is often used for a native mendicant of any faith; but specifically it is one of the Mohammedan religion; a Hindoo mendicant being better called a Gosavee (q.v.). Mohammedan Fakirs in the East either live in communities, like the Christian Cœnobites, or are solitary, like the Eremites. The latter wander from place to place, are of filthy habits, and are regarded by the unthinking Mohammedan multitude as men of great sanctity. There are many ramifications both of the fixed and the wandering Fakirs.

"That hour is come—and, o'er the arms he bears,
A wandering *fakir's* garb the chieftain wears."
Remans: The Abencerrage.

* **fal,** *s.* [Fall, *s.*]

* **făl'-bą-lą,** *s.* & *a.* [Furbelow.]

A. *As subst.*: A piece of stuff plaited, and puckered in a gown or petticoat.

B. *As adj.*: Made of the stuff described in A.

"I have had as many blue and green ribbons after me, for aught I know, as would have made me a *falbala* apron."—*Cibber: The Careless Husband*, i. 1.

făl-cā'de, *s.* [Fr., from Lat. *falx* (gen. *falcis*) = a sickle.] *Manège.* (See extract.)

"A horse is said to make *falcades* wheufbe throws himself upon his haunches two or three times, as in very quick curvets; therefore a *falcade* is that action of the haunches and of the legs, which bend very low, when you make a stop and half a stop."—*Furrier's Dictionary.*

făl-căr'-ĭ-ŏŭs, *a.* [Lat. *falcarius*, from *falx* (gen. *falcis*) = a scythe, sickle.]

Bot.: Plane and curved with the edges parallel.

făl'-cāte, făl'-cāt-ĕd, *a.* & *s.* [Lat. *falcatus* = provided with a sickle; like a scythe; *falx* (gen. *falcis*) = a sickle, a scythe; Ital. *falcato*; Sp. *falcado.*]

A. *As adj.* (*of both forms*):

I. *Ord. Lang.*: Hooked; bent or curved like a sickle or scythe.

II. *Technically*:

* 1. *Astron.*: Applied to the moon when in her first and fourth quarters.

2. *Bot.*: Curved like a sickle; applied to leaves, &c.

3. *Zool.*: Applied to a part curved, with the apex acute.

* **B.** *As subst.* (*of the form* falcate): A figure formed by two curves bending the same way, and meeting in a point at the apex, the base terminating on a straight margin resembling a sickle.

* **făl-cā'-tion,** *s.* [Lat. *falcatus.*] Crookedness; a form like that of a reaper's hook.

"The locusts have antennæ, or long horns before, with a long *falcation* or forcipated tail behind."—*Browne: Vulgar Errours*, bk. v., ch. ii.

* **făl'-cā-tŏr,** *s.* [Lat. *falx* (gen. *falcis*) = a scythe, a sickle.] One who cuts with a scythe or sickle.

* **făl-cą-tŏr'-ĭ-ŏŭs,** *a.* [Lat. *falcat(us)*, and Eng. adj. suff. *-orious.*]

Bot.: Plane and curved with the edges parallel.

făl'-çhŏn, * **fau-chon,** * **fa-choun,** * **faw-chun,** *s.* [Fr. *fauchon*, from Ital. *falcione* = a scimitar, from Low Lat. *falcio*, from Lat. *falx* (gen. *falcis*) = a sickle, scythe.] A broad sword with a slightly curved point, in extensive use during the middle ages from its convenient form, it being shorter than the ordinary military sword, and less heavy.

"The bard hath ceased his song, and bound
The *falchion* to his side."
Remans: The Trumpet.

făl'-çĭ-form, *a.* [Lat. *falx* (gen. *falcis*) = a scythe, a sickle, and *forma* = form, shape; Fr. *falciforme.*]

I. *Ord. Lang.*: Having the form of a sickle; resembling a sickle.

II. *Technically*:

1. *Bot.*: Falcate, curved.

2. *Anat.*: Applied to different parts; the broad or suspensory ligament of the liver is sometimes called the *falciform* ligament.

făl'-cō, *s.* [Low Lat.]

Zool.: A genus of diurnal birds of prey, including the Peregrine, *Falco peregrinus*, Hobby, *F. subbuteo* and Merlin, *F. æsalon.*

fâl'-cŏn (*l* silent), * **fau-con,** * **fau-coun,** * **faul-con,** *s.* [O. Fr. *falcon, faulcon;* Fr. *faucon*, from Lat. *falco*, so called from the hooked shape of the claws, from *falx* (genit. *falcis*) = a scythe, a sickle.]

1. *Zool.:* One of the Falconinæ, a sub-family of the Falconidæ (q.v.). The beak is short, curved from the base with one or two strong indentations on the margin on each side. Wings very long. The best-known species is the Peregrine falcon (*Falco peregrinus*), so

PEREGRINE FALCON.

named from its wonderful distribution over the earth's surface. [PEREGRINE.] It has always been held in the greatest esteem for hawking. It is of a bluish-grey colour, narrowly barred with black; length of male about fifteen inches, of female about seventeen inches. It still breeds in some places on our coasts on high rocks. Technically in falconry the female alone is termed a falcon, the male, which is smaller and less courageous, being known as a tersel or tiercel. [TERSEL.]

"Our hopes, like towering *falcons* aim
At objects in an airy height."
Prior: To Hon. C. Montague.

* 2. *Old Ord.:* A kind of cannon having a diameter at the bore of five and a quarter inches, and carrying a shot of from one and a quarter to two lbs.

falcon-crest, *s.* A crest or plume on a helmet, made of a falcon's feathers.

falcon-eyed, *a.* Having eyes keen and piercing as those of a falcon.

"A quick brunette, well-moulded, *falcon-eyed.*"
Tennyson: The Princess, ii. 91.

* **falcon-gentil,** * **falcon-gentle,** *s.*

1. A name applied to the female and young of the Goshawk (*Astur palumbarius*).

2. A falcon when full feathered and completely bred.

* **falcon-shot,** *s.* The distance to which a falcon could throw a ball.

"Where they works it is within *falcon-shot* of the shipe."—*Hacklugt: Voyages*, iii. 714.

fâl'-cŏn-ēr (*l* silent), * **fauk-en-er,** * **faw-con-er,** * **faw-ken-ere,** *s.* [O. Fr. *faulconnier;* Fr. *fauconnier;* Ital. *falconiere;* Port. *falconeiro*, from Low Lat. *falconarius*, from Lat. *falco.*] One who breeds and trains hawks for hawking; one who hunts with hawks.

"Who, like good *falconers*, take delight
Not in the quarry, but the flight."
Waller: To the Matchless Fair.

fâl'-cŏn-ĕt, *s.* [Fr. *falconette*, dimin. of O. Fr. *falcon;* Port. *falconete.*]

1. *Zool.:* A little falcon; a name applied to a genus of tiny falcons, belonging to the sub-family *Falconinæ*, peculiar to the Indian region. One, *Microhierax cœrulescens*, is found in the Himalayas and Burmese countries. Not one of these little hawks is seven inches in length; they are said to be used by native chiefs for hawking insects and button-quails, being thrown from the hand like a ball. They sit solitary on high trees, and, according to native accounts, feed on small birds and insects.

* 2. *Old Ord.:* A small piece of ordnance, having an outside diameter at the bore of four and a quarter inches, length six feet, weight four hundred pounds, and carrying a shot of about two inches diameter, and one and a quarter to two pounds in weight.

fâl-cŏn'-ĭ-dæ, *s. pl.* [Lat. *falco* (genit. *falconis*), and fem. pl. adj. suff. *-idæ.*]

Zool.: A family of raptorial birds, comprising the sub-families caracaras (*Polyborinæ*), hawks (*Accipitrinæ*), buzzards (*Buteoninæ*), eagles (*Aquilinæ*), and falcons (*Falconinæ*). They are all remarkable for strong and sharply-hooked bills, and most of them have sharp and powerful talons. In the eagles and falcons these characters are developed in the highest degree. In most the female is larger than the male, and is much the more powerful bird. This difference in size is unmistakable in the long-legged sparrow-hawks, eagles and falcons. Another character possessed by these birds is the distinct *cere*, which is present in all: it is a waxy covering to the bill, but generally fleshy in substance. The toes are arranged as in a little perching bird, three in front and one behind. There is a projection over the eyebrows, which gives an appearance to the eyes of being very deeply set in the orbits.

fâl-cō-nī'-næ, *s. pl.* [Lat. *falco* (genit. *falconis*), and fem. pl. adj. suff. *-inæ.*]

Zool.: A sub-family of birds, belonging to the order Falconidæ, and containing the Falcons, Falconets, &c. [FALCON, FALCONIDÆ.]

fâl'-cŏn-īne (*l* silent), *a.* [Lat. *falco* (genit. *falconis*); Eng. adj. suff. *-ine.*] Of or pertaining to the Falconinæ.

fâl'-cŏn-rȳ (*l* silent), * **faul-con-rie,** *s.* Eng. *falcon; -ry;* Fr. *fauconnerie;* Ital. *falconeria.*]

1. The art or science of training falcons to pursue and attack wild fowl or game.

"We find in *faulconrie*, sixteen hawkes or fowls that prey."—*P. Holland: Pliny*, bk. x., ch. viii.

2. The sport of pursuing wild fowl, game, &c., with falcons or hawks; hawking.

fâl'-cu-la, *s.* [Lat., dimin. of *falx* (genit. *falcis*) = a sickle, a scythe.]

Zool.: A term applied to a claw, which is compressed, elongated, curved, and sharp-pointed.

fâl'-cu-lātе, *a.* [Lat. *falcul(a);* Eng. adj. suff. *-ate.*]

Zool.: Compressed, elongated, curved, and sharp-pointed; said of a claw.

fald, fauld, *s. & v.* [FOLD, *s. & v.*] (*Scotch.*)

* **fâld'-age (age** as **ĭj),** *s.* [Low Lat. *faldagium*, from *falda;* A.S. *fald* = a fold.]

Feudal Law: A privilege which anciently several lords reserved to themselves of setting up folds for sheep, in any fields within their manors, the better to manure them, and this not only with their own, but their tenants' sheep. This *faldage* in some places they call a foldcourse or freefold. (*Harris.*)

fâld'-feē, *s.* [A.S. *fald* = a fold, and Eng. *fee.*]

Feudal Law: A composition or fee formerly paid by tenants for the privilege of faldage.

* **fâld'-ĭng,** * **fald-ynge,** *s.* [Etym. doubtful.]

1. A kind of coarse cloth.

"In a gowne of *falding* to the knee.
Chaucer: C. T., 392.

2. A cloak made of coarse cloth.

"[They wear] blak *faldynges* instede of mantels and of cloken."—*Trevisa*, i. 353.

* **fâld'-is-tōr-ȳ,** *s.* [Low Lat. *faldistolium, faldistorium*, from O. H. Ger. *faldan;* Ger. *falten* = to fold, and *stual, stool* = Ger. *stuhl* = a chair, a seat.] [FAUTEUIL.] The throne or seat of a bishop within the chancel.

fâld'-stoôl, *s.* [FALDISTORY.]

Ecclesiastical:

1. A portable folding seat, similar to a camp-stool, made either of wood or metal, and sometimes covered with silk or other material. It was used by a bishop when officiating in other than his own cathedral church.

2. A kind of stool placed at the south side of the altar, on which the kings of England kneel at their coronation.

3. A small desk in churches at which the litany is directed to be said or sung.

4. A folding-stool or desk, provided with a cushion, for a person to kneel on during the performance of certain acts of devotion.

* **fâld'-wŏrth,** *s.* [A.S. *fald*, and Eng. *worth.*]

Feudal Law: A person of such age as that he may be reckoned a member of a decennary, and so become subject to the rule or law of frank-pledge. [FRANK-PLEDGE.]

* **fald-ynge,** *s.* [FALDING.]

Fa-lĕr'-nĭ-an, *a. & s.* [Lat. *Falernus*, a mountain in Campania.]

A. *As adj.:* Of or pertaining to Mount Falernus; made at or coming from Mount Falernus.

"For then the southern heaven is glowing,
The bright *Falernian* nectar flowing."
Bernard: Alaric in Italy.

B. *As subst.:* Wine made from the grapes grown on Mount Falernus.

"Hail to ye, corn-fields and vineyards, famous for the old *Falernian*."—*Lytton: Zanoni*, bk. i., ch. v.

fâll, * **fall-en** (pt. t. *fell,* * *fel,* * *felle,* * *fil,* * *feol,* * *folle,* * *ful,* * *fulle*), *v.i. & t.* [O. Northumbrian, *fallan;* A.S. *feallan;* cogn. with Dut. *vallen;* Icel. *falla;* Dan. *falde;* Sw. *falla;* Ger. *fallen;* Lat. *fallo* = to deceive; Gr. σφάλλω (*sphallō*) = to cause to fall, to trip up (*Skeat*).]

A. *Intransitive:*

I. *Ordinary Language:*

1. *Literally:*

(1) To descend, or drop from a higher to a lower place.

"I beheld Satan as lightning *fall* from heaven."—*Luke* x. 18.

(2) To drop from an erect posture; frequently with the adverb *down.*

"I *fell* at his feet to worship him."—*Rev.* xix. 10.

(3) To be ready, or on the point to drop.

"As the leaf *falleth* off from the vine, and as a *falling* fig from the fig-tree."—*Isaiah*, xxxiv. 4.

(4) To descend; to be poured down.

(5) To sink, to become lower.

"With a *falling* glass, and with the fresh recollection of yesterday's nasty-looking white puffs of cloud."—*Daily Telegraph*, August 14, 1883.

2. *Figuratively:*

(1) To be let drop; to be dropped or uttered carelessly or inadvertently; to escape: as, Not a word has *fallen* from me.

(2) To empty, to disembogue; to flow or discharge itself.

"It [the Nile] *falleth* into the sea."—*Maundeville*, p. 45.

(3) To decrease or be diminished in value, amount, weight, &c.

(4) To grow calm; to calm or settle down: as, The wind *fell.*

(5) Not to reach to a certain amount; to fall short of an amount.

(6) To assume an appearance of dejection, disappointment, discontent, sorrow, anger, &c.

"Let not thy countenance *fall*."—*Judith* vi. 9.

(7) To sink into weakness; to languish; to become feeble or faint: as, One's hopes rise and *fall.*

(8) To depart from a state of rectitude; to apostatize; to fall away. [II.]

"Lest any man *fall* after the same example of unbelief."—*Hebrews* iv. 11.

(9) To pass into a new state of body or mind, either suddenly or inadvertently.

"When he had said this he *fell* asleep."—*Acts* vii. 60.

(10) To come, to get.

"Repair thy wit, good youth, or it will *fall*
To careless ruin."
Shakesp.: Merchant of Venice, iv. 1.

(11) To come to an end suddenly; to perish; to be overthrown or ruined from a state of prosperity or power.

(12) To become broken up or disintegrated, as, clay.

"It is carried whenever a leisure day occurs, and is laid down in cart loads on the end ridges of the field, where it remains till it has *fallen*."—*Agricultural Survey of Kincardineshire*, p. 272.

(13) To depart.

"When might and strengthe is from hem *fal*."
Early English Poems, p. 138.

(14) To die by violence, as in battle.

"So *fell* they all by the sword."—*Ezekiel* xxxix. 23.

(15) To be degraded or disgraced; to sink into disrepute; to lose one's position, character, or good name.

(16) To be unsuccessful; to fail.

(17) To pass over; to be transferred by chance, lot, inheritance, or otherwise; to become the lot or property of a person.

(18) To turn out; to result

"Sit still, my daughter, till thou know how the matter will *fall*."—*Ruth* iii. 18.

(19) To happen; to befall; to take place.

"I know not what may *fall*; I like it not."
Shakesp.: Julius Cæsar, iii. 1.

(20) To be fitting, or proper, or becoming; to belong; to be suitable.

"I wol yive hym al that *fallys*
To a chaumbre."
Chaucer: Boke of the Duchess, 257.

* (21) To chance.

"At Mouline (where you will *fall* to dine) enquire for the monastery."—*Sir A. Balfour: Letters*, p. 34.

(22) To come by chance.

"That lot on vs *fal*." *Layamon*, ii. 155.

(23) To come suddenly upon a person.

"The fear of God *fell* on the people."—1 *Sam.* xi. 7.

(24) To happen or come into the society or company of.

"A certain man went down from Jerusalem to Jericho, and *fell* among thieves."—*Luke* x. 30.

* (25) To be born; said of the young of some animals.

"The eanlings should *fall* as Jacob's hire."
Shakesp.: Merchant of Venice, i. 3.

II. *Theol.*: To fall away from the truth; to fall into sin; generally applied to the sin of Adam, and its consequences. [Fall, *s.*, II. 1.]

B. *Transitive*:

* 1. To let fall, to drop.

"For every tear he *falls* a Trojan bleeds."
Shakesp.: Rape of Lucrece, 1,551.

* 2. To sink, to lower, to depress.

"If a man would endeavour to raise or *fall* his voice still by half notes."—*Bacon: Natural History*.

3. To cut down, to fell: as, To *fall* a tree.

* 4. To bring forth, to drop: as, To *fall* lambs.

"They did . . . *fall* parti-coloured lambs."
Shakesp.: Merchant of Venice, i. 3.

* 5. To befall, to happen to.

"No disgrace shall *fall* you."
Shakesp.: Antony & Cleopatra, iii. 7.

6. To come to one's turn; to be the lot of. (*Scotch.*)

"Ane said, The fairest *fallis* me:
Tak ye the laif and fone thame."
Peblis to the Play, st. 7.

¶ 1. *To fall aboard of*:

Naut.: To strike another vessel; to have a collision with another. Usually applied to the motion of a disabled ship coming in contact with another; to fall foul of.

2. *To fall astern*:

Nautical:

(1) To lessen a ship's way, so as to allow another to get ahead of her.

(2) To be driven backwards; to retreat with the stern foremost.

3. *To fall away*:

(1) To revolt; to change allegiance; to renounce allegiance.

"The fugitives that *fell away* to the king of Babylon."—2 *Kings* xxv. 2.

(2) To apostatize; to fall into wickedness.

"These for a while believe, but in time of temptation *fall away*."—*Luke* viii. 13.

(3) To perish: to be lost.

"How can it enter into the thoughts of man, that the soul which is capable of such immense perfections, and of receiving new improvements to all eternity, shall *fall away* into nothing?"—*Addison: Spectator* No. 111.

(4) To fade, to languish; to decline gradually.

"In a curious brede of needlework, one colour *falls away* by such slow degrees."—*Addison: On Italy*.

(5) To become thinner.

"In a Lent diet people commonly *fall away*."—*Arbuthnot: On Diet*.

4. *To fall back*:

(1) *Lit.*: To fall on one's back.

(2) *Figuratively*:

(a) To recede, to give way, to retreat.

"Mortals that *fall back* to gaze on him."
Shakesp.: Romeo & Juliet, ii. 2.

(b) To go from good to bad, or from better to worse; to retrograde.

(c) To fail of performing a promise or purpose; not to fulfil.

5. *To fall back upon*:

(1) *Ord. Lang.*: To have recourse to, as some expedient or support, formerly tried.

(2) *Mil.*: To retreat in order to have the support of some reserved troops, fort, &c., in the rear.

6. *To fall by*:

(1) To be lost; to disappear.

"Christ's papers of that kind cannot be lost or *fall by*."—*Rutherford: Letters*, p. 11.

(2) To be sick or affected with any ailment.

(3) *Specif.*: To be confined in childbed.

7. *To fall by one's rest*: Not to sleep.

8. *To fall calm*:

Naut.: To cease blowing, to become calm or still; said of the wind or the sea.

9. *To fall down*:

(1) *Ordinary Language*:

(a) To be thrown down; to fall, to drop.

"When the people shouted, the wall *fell down*."—*Joshua* vi. 20.

(b) To fall prostrate; to prostrate oneself.

"I *fell down* before the Lord as at the first."—*Deuteronomy* ix. 18.

(c) To die, to be killed, to perish.

"There *fell down* slain of Israel five hundred thousand chosen men."—2 *Chronicles* xiii. 17.

* (d) To be unsuccessful; to fail.

"Though we here *fall down*,
We have supplies to second our attempt."
Shakesp.: 2 Henry IV., iv. 2.

(2) *Naut.*: To sail, drift, or be towed to some lower part, nearer to a river's mouth or opening.

10. *To fall foul of*:

(1) *Ordinary Language*:

(a) To collide, to dash against.

"In his sallies their men might *fall foul* of each other."—*Clarendon: Hist. Civil War*.

(b) To attack, reprimand, use severe language, quarrel with.

(2) *Naut.*: To strike another vessel, have a collision with it; generally used of the motion of a disabled ship towards another; to fall aboard of.

11. *To fall from*:

(1) To recede or depart from an engagement or agreement; not to adhere to.

(2) To renounce or depart from allegiance or duty; to revolt, to desert.

"The *falling-from* of his friends."
Shakesp.: Timon of Athens, iv. 3.

12. *To fall home*:

Naut.: To curve inwards. (Said of the timbers or sides of a ship.)

13. *To fall in*:

(1) *Ordinary Language*:

(a) To drop inwards: as, The roof *fell in*.

(b) To sink: as, His eyes *fall in*. (*Scotch.*)

(c) To become hollow: as, His cheeks *fall in*. (*Scotch.*)

(d) To subside, as a river after rain.

(e) To become due: as, His rent *falls in* on the 24th.

(f) To become the property of a person by expiration of time; to lapse: as, The lease has recently *fallen in*.

(g) To coincide.

(h) To concur, to agree.

(2) *Mil.*: To take up one's place; to join a body or number of men in line.

14. *To fall in hands with*: To court with a view to marriage.

15. *To fall in two*: To bear a child.

16. *To fall in with*:

(1) *Ordinary Language*:

(a) To meet with accidentally.

"I *fell in with* a maist creditable elderly man."—*The Steamboat*, p. 179.

(b) To agree, to concur.

"Any single paper that *falls in with* the popular taste."—*Addison: Spectator*.

(c) To comply with, to yield to.

"Our fine young ladies readily *fall in with* the directions of the graver sort."—*Addison: Spectator*.

* (d) To join, to be on friendly terms.

"Let's *fall in with* them."—*Shakesp.: 2 Henry VI.*, iv. 2.

(2) *Nautical*:

(a) To meet a ship.

(b) To discover land.

17. *To fall off*:

(1) *Ordinary Language*:

(a) To drop, to fall: as, Fruit *falls off* when ripe.

(b) To withdraw, to recede, to retire to a distance.

"*Fall off* a distance from her."
Shakesp.: Henry VIII., iv. 1.

(c) To withdraw; to fall away from; to desert; to prove faithless.

"Nature finds itself scourged by the sequent effects: love cools, friendship *falls off*."—*Shakesp.: Lear*, i. 2.

(d) To perish, to die off or away; to become disused or obsolete.

(e) To become depreciated, less, or smaller; to decline; to decrease in quality, quantity, or amount: as, The circulation of a paper *falls off*.

(2) *Naut.*: To move a ship's head to leeward of the point whither it was lately directed, particularly when she is sailing near the wind or lies by. The opposite of *gripe* (q.v.). Fall not off, the command to the steersman—*i.e.*, keep the ship near the wind.

18. *To fall on*:

(1) To meet with, to find by chance, to light upon.

(2) To make an attack.

(3) To set to, or begin at something eagerly and suddenly.

19. *To fall out*:

(1) *Ordinary Language*:

(a) To happen, to befall, to chance.

"It so *fell out* that certain players
We o'er-rode on the way."
Shakesp.: 2 Henry VI., i. 1.

(b) To turn out, to result, to prove.

"Their events can never *fall out* good."
Shakesp.: Richard II., ii. 1.

(c) To quarrel; to become ill friends with to fall at odds with.

"I did upbraid her and *fell out* with her."
Shakesp.: Midsummer Night's Dream, iv. 1.

(2) *Technically*:

(a) *Military*:

* (i) To make a sally.

"Major John Sinclaire . . . *fell out* with fiftie among a thousand."—*Monro: Expedition*, pt. ii., p. 29.

(ii) To leave the ranks of a company.

(b) *Naut.*: To increase in breadth.

* 20. *To fall over*:

(1) To fall asleep.

"I had just *fallen over*."—*Reg. Dalton*, i. 286.

(2) To be in childbed.

21. *To fall short*: To become or be deficient; as, The supply *fell short*.

"Though all we can possibly do, must needs *fall* infinitely *short* of our most perfect pattern."—*Clarke: Sermons*, vol. vi., ser. 17.

22. *To fall through*:

(1) *Transitive*:

(a) To relinquish any undertaking from negligence or laziness.

(b) To bungle any business.

(c) To lose, to come short of.

(2) *Intrans.*: To come to nothing, to be abandoned: as, The project *fell through*.

23. *To fall to*:

(1) To begin hastily or eagerly at any business or task; to set to.

(2) To apply oneself to; to rush or hurry to.

* (3) To go over to, to join.

"He that goeth out, and *falleth to* the Chaldæan."—*Jeremiah* xxi. 9.

(4) To descend as a legacy, or by inheritance.

"The heir of the Transome name had somehow bargained away the estate, and it *fell to* the Durfeys."—*G. Eliot: Felix Holt*. (Introd.)

24. *To fall under*:

(1) To be subject to; to become the subject of; to come within.

"All things are represented which *fall under* human sight."—*Dryden: Dufresnoy*.

(2) To be ranged or reckoned with or under.

"The Georgics *fall under* that class of poetry that consists in giving plain directions to the reader."—*Addison*.

25. *To fall upon*:

(1) To rush upon or against.

(2) To attack.

"Doeg *fell upon* the priests."—1 *Samuel* xxii. 18.

(3) To make trial or essay of; to have recourse to.

26. *To fall with bairn; to fall with child*: To become pregnant.

¶ Crabb thus discriminates between to *fall*, to *drop*, to *droop*, to *sink*, and to *tumble*: "*Fall* is the generic, the rest are specific terms: to *drop* is to *fall* suddenly; to *droop* is to *drop* in part; to *sink* is to *fall* gradually; to *tumble* is to *fall* awkwardly or contrary to the usual mode. In cataracts the water *falls* perpetually and in a mass; in rain it *drops* partially; in ponds the water *sinks* low. The head *droops*, but the body may *fall* or *drop* from a height; it may *sink* to the earth, it may *tumble* by accident. *Fall*, *drop*, and *sink*, are employed in a moral sense, *droop* in the physical sense. A person *falls* from a state of prosperity; words *drop* from the lips and *sink* into the heart. Corn,

or the price of corn, *falls*; a subject *drops*; a person *sinks* into poverty, or in the estimation of the world." (*Crabb: Eng. Synon.*)

fâll (1), **fal,** *s.* [A.S. *feal, fal*; O.S. *fal*; O.Fris. *fal, fel*; O. H. Ger. *fal*; Icel. & Sw. *fall*; Dan. *fald.*] [FALL, *v.*]

I. *Ordinary Language:*

1. The act of falling or dropping from a higher to a lower place or position; descent.

"A *fall* off a tree."—*Shakesp.: 2 Henry VI.*, iii. 1.

2. The act of falling from an erect posture.

"Whether his *fall* enraged him, or how it was, he did so set his teeth."—*Shakesp.: Coriolanus*, i. 3.

3. The state of being thrown down as in wrestling.

"Three foils will go towards a *fall* in wrestling."—*Dryden: Duchess of York's Papers.*

4. That which falls: as, A heavy *fall* of snow, &c.

5. A descent of water; a cataract, a cascade, a waterfall; a rush of water down a steep or precipitous place

"By shallow rivers, to whose *falls*
Melodious birds sing madrigals."
Shakesp.: Merry Wives of Windsor, iii. 1.

* 6. A flowing, discharge, or shedding of any fluid.

"Without much *fall* of blood."
Shakesp.: Henry V., i. 2.

7. The discharge or disembouguing of a river, &c., into a lake, the sea, ocean, &c.

"Before the *fall* of the Po into the gulph."—*Addison: On Italy.*

8. The extent of descent; the distance through which anything falls or descends: as, The river has a *fall* of three feet.

9. A declivity, a steep descent.

"Waters when beat upon the shore, or straitened as the *falls* of bridges."—*Bacon: Natural History.*

10. The fall of the leaf; the time when leaves fall from the trees; autumn.

"In the declining or *fall* of the year."—*Venner: Baths of Bathe*, p. 354.

11. The act of felling or cutting down: as, the *fall* of timber.

12. Downfall, degradation, declension from greatness or prosperity: as, "The Decline and *Fall* of the Roman Empire."

13. Disgrace; a downfall from favour.

"Since the *fall* of Melville."—*Macaulay: Hist. Eng.*, ch. xix.

14. Death, destruction, overthrow.

"I see the *falls* of us that dwell in the land."—*2 Esdras* viii. 17.

15. The surrender or capture of a town, fort, &c.

16. Diminution or decrease in value, price, or amount; depreciation; a falling off.

"Mexican and Uruguay showed depression, and the *fall* in the latter was one and a half per cent."—*Daily Telegraph*, June 30, 1853.

* 17. Diminution or decrease in intensity or loudness; cadence.

"That strain again: it had a dying *fall*."
Shakesp.: Twelfth Night, i. 1.

18. The act or state of falling from a state of innocence or rectitude; defection from virtue.

"To make a second *fall* of cursed man."
Shakesp.: Richard II., iii. 4.

* 19. That which causes a defection from virtue or innocence.

"The *fall* of angels, therefore, was pride."—*Hooker: Eccles. Polity*, bk. i., ch. iv.

20. A veil.

* 21. The same as FALLING-BAND (q.v.).

"Under that fayre ruffe so sprucely set
Appeares a *fall*, a falling-band forsooth."
Marston: Satire iii.

22. Lot, condition, state, fortune.

"From good to bad, and from bad to worse;
From worse unto that is worst of all,
And then returne to his former *fall*."
Spenser: Shepherds Calender.

II. *Technically:*

1. *Theol.:* A term used of the first sin of Adam, and hence often called "the Fall of Adam," with which "original sin" his posterity are held to have had mysteriously to do: on which account we often meet with the term "the Fall of Man." The verb "to fall" is often used in a generic sense in Scripture for a lapse into sin (Ezek. xliv. 12, Rom. xiv. 13, 1 Cor. x. 12, Rev. ii. 5. The substantive is not used unequivocally in the same sense. "The Fall" is therefore a theological rather than a scriptural term, though the idea is undoubtedly present in the Bible. God created man in his own image (Gen. i. 27), like the rest of Creation "very good" (i. 36). In the midst of the garden of Eden, in which the first parents of our race were placed, was the Tree of the Knowledge of Good and Evil. This they were forbidden to eat on pain of death, all other trees being freely granted them for food (ii. 16, 17). Beguiled by the serpent, Eve, and then at her persuasion, Adam, ate the forbidden fruit (Gen. iii. 1–6); feared to continue communion with God (8–10), had sentence pronounced against them (16–19), were expelled from the blissful garden (24). In the New Testament it is indirectly hinted that the Devil used the serpent as a mouthpiece, whence he is called "that old serpent . . . which deceiveth the whole world" (Rev. xii. 9), and "the dragon that old serpent" (xx. 2), and is said by our Lord to have been "a murderer from the beginning" (John viii. 44). It is remarkable that in most mythologies the Serpent is worshipped as a benificent being, though Tylor shows that Aji Dahaka of the Zarathustrians (Zoroastrians), which is a personification of evil, may have an historical connection with the serpent of Eden (*Primitive Culture*, 2nd ed., ii. 242). With regard to the relation of man's fall to that of Adam, St. Paul says "by one man's disobedience many were made sinners" (Rom. v. 19), and "as by one man sin entered into the world, and death by sin, and so death passed upon all men for that all have sinned" (ver. 12). [ORIGINAL SIN.]

2. *Nautical:*

(1) [FALL-AND-TACKLE.]

(2) The descent of a deck from a fair curve lengthwise, as is frequently seen in merchantmen and yachts, to give height to the commander's cabin, and sometimes forward at the hawse-holes.

3. *Mech.:* That part of the rope in hoisting-tackle to which the power is applied. One end of the rope is attached to a point of support, as a hook or an eye below the upper block of the tackle, and is then rove through the blocks: the end carried to the winch, capstan, &c., is the *fall*.

4. *Eng.:* The amount of descent in a given distance, as (1), The vertical pitch of water at a mill; (2) The inclination of a water-course.

5. *Mus.:* Cadence.

¶ (1) *To try a fall:* To try a bout at wrestling.

"Orlando hath a disposition to come in disguised against me *to try a fall*."—*Shakesp.: As You Like It*, i. 1.

(2) *To fall by the ears:* To fall out, to quarrel.

¶ Crabb thus discriminates between *fall, downfall*, and *ruin*: "Whether applied to physical objects or the condition of persons, *fall* expresses less than *downfall*, and this less than *ruin*. The *fall* applies to that which is erect; the *downfall* to that which is elevated: every thing which is set up, although as trifling as a stick, may have a *fall*; but we speak of the *downfall* of the loftiest trees or the tallest spires. The *fall* may be attended with more or less mischief, or even with none at all; but the *downfall* and the *ruin* are accompanied with the dissolution of the bodies that *fall*. The higher a body is raised, and the greater the art that is employed in the structure, the completer the *downfall*; the greater the structure, the more extended the *ruin*. In the figurative application we may speak of the *fall* of man from a state of innocence, a state of ease, or a state of prosperity, or his *downfall* from greatness or high rank. He may recover from his *fall*, but his *downfall* is commonly followed by the entire *ruin* of his concerns, and often of himself. The *fall* of kingdoms, and the *downfall* of empires, must always be succeeded by their *ruin*, as an inevitable result." (*Crabb: Eng. Synon.*)

fall-and-tackle, *s.* The fall is the pulling-end of the rope; the tackle is the blocks with the rope rove through them.

fall-block hook, *s.* A hook for a davit-fall block, released by the action of a cord and link, when the boat has descended a certain distance, the end of the rope being secured on deck.

fall-board, *s.*

Carp.: The wooden drop-shutter of a window, which moves backwards and forwards on hinges.

"Pulling a pair of *fall-boards* belonging to a window."—*Blackwood's Magazine*, June, 1825, p. 281.

* **fall-bridge, fall-brig,** *s.* A sort of bridge, used in a siege; so called because the besiegers let it *fall* on the walls, that they might enter by means of it.

"Thar *fallbrig* mycht neych thartill,
For oucht thai mycht, gud or ill."
Barbour, xvii. 419.

fall-cloud, *s.*

Naut.: A low cloud which forms a horizontal line; called also STRATUS (q.v.).

fall-poison, *s.*

Bot.: The name given in the United States to a melanthaceous plant, *Amianthium muscetaxicum*, so called because cattle feeding on its foliage in the "fall" of the year are poisoned.

fall-trank, *s.* [Ger.]

Med.: A drink against falls; a vulnerary. It is a mixture of several aromatic and slightly astringent plants, which grow chiefly on the Swiss Alps; hence the name *Vulnéraire Suisse* given to such dried plants cut into fragments. Within the present century, in England, a kind of vulnerary beer was often prescribed, in country practice, in all cases of inward bruises. It bore the name *Cerevisia nigra*, or Black Beer, and was formed by infusing certain reputed vulnerary herbs in beer or ale. The infusion of the Fall tranch is aromatic and slightly agreeable, but of no use in the cases for which it has been particularly recommended. (*Dunglison.*)

fall-trap, *s.* A trap which falls or gives way under one.

"Strings universally spread of deadly gins and *fall-traps*."—*Carlyle: French Revolution*, pt. iii., bk. vi., ch. i.

fall-wind, *s.*

Naut.: A sudden gust of wind.

* **fâll** (2), * **falle,** * **felle,** *s.* [A.S. *feall*; O. H. Ger. *falla*; M. H. Ger. *valle*; Sw. *falla*; Dan. *fælde.*] A trap, specially for mice.

"A *falle* for myse: *decipula*."—*Cathol. Anglicum.*

fâll (3), **faw,** *s.* [Prob. Goth. *fale* = a pole or perch: Ital. *fale* = handle of a spear.] In Scotland, a measure nearly equal to an English perch or rood; a lineal fall is six ells long; a superficial fall contains thirty-six square ells.

"There is twa sortes of *falles*, the ane lineall, the vther superficiall: The lineall *fall* is ane metwand, rod, or raip, of sex elnes lang, quhairbe length and bredth are seuerally met. Aue superficiall *fall* of lande, is sa meikle boundes of landes, as squairly conteins ane lineall *fall* of bredth, and ane lineall *fall* of length."—*Skene: De Verb. Signif.*, s. v. *Particula.*

fâll, *interj.* [FALL, *v.*]

Naut.: The cry to denote that a harpoon has been effectively delivered into a whale.

făl-la', *s. pl.* [Derived from the *fal la*, with which each line or strain ended.]

Music: A short song with the syllables *fal la* at the end of each line or strain. Morley (about 1580), who composed some of them, speaks of their being a kind of ballet. Those of Hilton (about 1600) are held in the highest estimation for the freedom of their construction and the beauty of their melodies. Gustildi is the reputed inventor of *fal las*. (*Stainer & Barrett.*)

* **fal-lace,** * **fal-las,** *s.* [Fr. *fallace*; from Lat. *fallacia*; from *fallax*. [FALLACY.] Deception, deceit, deceitfulness.

"That none of you be hardned bi *fallas* of synne."—*Wycliffe: Hebrews* iii. 13. (*Purvey.*)

* **făl-lā'-cion,** * **fal-la-tion,** *s.* [Lat. *fallax* (genit. *fallacis*) = deceitful; *fallo* = to deceive.] A fallacy.

"He sayd the *fallacion* was very pretty and notable."—*Ascham: State of Germany.*

făl-lā'-cious, *a.* [Lat. *fallaciosus*; Fr. *fallacieux*; from Lat. *fallacia*; from *fallax* = deceitful.] Pertaining to or involving a fallacy; producing or causing error or mistake; misleading, deceptive.

"It is weak arguing and *fallacious* drift."
Milton: P. R., iii. 4.

¶ Crabb thus discriminates between *fallacious, deceitful*, and *fraudulent*: "The *fallacious* has respect to falsehood in opinion; *deceitful* to that which is externally false: our hopes are often *fallacious*; the appearances of things are often *deceitful*. *Fallacious*, as characteristic of the mind, excludes the idea of design; *deceitful* excludes the idea of mistake; *fraudulent* is a gross species of the *deceitful*. It is a *fallacious* idea for any one to imagine that the faults of others can serve as any extenuation of his own; it is a *deceitful* mode of acting for any one to advise another

to do that which he would not do himself; it is *fraudulent* to attempt to get money by means of a falsehood." (*Crabb: Eng. Synon.*)

făl-lā'-cious-lȳ, *adv.* [Eng. *fallacious; -ly.*] In a fallacious manner; deceitfully, sophistically, delusively; so as to mislead.

"Such an one that *fallaciously* pretends religion."—*Hammond: Works*, i. 301.

făl-lā'-cious-nĕss, *s.* [Eng. *fallacious; -ness.*] The quality of being fallacious, deceptive, or misleading; deceitfulness; fallacy.

"Being persuaded of the *fallaciousness* of such thermoscopes."—*Boyle: Works*, iii. 334.

făl'-la-çy, *s.* [Fr. *fallace*, from Lat. *fallacia*, from *fallax* (genit. *fallacis*) = deceitful; *fallo* = to deceive; Ital. & Port. *fallaccia*; Sp. *falacia*.]

1. *Ord. Lang.:* Deceit, deceitful appearance; that which deceives or misleads the eye or mind; deceitfulness.

2. *Logic:* An unsound argument or mode of arguing, which, while appearing to be decisive of a question, is in reality not so; an argument or proposition apparently sound, but really fallacious; a fallacious statement or proposition, in which the error is not apparent, and which is therefore likely to deceive or mislead; sophistry.

"His principal and most general *fallacy* is his making 'essence' and 'person' to signify the same."—*Waterland: Works*, vol. i., pt. ii., p. 283.

¶ Crabb thus discriminates between *fallacy, delusion*, and *illusion:* "The *fallacy* is commonly the act of some conscious agent, and includes an intention to deceive; the *delusion* and *illusion* may be the work of inanimate objects. We endeavour to detect the *fallacy* which lies concealed in a proposition: we endeavour to remove the *delusion* to which the judgment has been exposed; and to dissipate the *illusion* to which the fancy or senses are liable. In all the reasonings of freethinkers there are *fallacies* against which a man cannot always be on his guard. The ignorant are perpetually exposed to *delusions* when they attempt to speculate on matters of opinion." (*Crabb: Eng. Synon.*)

* **făl'-lăl-ĭsh,** *a.* [Eng. *fallal; -ish.*] Sentimental.

* **făl'-lăl-ĭsh-lȳ,** *adv.* [Eng. *fallalish; -ly.*] Sentimentally.

făl'-lăls, fal-alls, *s. pl.* [Etym. doubtful.] Gaudy and foolish ornaments or trinkets.

"I wonner what ye made of the twa grumphies if ye had row't up amang your *falalls*."—*St. Patrick*, 242.

* **fall-and,** *pr. par.* [FALL, *v.*]

falland-evil, *s.* [FALLING EVIL.]

* **fall-auge,** *a.* [Fr. *volage* = giddy, inconsiderate.] Profuse, lavish.

* **făl'-lăx,** *s.* [Lat. = deceitful, deceptive.] A fallacy, cavilling.

"Without *fallax* or cavillation."—*Cranmer: To Bp. Gardiner*, p. 240.

fâll'-en, *pa. par. & a.* [FALL, *v.*]

A. *As pa. par.:* (See the verb).

B. *As adjective:*

1. In ruins, destroyed, ruined.

"Midst *fallen* palaces he sits alone."
Hemans: Marius.

2. Killed, dead.

"There bleed the *fallen*, there contend the brave."
Hemans: The Abencerrage.

3. Ruined, disgraced, degraded, overthrown.

"The *fallen* favourite had been sent prisoner to a fortress."—*Macaulay: Hist. Eng.*, ch. ix.

4. Having declined or fallen off from virtue and innocence.

fallen stars, *s.*

1. *Bot.: Nostoc commune*, a gelatinous plant found in pastures after rain.

2. *Zool.:* On the sea-coast the *Medusa æquorea*, or Sea-nettle. Called also Sea fallen-stars and Sea-lungs.

* **făl'-lĕn-çy,** *s.* [Lat. *fallens*, pr. par. of *fallo* = to deceive.] A fallacy.

"Socinus sets down eight hundred and two *fallencies*."—*Bp. Taylor: Rule of Conscience* (Pref.), p. 7.

fâll'-er, * **fall-are,** *s.* [Eng. *fall; -er.*]

I. *Ord. Lang.:* One who falls.

II. *Technically:*

1. *Cotton-man.:* An arm on a mule-carriage, operating the faller-wire, whose duty it is to depress the yarns when the carriage is about to run back, in order that the yarns may begin to wind on at the bottom of the cop, and be regularly distributed thereon as the faller-wire is raised.

2. *Flax-man.:* A bar in the flax-spreading machine, to which are attached a number of vertical needles, forming a comb or gills. The office of the gills is to simulate the action of the human fingers in detaining to some extent the line as it passes to the drawing-roller. [GILL-BAR.]

faller-wire, *s.*

Weaving:

1. A horizontal bar by which the yarn, rovings, or slubbings are depressed below the points of the inclined spindles in a slubbing-machine or mule, in order that they may be wound into cops upon the spindle in the backward motion of the billy, or mule-carriage, as the case may be.

2. A device in the silk-doubling machine for stopping the motion of the bobbin if the thread break.

făl-lĭ-bĭl'-ĭ-tȳ, *s.* [Low Lat. *fallibilitas*, from *fallibilis* = fallible; Ital. *fallibilità*; Sp. *falibilidad*; Fr. *faillibilité*.]

1. The quality or state of being fallible; liability to err or be misled.

"Licence and acknowledgment of *fallibility*."—*Hammond: Works*, ii. 503.

2. Liability to mislead or deceive.

făl'-lĭ-ble, *a.* [Low Lat. *fallibilis*, from Lat. *fallo* = to deceive; Ital. *fallibile*; Sp. *falible*; Fr. *faillible*.] Liable to err, or be mistaken; that may be deceived or misled.

"Tried not before a *fallible* tribunal, but the awful throne of heaven."—*Goldsmith: Essays*, iv.

făl'-lĭ-blȳ, *adv.* [Eng. *fallib(le); -ly.* In a fallible manner.

fâll'-ing, *pr. par., a., & s.* [FALL, *v.*]

A. & B. *As pr. par. & particip. adj.:* (See the verb).

C. *As subst.:* The act of sinking, descending, decreasing, or diminishing in value, amount, &c.

"A gentle oscillatory motion, a rising and *falling*."—*Burke: Sublime & Beautiful.*

* **falling-band,** *s.* A part of dress now usually called a vandyke; it fell flat upon the dress from the neck, and succeeded the stiff ruffs. They were much the same as bands, but larger.

"And, do you hear? you must wear *falling-bands*; you must come into the falling fashion."—*Marston: The Malcontent*, v. 3.

* **falling-down,** *s.* Epilepsy (q.v.).

falling-evil, * **falland-evil,** *s.* Epilepsy (q.v.).

falling-home, *a.*

Naut.: A term applied to the upper parts of the sides of a ship when they curve inwards. It is called also tumbling-home, and formerly, too, hausing-in. It is opposed to wall-sided or flaring-out (q.v.).

falling-moulds, *s. pl.*

Carp.: The two moulds which are applied, the one to the convex, the other to the concave vertical side of the rail-piece in handrails, in order to form its back and under-surface, and to finish the squaring.

falling-off, *s.*

I. *Ord. Lang.:* Degeneracy, change to the worse.

"Oh! Hamlet, what a *falling-off* was there."
Shakesp.: Hamlet, i. 5.

II. *Nautical:*

1. The opposite of *griping* or *coming-up* to the wind. It is the movement or direction of the ship's head to leeward of the point whither it was lately directed, particularly when she sails near the wind or lies by.

2. The angle contained between her nearest approach to the wind and her furthest declination from it when trying—that is, preventing—herself from rolling to windward, by a judicious balance of canvas. (*Smyth.*)

falling-sickness, *s.* Epilepsy (q.v.).

"He hath the *falling-sickness*."—*Shakesp.: Julius Cæsar*, i. 2.

falling-sluice, *s.*

Hydraul. Engin.: A kind of floodgate for mill-dams, rivers, canals, &c., which is self-acting, or so contrived as to fall down of itself in the event of a flood, whereby the waterway is enlarged.

falling-star, *s.*

1. *Astron.:* A body which has this resemblance to a star that it shines and is in the sky. Though the epithet falling be applied to it, its course may to the eye be horizontal, or oblique rather than perpendicularly downwards. On any clear night, one, two or more of such falling stars may be seen. At certain times they come in large numbers. [STAR-SHOWERS.] Immense multitudes of meteorites, some of iron, others having sodium in some form in their composition, move in long elliptic orbits around the sun. When the orbit of the earth cuts through one of these rings, its atmosphere comes against these little meteorites, which cut through it with planetary velocity. The iron ignites by means of the great heat generated, and they become visible to the eye, having been black and dark before. The head of the falling star is the ignited meteorite. The tail which often accompanies it, is an optical illusion. The ignited meteor tends to dissipate in dust, and, of course, becomes invisible. [AEROLITE, METEORITE.]

2. *Bot.: Nostoc commune*; also called Fallen-star (q.v.).

falling-stone, *s.* A meteorite; a stone falling from the atmosphere; an aerolite.

falling-style, *s.* That style of a gate to which the latch is placed.

Făl-lōp'-ĭ-an, *a.* [After Fallopius, a famous Italian anatomist, who died A.D. 1562.]

Anat.: Pertaining to or discovered by Fallopius.

Fallopian-tubes, *s. pl.*]

Anat.: Two ducts or canals floating in the abdomen, and extending from the upper angles of the womb to the pelvis. They were popularly but incorrectly believed to have been discovered by Fallopius.

făl'-lōw, * **fal-ow,** * **fal-we,** * **fal-ewe,** *a. & s.* [A.S. *fealu, fealo* = yellowish; cogn. with Dut. *vaal* = fallow, faded; Icel. *fölr* = pale; O. H. Ger. *valo*; M. H. Ger. *val*; Ger. *fahl* = pale, faded: Lat. *pallidus* = pale; Gr. πολίος (*polios*) = grey; Sansc. *palita*; Sw. *fal*; Ital. *falbo* (*Skeat*).]

A. *As adjective:*

1. Of a pale yellow or reddish-yellow colour.

"Blod al yeoten, uelde *falewe* wurthen."
Layamon, iii. 94.

* 2. Pale.

"His hewe *falwe* and pale." *Chaucer: C. T.*, 1,386.

3. Ploughed, but not sown.

"Her predecessors, in their course of government, did but sometimes cast up the ground: and so leaving it *fallow*, it became quickly overgrown with weeds."—*Howell: Vocal Forest.*

4. Left to rest untilled for a time; from the reddish colour of ploughed land.

"On la styr blak
Com prickande ovyr the *falewe* field."
R. Cœur de Lion, 469.

* 5. Unoccupied, unused, neglected.

"[He] tills their minds with proper care,
And sees them their due produce bear,
No joys, alas! his toil beguile,
His own lies *fallow* all the while."
Lloyd: Author's Apology.

B. *As substantive:*

I. *Literally:*

1. Land which has lain a year or more unsown or untilled; land ploughed, but not sown.

"I saw far off the weedy *fallows* smile
With verdure." *Cowper: Task*, iv. 316.

2. The ploughing or turning over of land without sowing it.

"The *fallow* gives it a better tilth than can be given by a fallow crop."—*Sir J. Sinclair.*

* **II.** *Fig.:* Unworked, unexercised part.

"Break up the *fallowes* of my nature."—*Bp. Hall: Contempl.: The Resurrection.*

¶ *A green fallow* is where land is mellowed and freed from weeds by a green crop, such as potatoes or turnips.

fallow-chat, *s.* The Fallow-finch (q.v.).

fallow-crop, *s.* A crop taken from fallow ground.

fallow-deer, *s.*

Zool.: Dama vulgaris, an animal of the deer kind, well known from being preserved in a semi-domesticated state in many English

parks. The colour of the wild animal, both buck and doe, is a rich yellowish-brown in summer, spotted with white all over. In winter the tints are more sombre and greyish. Domestic varieties vary immensely, both in the distinctness of the spotting and the general colouration. The buck is about three feet high at the shoulder; the head is short and broad, the tail between seven and eight

FALLOW DEER.

inches long. The antlers are palmated in the upper parts, in the region of the sur-royals, the digitations or terminal points being developed along the convex posterior margin of the palmated surface. Until six years of age the buck receives a distinct name each year from sportsmen—viz., fawn, pricket, sorrel, soare, buck of the first head, and buck complete, the antlers not being developed at all in the fawn, being simple snags in the pricket, with two front branches in the sorrel, with slight palmation of the extremity of the beam in the soare, and the whole antler larger and larger until the sixth year. It is not a native of this country, though when introduced is not known. The dark-coloured and more hardy breed was brought from Norway by James I.

"And I, beside the lake of swans,
Shall hunt for thee the *fallow-deer*."
Campbell : O'Connor's Child, viii.

fallow-finch, *s.*

Ornith.: Saxicola œnanthe, the Wheatear (q.v.).

* **fal-low** (1), *s.* [FELLOW.]

* **fal-low** (2), *s.* [FELLOE.] A strake of a cart-wheel.

"*Fallowes* or strakes of a cart. *Victus*."—*Huloet.*

făl'-lōw, * **fal-lowe,** * **fal-ewe,** * **fal-ow-en,** * **falwe,** *v.i.* & *t.* [A.S. *fealuwian, fealowian, fealwian*, from *fealu, fealo* = yellow; O. H. Ger. *falowen, falewen*; M. H. Ger. *valwen*; Icel. *folna*; Sw. *falna*.]

* **A.** *Intrans.*: To become yellow or sallow; to become pale; to fade.

"That thou be whyt and bryth of ble, *falewen* shule thy flowers." *Lyric Poetry*, p. 89.

B. *Transitive*:

1. *Lit.*: To plough, harrow, and break land without sowing it, for the purpose of destroying weeds and insects, and rendering it mellow.

"He asks his neighbour when his own field was *fallowed*."—*Bp. Hall: Characterismes of Vice.*

* 2. *Fig.*: To exercise, to work.

"Genius himself (nor here let Genius frown)
Must, to ensure his vigour, be laid down
And *fallowed* well." *Churchill: The Journey.*

făl'-lōw-ĭng, *pr. par., a., & s.* [FALLOW, *v.*]

A. & **B.** *As pr. par. & particip. adj.*: (See the verb).

C. *As subst.*: The act, process, or system of breaking up and working land without sowing it.

* **făl'-lōw-ĭst,** *s.* [Eng. *fallow*; *-ist*.] A supporter of the system of fallowing land.

"Two sects, the *fallowists* and the antifallowists."—*Sir J. Sinclair.* (*Goodrich & Porter.*)

făl'-lōw-nĕss, *s.* [Eng. *fallow*; *-ness*.] The quality or state of being fallow; barrenness.

"So affects my muse, now a chaste *fallowness*."
Donne: To Mr. K. Woodward.

* **fâls'-a-rȳ,** *s.* [Lat. *falsarius*, from *falsus* = false (q.v.): O. Fr. *falsaire, faulsaire*; Fr. *faussaire*; Sp., Port., & Ital. *falsario*.] A falsifier of evidence.

"You make Mr. Mason a *falsary*, as though he had cited some unauthentic records."—*Sheldon: Miracles of Antichrist.*

fâlse, * **fals,** * **fallse,** *a., adv., & s.* [O. Fr. *fals* (Fr. *faux*), from Lat. *falsus* = false, pa. par. of *fallo* = to deceive; M. H. Ger. *vals*; Sp., Port., & Ital. *falso*; Icel. *falskr*; Sw. & Dan. *falsk*; Dut. *valsch*; A.S. *fals*.]

A. *As adjective*:

I. *Ordinary Language*:

1. Not morally true; expressing that which is not thought. (*Shakesp.: Winter's Tale*, iii. 2.)

2. Not physically true; conceiving or denoting that which does not exist.

"How can that be *false*, which every tongue
Of every mortal man affirms for true?" *Davies.*

3. Uttering falsehoods; not veracious; deceiving, deceitful, lying.

"Many *false* prophetis schulen ryse."—*Wycliffe: Matthew* xxii. 11.

4. Not faithful to engagements, obligations, or duty; not loyal or true; disloyal, treacherous, perfidious.

"*False* Arcite, *false* traitour wicke."
Chaucer: C. T., 1,582.

5. Inconstant, faithless.

"Fickle, *false*, and full of fraud."
Shakesp.: Venus & Adonis, 1,141.

6. Not to be depended on; not to be trusted; cowardly, mean-spirited.

"Cowards, whose hearts are all as *false*
As stairs of sand."
Shakesp.: Merchant of Venice, iii. 2.

7. Dishonest, unfair.

"Without *false* vantage or base treachery."
Shakesp.: Two Gentlemen of Verona, iv. 1.

8. Not real; having no foundation or ground.

"To worship shadows and adore *false* shapes."
Shakesp.: Two Gentlemen of Verona, iv. 2.

9. Not genuine; counterfeit; forged, not according to the legal standard: as, *false* measures.

"A noble spirit,
As yours was put into you, even casts
Such doubts, as *false* coin, from it."
Shakesp.: Henry VIII., iii. 2.

10. Not genuine; hypocritical, feigned: as, *false* tears, *false* modesty.

"*False* tears true pity move."
Dryden: Virgil; Æneid ii. 197.

11. Not in accordance with rules or propriety; incorrect.

"I smell *false* Latin."—*Shakesp.: Love's Labour's Lost*, v. 1.

12. Not well founded: as, a *false* claim.

13. Subsidiary; put in place of something else; secondary, supposititious.

"Take a vessel, and make a *false* of coarse canvas."—*Bacon: Natural History.*

* 14. Not solid or sound; insecure, weak.

"So downe he fell, as an huge rocky clift,
Whose *false* foundacioun waves have washt away."
Spenser: F. Q., I. xi. 54.

II. *Technically*:

1. *Her.*: Said of any charge when the central area is removed.

2. *Med.*: An epithet frequently added to peripneumony, pleurisy, &c., to designate a disease similar to these but less severe. Most commonly a catarrh or pleurodynia has received the name. (*Dunglison.*)

3. *Music*: Out of tune; inaccurate in pitch.

B. *As adverb*:

1. *Ord. Lang.*: Falsely; not honestly; not truly; treacherously.

"You play me *false*." *Shakesp.: Tempest*, v.

2. *Mus.*: Out of tune.

"He plays *false*. How? out of tune on the strings."
Shakesp.: Two Gentlemen of Verona, iv. 2.

* **C.** *As substantive*:

1. Falseness.

"My *false* o'erweighs your true."
Shakesp.: Measure for Measure, ii. 4.

2. A falsehood.

"Two *falses* of each equale share."
Spenser: F. Q., V. ii. 48.

false-attic, *s.*

Arch.: An attic without pilasters, case-

ments, or balustrades, used for crowning a building, and bearing a bas-relief or inscription. [ATTIC.]

false-bark, *s.*

Bot.: The layer on the outside of the stem of an exogen, which consists of cellular tissue with fibrous tissue entering it obliquely.

false-bedding, *s.*

Geol.: Cross bedding in which the minor layers are not parallel to the principal ones. Professor Sedgwick says that there are three distinct forms of structure exhibited in certain rocks throughout large districts—viz., (1) Stratification, (2) Joints, and (3) Slaty Cleavage. The first of these constitutes true bedding; the others may be classed together as false-bedding. Joints are natural fissures which often traverse rocks in straight and well-determined lines. Slaty cleavage, which is best seen in the clay, slate, and other metamorphic rocks, generally crosses the true planes of stratification at a high angle. The rock can be cleft into fissile layers parallel to the cleavage.

false-bilberry, *s.*

Bot.: *Gaylussacia Pseudo-Vaccinium*, a Brazilian plant.

false-blows, *s. pl.*

Bot.: The male flowers of the melon and cucumber; because they produce no fruit.

* **false-boding,** *a.* Prophesying amiss.

"*False-boding* woman, end thy frantic curse."
Shakesp.: Richard III., i. 3.

false-bottom, *s.* A raised bottom put into a vessel in such a way as to be difficult of detection, in order to decrease the amount of liquid which the vessel will contain.

false brome-grass, *s.*

Bot.: A name applied to *Brachypodium*, a genus of grasses consisting of about a dozen species, natives of temperate countries. Glumes very short and empty. *B. sylvaticum* and *B. pinnatum* are natives of Britain.

false-cadence, *s.*

Music: There are four principal forms of cadence in harmony: the whole or authentic, the half, the interrupted, and the plagal cadence. When the last chord—the major or minor chord of the key-note—is preceded by the major chord of the dominant, such cadence is called whole or perfect. If the last chord is the dominant, and is preceded by the chord of the tonic, the cadence is called half or imperfect. When the last chord of the phrase is other than the tonic chord, and is preceded by that of the dominant, the cadence is said to be interrupted, *false*, or deceptive. The cadence called plagal is that in which the chord of the tonic is preceded by the major or minor chord of the subdominant. The whole cadence is used to conclude most modern music; the half and the interrupted cadence in the progress of a harmonized melody. The plagal cadence was frequently employed as a close by the old contrapuntal writers. (*Stainer & Barrett.*)

false-catarrh, *s.* [FALSE, A., II. 2.]

false-claim, *s.*

Law: By the forest laws, where a man claimed more than his due, he was punished and amerced for so doing.

false-colours, *s.*

Naut.: Flags different from her own hoisted on a ship to deceive an enemy. By the maritime law of England a ship may not fire under *false colours.*

¶ *To sail under false colours*:

1. *Lit.*: To sail with false colours hoisted.

2. *Fig.*: To assume a false character.

false-conception, *s.*

Med.: An irregular, preternatural conception, the result of which is a mole, or some similar production, instead of a properly-organized fœtus.

false-core, *s.*

Found.: A part of a pattern which is used in the undercut part of a mould, and is not withdrawn with the main part of the pattern, but removed by a lateral draft subsequently.

* **false-creeping,** *s.* Moving insidiously and imperceptibly.

"*False-creeping*, craft, and perjury."
Shakesp.: Rape of Lucrece, 1,517.

false-delivery, false-waters, *s.*
Med.: Water which sometimes collects between the amnion and the chorion, and is commonly discharged before the birth of the child.

* **false-derived,** *a.* Not based on truth.
"Every slight and *false-derived* cause."
Shakesp.: 2 Henry IV., iv. 1.

* **false-faced,** *a.* Hypocritical.
"*Falsed-face* soothing."—*Shakesp.: Coriolanus*, i. 9.

false-fifth, *s.*
Music: A fifth altered from its perfect or major state.

false-fire, *s.*
Naut.: A blue flame, made by the burning of certain combustibles in a wooden tube, and used as a signal in the night, and for deceiving the enemy. It is also called Blue flame.

* **false-heart,** *a.* The same as false-hearted (q.v.).
"A *false-heart* traitor."
Shakesp.: 2 Henry VI., v. 1.

* **false-hearted,** *a.* Treacherous.

* **false-heartedness,** *s.* Treachery.
"There was no hypocrisy or *false-heartedness* in all this."—*Stillingfleet.*

false-imprisonment, *s.*
Law:
1. The arrest and imprisonment of a person without warrant or cause, or contrary to law.
2. The unlawful detaining of a person in prison.

false-joint, *s.*
Med.: Pseudarthrosis (q.v.).

false-keel, *s.*
Naut.: Is generally of elm, and composed of several pieces. It is fitted under the main keel, to preserve it from friction, and to make the ship hold a better wind. In a ship that is not intended to be often in harbour, where it grounds, the false keel is slenderly secured, that, if by accident the ship should ground, it may come off and save her.

false-keelson, *s.*
Naut.: A piece of timber wrought longitudinally above the main keelson, or internal keel, laid above the floor timbers, and serving to bind them together. Also called a Keelson-rider.

false-key, *s.* A key roughly made of a rough slip adapted to avoid the wards of a lock; a pick-lock.

false-membrane, *s.* Membranous productions which form on all the free natural surfaces, and on every free accidental surface, are so called. They are usually caused by the exudation of a fibrinous matter susceptible of organization, which takes place in consequence of inflammation of the various tissues. These accidental membranes occur on the skin after the application of a blister; on mucous surfaces, as in croup; on the parietes of inflamed veins and arteries, &c. The cicatrices of wounds are formed of them. By some it has been proposed to give the name pseudomembrane [Gr. ψευδής (*pseudēs*) = false] to fibrinous exudations, as in diptheritis, which are devoid of organization, whilst neomembrane [Gr. νεός (*neos*) = new] may be applied to such fresh productions, as from serous membranes, as have become supplied with vessels and nerves. (*Dunglison; Med. Dict.*)

false-mercury, *s.*
Bot.: Chenopodium Bonus Henricus. "It is taken for a kind of mercurie, but improperly, for that it hath no participation with mercurie, either in form or qualitie, except yee will call every herbe mercurie which hath power to loose the bellie." (*Gerard: Index. Britten & Holland.*)

false-muster, *s.*
Naut.: An incorrect statement of the number of men on a vessel, which, when proved, subjects the captain to cashiering.

false-nerved, *s.*
Bot.: Applied to veins which have no vascular tissue, but are formed of simple elongated cellular tissue, as is the case in mosses, sea-weeds, &c.

false-papers, *s. pl.*
Naut.: Forged certificates often carried by pirates and smugglers.

false-parsley, *s.*
Bot.: Æthusa Cynapium.

false-pile, *s.*
Pile-driv.: An additional length given to a pile after driving. A temporary prolongation at the upper end, when the pile has passed beyond the immediate reach of the monkey, is called a sett.

false position, *s.*
I. *Ordinary Language:*
1. A false affirmation, prediction.
2. A false relation to some person or thing as, To be in a *false position.*
II. *Arith.:* [POSITION].

false-post, *s.* [FALSE-STERN.]

false-pregnancy, *s.*
Med.: Affections such as mole, hyatids, ascites, &c., which resemble pregnancy so far as sometimes to deceive well-informed practitioners.

false-pretences, *s. pl.*
Law: False representations made in order to obtain money, goods, &c., with intent to defraud.

false-proposition, *s.*
Logic: A proposition which states something not as it is.

false-quarter, *s.*
Farriery: A rift or crack in the hoof of a horse, which has the appearance of a piece put in.

false-rail, *s.*
Nautical:
1. A thin piece of timber attached inside of a curved head-rail, in order to strengthen it.
2. A facing or strengthening rail faced to a main rail.

false-red, *s.*
Paint.: A second red which is sometimes put under the first to make it deeper.

false-relation, *s.*
Music: The occurrence of chromatic contradiction in different parts or voices, either simultaneously or in chords so near together that the effect of one has not passed before the other comes to contradict it with a new accidental. (*Parry*, in *Grove's Dictionary of Music.*)

false-return, *s.*
Law: An untrue return to a process made by the officer to whom it had been delivered for execution.

false-rhubarb, *s.*
Bot.: Thalictrum flavum. The plant is possessed of laxative properties, according to Lyte, hence the name; "partly so called" also on account of the roots being "yellow like rewbarbe." (*Britten & Holland.*)

false-ribs, *s. pl.*
Med.: Called also Short ribs, in opposition to the true or sternal ribs. They are the last five; the uppermost three being united, by means of thin cartilages, to the cartilage of the last true rib. The others are free at their sternal extremity, and so have been called Floating ribs. (*Dunglison: Med. Dict.*)

false-roof, *s.*
Arch.: The open space between the ceiling of an upper apartment, and the rafters of the outer roof; a garret.

false-station, *s.*
Survey.: Any station necessary in the survey, but which does not appear in the plan.

false-stem, *s.*
Naut.: A stem fayed to the forward part of the stem; a cutwater.

false-stern, false-sternpost, *s.*
Shipbuild.: Supplemental structures or timbers which are accessory to the main parts or pieces.

false-string, *s.*
Music: A badly woven string, which produces an uncertain and untrue tone.

false-tracheæ, *s. pl.*
Bot.: Vessels in which the internal fibre does not form a complete spiral coil. (*Henfrey.*)

false-waters, *s. pl.*
Med.: [FALSE DELIVERY].

false witness, *s.*
1. Testimony that is false.
"Now the chief priests, and elders, and all the council, sought *false witness* against Jesus."—*Matt.* xxvi. 59.
2. A perjured witness.
"*False witnesses* are risen up against me."—*Psalm* xxvii. 12.

false-works, *s. pl.*
Civil Eng.: Construction works for the erection of the main works. Coffer-dams, bridge-centreing, scaffolding, &c., are false-works.

* **fâlse,** * **falsen,** * **falsie,** * **falsyn,** *v.t. & i.* [FALSE, *a.*]
A. *Transitive:*
1. To deceive, to mislead.
"In his *falsed* fancy he her takes
To be the fairest wight that lived yet.
Spenser: F. Q., I. ii. 30.
2. To violate by failure of veracity, fidelity, or loyalty.
"And make him *false* his faith unto his king."
Marlowe: 1 Tamburlaine, ii. 2.
3. To evade, to elude, to escape.
4. To feign; to make a feint of.
"Sometimes athwart, sometimes he strook him streit,
And *falsed* oft his blows, t' illude him with such bait."
Spenser: F. Q., II. v. 9.
5. To falsify, to forswear.
"Yea, and makes
Diana's rangers *false* themselves."
Shakesp.: Cymbeline, ii. 3.
6. To counterfeit, to forge.
"All that *falsen* the popes lettres or billes or seales, also all that *falsen* the kinges money or clippen it."—*Myre: Instructions to Parish Priests*, p. 22.
B. *Intransitive:*
1. To fail, to give way.
2. To forge, to counterfeit, to cheat.
"Also all that *falsen* or use false measures."—*Myre: Instructions to Parish Priests*, p. 22.
¶ *To false the doom:*
Scots Law: To deny the equity of a sentence, and appeal to a superior court.
"That the dome gevin in the Justiceare of Drumfress, & *falsit* and againe callit be maister Adam Cokburne forspekar, &c. was weile gevin & evil again callit."—*Parl. Jas. III.*, an. 1469 (ed. 1814), p. 94.

* **fâl'se-dŏme,** * **fals-dom,** *s.* [Eng. *false*; *-dom.*] Falsehood.
"Ne con ich saien non *falsdom.*" *Ancr.*, 55.

fâl'se-hood, * **fals-hede,** * **fals-hed,** * **fals-hod,** * **fals-heed,** *s.* [Eng. *false*; *-hood*; O. Fris. *falskheide, falschheide*; M. H. Ger. *valscheit*; Sw. & Dan. *falskhet.*]
1. Want of truth or veracity; untruthfulness.
"And wikhed-tunge, thurgh his *falshede,*
Causeth alle my woo and drede."
Romaunt of the Rose.
† 2. Contrariety of fact; falseness: as, the *falsehood* of a statement.
3. Deceit, deception, hypocrisy.
"He was the first
That practised *falsehood* under saintly show."
Milton: P. L., iv. 122.
4. That which is contrary to truth or fact; a lie; an untruth; a false statement or assertion.
"The glaring *falsehoods* which Ulysses relates."—*Cambridge: The Scribleriad* (Note).
5. Want of loyalty or honour; treachery, perfidy, deceitfulness.
"No Lady Edith was there found!
He shouted, 'Falsehood—treachery!'"
Scott: Lord of the Isles, iii. 4.
* 6. Inconstancy, unfaithfulness.
"My *falsehood* to my friend."
Shakesp.: Two Gentlemen of Verona, iv. 2.
* 7. That which is not genuine; a counterfeit, an imposture.
"For no *falsehood* can endure
Touch of celestial temper."
Milton: P. L., iv. 811.
* 8. A mistake, an error.
"*Falshed* yn boke, for yvel wytynge. *Menda.*"—*Prompt. Parv.*

¶ For the difference between *falsehood* and *fiction*, see FICTION; for that between *falsehood* and *untruth*, see UNTRUTH.

* **fâl'se-ĭşm,** *s.* [FALSISM.]

fâl'se-lȳ, * **fals-ly,** * **fals-liche,** * **fals-lyche,** *adv.* & *a.* [Eng. *false*; *-ly*; Icel. *falsliga*.]

A. *As adverb:*

1. In a manner contrary to truth; not truly; lyingly.

"Thou speakest it *falsely*."
Shakesp.: All's Well that Ends Well, v. 3.

2. Treacherously, perfidiously, dishonestly, unfairly.

"*Falsely* to take away a life true made."
Shakesp.: Measure for Measure, ii. 4.

*3. Erroneously; by mistake; mistakenly.

"Where is my judgment fled,
That censures *falsely* what they see aright?"
Shakesp.: Sonnet 148.

*4. Without reason; on false or malicious grounds.

"O *falsely, falsely* murdered!"
Shakesp.: Othello, v. 2.

B. *As adj.:* (See the compounds).

falsely-discord, *a.*

Bot.: Applied to plants the corollas of which are all bilabiate.

falsely-radiate, falsely-radiatiform, *a.*

Bot.: Applied to plants which have the corollas of the margin ligulate, and those of the centre bilabiate.

falsely-ribbed, *a.*

Bot. (*Of reticulated leaves*): Having the curved and external veins both or either confluent in a line parallel to the margin. Example, the Myrtaceæ. A term introduced by Lindley.

falsely two-valved, *a.*

Bot.: Imperfectly two-valved; having two valves with an origin different from that of ordinary valves. (*Paxton*.)

* **fâls'-ẹn,** *v.t.* [FALSE, *v.*]

fâl'se-nĕss, * **fals-nesse,** * **fals-nis,** *s.* [Eng. *false*; *-ness*.]

1. A want of veracity; falsehood, untruthfulness; as, the *falseness* of a report.

* 2. Perfidy, treachery, duplicity, disloyalty, treason.

"He wolde make yᵉ traytours derely abye their *falsnesse*."—*Berners: Froissart, Chronicle*, i. 280.

3. Deceit, deception, double-dealing.

"Thanne Jhu to Judas and to the Jewes said,
Falsnesse ich fynde in thy faire speche."
P. Plowman, p. 313.

* **fâl'-sẽr,** * **fal-sere,** * **fal-sere,** *s.* [Eng. *fals(e)*; *-er*.] [FALSARY.]

1. One who falsifies or alters.

"A *falsere* and a distroyere or apeirere of holi scriptures."—*Wycliffe: Cathol. Epistles.* (Prol.)

2. A deceiver, a liar.

"Such end, perdie, does all hem remayne,
That of such *falsers'* friendship bene fayne."
Spenser: Shepherds Calender (May).

* **fâl'se-shĭp,** * **fals-chipe,** * **fals-shipe,** *s.* [Eng. *false*; *-ship*.] Falseness, falsehood, treachery.

"*Falsshipe* fatteth and marreth wyth myht."
Political Songs, p. 150.

* **fâl'-sĕt,** *s.* [FALSEHOOD.]

* **fâl-sĕt'te,** *a.* & *s.* [FALSETTO.]

A. *As adj.:* Belonging to, or having the qualities of the tone called *Falsette* or *Falsetto*.

B. *As substantive:*

Rhet.: A high or shrill tone of the voice; a cry, a scream.

fâl-sĕt'-tō, *s.* & *a.* [Ital., Sp. *falsete*; Fr. *fausset*, from Lat. *falsus* = false.]

A. *As substantive:*

Music: The voices of both men and women contain two, or, as defined in the *Méthode du Chant du Conservatoire de Musique*, three registers—viz.: Chest voice (*voce di petto*), head voice (*voce di testa*), and a third which, as being forced, or non-natural, is called by Italians and French falsetto or fausset, or "false" voice. The limits of these are by no means fixed. In every voice identical notes can be produced in more ways than one, and thus each register can be extended many degrees beyond its normal limits. But it is all but impossible for a singer to keep both first and third registers in working order at the same time. The male counter-tenor, or alto voice, is almost entirely falsetto, and is generally accompanied by an imperfect pronunciation, the vowels usually partaking more or less of the quality of the Italian *u*, or English *oo*, in which the falsetto seems to be most easily producible. (*Grove: Dict. of Music.*)

B. *As adj.:* Having the characteristics of, or produced as the voice described in A.

fâl'-sī crī'-mĕn, *phr.* [Lat., = the crime or charge of what is false or fraudulent.]

Law:

* 1. A fraudulent subornation or concealment with intent to conceal or disguise the truth, or make things appear otherwise than they really are; as in swearing falsely, selling by false weights, &c.

2. Forgery.

fâl-sĭ-fī'-ạ-ble, *a.* [Lat. *falsify*; *-able*.] That may or can be falsified or counterfeited; liable to be counterfeited or falsified.

fâl-sĭ-fĭ-cā'-tion, *s.* [Fr.; Ital. *falsificazione*; Sp. *falsificacion*; Port. *falsificação*.]

I. *Ordinary Language:*

1. The act of making false or falsifying; the giving to anything the appearance of something which it is not.

2. Wilful misrepresentation, or misstatement.

"This bold and violent *falsification* of the doctrine of the alliance."—*Warburton: Works*, vii. 328.

* 3. Confutation.

II. *Technically:*

1. *Med.:* A fraudulent imitation, or alteration of an aliment or medicine by different admixtures. It is also called Adulteration and Sophistication.

2. *Law:*

(1) The offence of falsifying a document or record. [FALSIFY.]

(2) In equity, the showing an item of a charge to be wrong.

fâls'-ĭ-fĭ-cā-tŏr, *s.* [Fr. *falsificateur*; Ital. *falsificatore*; Sp. & Port. *falsificador*.]

1. One who falsifies; a liar; a falsifier.

* 2. One who proves anything to be false; a confuter.

fâls'-ĭ-fī-ẽr, *s.* [Eng. *falsify*; *-er*.]

1. One who falsifies, counterfeits, or gives to anything the appearance of something which it is not.

"He is a common *falsifier* of the doctours."—*Jewell: Replie to M. Hardinge*, p. 407.

2. One who utters or contrives falsehoods; a liar.

3. One who proves anything to be false; a confuter.

fâls'-ĭ-fȳ, *v.t.* & *i.* [Fr. *falsifier*; Sp. *falsificar*; Ital. *falsificare*, from Lat. *falsifico*, from *falsus* = false, and *facio* = to make.]

A. *Transitive:*

I. *Ordinary Language:*

1. To make false; to counterfeit; to forge.

"The Irish bards use to forge and *falsify* everything as they list."—*Spenser: Present State of Ireland.*

2. To give the appearance to anything which it is not, to give a false or spurious appearance to.

"We cannot I fear *falsify* the pedigree of this fierce people."—*Burke: Conciliation with America.*

3. To confute; to disprove; to prove to be false or unsound.

"That long succession of confident predictions so signally *falsified* by a long succession of indisputable facts."—*Macaulay: Hist. Eng.*, ch. xix.

* 4. To violate; to break with falseness or unfaithfulness.

"With shameless front
Ye *falsify* your promise."
Cowper: Translations from Homer.

* 5. To break, to shatter.

"His crest is rashed away, his ample shield
Is *falsified*." *Dryden: Virgil; Æneid* ix. 1,095

II. *Law:*

1. To prove to be false, as a judgment; to avoid or defeat.

2. In equity, to show an item in an account to be wrong.

* **B.** *Intrans.:* To tell lies; to utter or declare what is false.

"If the Evangelists had *falsified* in these narratives it is infinitely improbable that the enemies of the Christian religion, who could so easily have convinced them of such falsification, should not sometime or other have objected it against the truth of our religion."—*South: Sermons*, vol. xi., ser. 4.

¶ *To falsify a record:*

Law: To injure or deface a record of a court of justice, as by obliterating or destroying it; or by certifying a copy of a document to be a true one, when it is known to be false in some material part.

* **fâls'-ĭ-fȳ,** *s.* [FALSIFY, *v.*]

Fencing: An effective thrust.

* **fâls'-ĭşm,** *s.* [Eng. *fals(e)*; *-ism*.] A clear or self-evident falsity; a statement the falsity of which is evident; opposed to truism (q.v.).

fâls'-ĭ-tȳ, * **fals-i-te,** * **fals-te,** *s.* [O. Fr. *falsité*, from Lat. *falsitas*, from *falsus*; Fr. *fausseté*; Ital. *falsità*; Sp. *falsedad*; Port. *falsidade*.]

1. The quality of being false or contrary to the truth or the facts; untruth, falseness.

"St. Basil laid open the *falsity* of their pretences."—*Waterland: Works*, v. 324.

2. That which is false or untrue; an untruth; a lie; a falsehood; a false assertion.

"Here and there one does now find a man who knows, as of old, that this world is a truth, and no plausibility and *falsity*."—*Carlyle: Heroes & Hero-Worship*, lect. v.

* 3. Treachery, perfidy, dishonesty.

"Dilexit Sir Adam gilerie and *falste*."
Robert de Brunne, p. 247.

¶ For the difference between *falsity* and *untruth*, see UNTRUTH.

* **fâlt,** *s.* [FAULT.]

* **fâl'-tĕn,** *s.* [Gael. *faltan*.] A fillet, a band for the head.

fâl'-tẽr (1), * **fal-tren,** * **fal-tryn,** * **faul-ter, fol-tre,** *v.i.* & *t.* [From an O. Fr. *falter*; Sp. & Port. *faltar* = to be deficient; Sp. *faltare*.]

A. *Intransitive:*

* 1. To stumble, to miss one's footing.

"His legges hath *foltred*."—*Sir T. Elyot: Governour*, bk. i., ch. xvii.

* 2. To give way, to totter, to tremble; to be weak or unsteady.

"Pluck up your weak and *faltryng* knees."—*Udal: Hebrews* xii.

3. To hesitate in the utterance of words; to stammer, to stutter; to speak with a broken or trembling utterance.

4. To hesitate.

"Why should I *falter* thus to tell."
Hemans: Tale of the Secret Tribunal.

5. To fail in utterance.

"When holy strains, from life's pure fount which sprung,
Breathed with deep reverence, *falter* on his tongue." *Hemans: Dartmoor.*

* 6. To fail in any act of the understanding.

"An exact observation of their several ways of *faltering*."—*Locke.*

B. *Trans.:* To utter with hesitation or stammering.

"Here Probus came, the rising fray to quell,
And here he *faltered* forth his last farewell."
Byron: Childish Recollections.

¶ For the difference between to *falter* and to *hesitate*, see HESITATE.

fâl'-tẽr (2), *v.t.* [Etym. doubtful.] To sift, to screen; to cleanse by sifting.

"Barley for malt must be bold, dry, sweet, and clean, *faltered* from foulness, seeds, and oats."—*Mortimer: Husbandry.*

fâl'-tẽr-ĭng, * **fal-tring,** *pr. par.*, *a.* & *s.* [FALTER (1), *v.*]

A. & **B.** *As pr. par. & particip. adj.:* (See the verb).

C. *As subst.:* The act of stumbling, hesitating, or stammering.

"The deliquium and *faltering* of our spirits."—*Killingbeck: Sermons*, p. 238.

fâl'-tẽr-ĭng-lȳ, *adv.* [Eng. *faltering*; *-ly*.] In a faltering, hesitating, or stammering manner; with a trembling or broken voice.

"Then Philip, standing up, said, *falteringly*."
Tennyson: Enoch Arden, 283.

* **fâl'-tĭve,** *a.* [O. Fr. *faultif*, *faultive*.] Faulty.

"And quhair it beis fundyn *faltive*, to forbid the samyne, under the pain of escheating thairof als aft as he beis fundyne *faltive*."—*Seal of Cause*, A. 1496; *Blue Blanket*, p. 14.

fa'-lŭnş, *s. pl.* [Fr.]

Geol.: A French provincial term for the shelly Tertiary (Upper Miocene) strata of Touraine and the Loire, which resemble the *crag* of Norfolk and Suffolk. Though generally composed of shelly sand and marl, in

some districts they form a soft building-stone, chiefly composed of an aggregate of broken shells, bryozoa, corals, and echinoderms, united by a calcareous cement. They occur in scattered patches, rarely more than 50 feet in thickness. The fossils are chiefly marine, but there occur also land and fresh-water shells, and the remains of numerous mammals.

* **falwe,** *a. & s.* [FALLOW, *a. & s.*]

fālx, *s.* [Lat. = a sickle, a scythe.]

Anat.: Anything shaped like a sickle or scythe. Specially, the *falx cerebri*, which dips down between the two hemispheres of the cerebrum nearly to the corpus callosum, and the *falx cerebelli*, which descends from the dura mater into the longitudinal fissure between the two hemispheres of the cerebrum. (*Quain.*)

* **falyyn,** *v.i.* [FAIL, *v.*]

"*Falyyn* or faylyn. *Deficio.*"—*Prompt. Parv.*

* **fam,** * **fame,** *s.* [FOAM.]

fā'-mą, *s.* [Lat.]

Lat. Myth.: The personification of Rumour.

fama clamosa, *s.*

Scotch Ecclesiastical Law:

Lit.: A loud or notorious rumour or scandal; hence, any scandalous report concerning any minister, office-bearer, or member of a church, on which proceedings may be taken by a session or presbytery, independently of any specific charge made by an individual accuser.

* **fām'-ą-çīde,** *s.* [Lat. *fama* = reputation, good name, and *cædo* = to kill, destroy.] A slanderer; one who destroys the good name of another.

* **fą-mā'-çion,** *s.* [Lat. *diffamatio.*] Slander, defamation.

"For fals *famacions* and fayned lawes."
Early English Allit. Poems; Cleanness, 188.

* **fām'-ble,** *v.i.* [FUMBLE.] To stammer.

"To *famble*, fumble, to snaffle in the mouth . . as a child that but beginnes to speak. *Begayer*"—*Cotgrave.*

* **fām'-ble,** *s.* [FAMBLE, *v.*] The hand.

"We clap our *fambles.*"—*Beaum. & Flet.: Beggar's Bush*, ii. 1.

* **famble-cheats,** *s. pl.* Gloves, or rings. (*Slang.*)

* **famble-crop,** *s.* The first stomach in ruminating animals.

* **fāme** (1), *s.* [FOAM, *s.*]

fāme (2), *s.* [Fr.; Sp., Port., & Ital. *fama*, from Lat. *fama* = report, from *for* = to speak; Gr. φήμη (*phēmē*), in Doric. dial. φάμα (*phama*), from φημί (*phēmi*) = to say, speak.]

* 1. Public rumour or report.

"And the *fame* hereof went abroad into all that land."—*Matthew* ix. 26.

2. Report or opinion widely diffused; reputation, renown; notoriety or celebrity, favourable or unfavourable.

"At the very moment at which his *fame* and glory reached their highest point."—*Macaulay: Hist. Eng.*, ch. xi.

* 3. Disgrace.

Thise gode men fallen oft in *fame*
For thise wantone prestes."
Political Songs, p. 228.

¶ Crabb thus discriminates between *fame*, *reputation*, and *renown*: "*Fame* . . . is the most noisy and uncertain; it rests upon report: *reputation* is silent and solid; it lies more in the thoughts, and is derived from observation. *Renown* . . . signifies the reverberation of a name: it is as loud as *fame*, but more substantial and better founded, hence we say that a person's *fame* is gone abroad; his *reputation* is established; and he has got *renown*. *Fame* may be applied to any object, good, bad, or indifferent: *reputation* is applied only to real eminence in some department: *renown* is employed only for extraordinary men and brilliant exploits."

He thus discriminates between *fame*, *report*, *rumour*, and *hearsay*: "*Fame* has a reference to the thing which gives birth to it; it goes about of itself without any apparent instrumentality. The *report* . . . has always a reference to the *reporter*. *Rumour* . . . has a reference to the flying nature of words that are carried; it is therefore properly a flying *report*. *Hearsay* refers to the receiver of that which is said: it is limited therefore to a small number of speakers or reporters. The *fame* serves to form or establish a character either of a person or a thing; it will be good or bad, according to circumstances. . . . The *report* serves to communicate information of events; it may be more or less correct according to the veracity or authenticity of the *reporter*: the *rumour* serves the purposes of fiction . . . the *hearsay* serves for information or instruction, and is seldom so incorrect as it is familiar." (*Crabb: Eng. Synon.*)

* **fame** (3), *s.* [Fr. *faim.*] Hunger.

* **fame** (1), *v.i.* [FOAM, *v.*]

* **fame** (2), *v.t.* [Low Lat. *famo*, from Lat. *fama.*]

1. To make famous or renowned; to celebrate.

"He watz *famed* for fre."
E. Eng. Allit. Poems; Cleanness, 275.

2. To defame, to slander.

"False and fekylle was that wyghte
That lady for to *fame!*" *Tryamoure*, 20.

* **fame** (3), * **famen,** *v.t.* [O. Fr. *afamer.*] To famish, to starve.

"Steuen wille vs trauelle and *famen* vs to dede."
Robert de Brunne, p. 122.

fāmed, *a.* [Eng. *fam(e); -ed.*] Much talked of; renowned, celebrated, noted.

"With the most *fam'd* of beauties there."
Digby: Elvira, act v.

* **fāme'-fŭll,** *a.* [Eng. *fame; ful(l).*] Famous, celebrated, renowned.

"Whose foaming stream strives proudly to compare,
Even in the birth, with *famefull'st* floods that are."
Sylvester: Du Bartas, day iii., wk. i., 377.

* **fāme'-lĕss,** *a.* [Eng. *fame; -less.*] With fame, reputation, or renown; unfamed.

"May he dye *fameless* and forgot."
Beaum. & Flet.: Bonduca, iii. 2.

* **fāme'-lĕss-lȳ,** *adv.* [Eng. *fameless; -ly.*] In a fameless manner; without fame or renown.

* **fām'-ē-lĭck,** *a.* [FAMILY.] Domestic, domesticated.

"As grave a fatherly *famelick* countenance as ever I saw."—*Otway: The Atheist* (1684).

* **fa-mell,** *a.* [FEMALE.]

* **fa-mell,** *s.* [FAMILY.]

* **fam-i-lar-i-te,** *s.* [FAMILIARITY.]

* **fam-i-ler,** * **fam-u-ler,** *a.* [FAMILIAR.]

fa-mĭl'-iar (iar as yĕr), * **fa-myl-iar,** * **fa-myl-ier,** * **fam-u-lier,** *a. & s.* [Fr. *familier*, from Lat. *familiaris* = belonging to a family, from *familia* = a household, a family; Sp. & Port. *familiar*; Ital. *familiare, famigliare.*]

A. *As adjective:*

1. Of or pertaining to a household or family; domestic.

2. Of ordinary or everyday use or occurrence; common.

"Let but that be considered, than which there is not any thing more *familiar* unto us, our food."—*Hooker: Eccles. Polity*, bk. i., ch. xvi.

3. Well-known; brought into knowledge by frequent practice or custom.

"*Familiar* in their mouths as household words."
Shakesp.: Henry V., iv. 3.

¶ Followed by *to* before the person.

"Made *familiar to* me and to my aid."
Shakesp.: Pericles, iii. 2.

4. Well acquainted; knowing thoroughly.

"The mind by degrees growing *familiar* with some of them [ideas] they are lodged in the memory."—*Locke.*

5. Habituated to by use or custom.

"Changed at length, and to the place confound
In temper and in nature will receive
Familiar the fierce heat, and void of pain."
Milton: P. L., ii. 217-19.

6. Well known as a friend; intimate; on friendly terms.

"We are *familiar* at first."
Shakesp.: Cymbeline, i. 5.

¶ It is followed by *with* before the person with whom one is intimate.

"To be as *familiar with* me as my dog."
Shakesp.: 2 Henry IV., ii. 2.

7. Having the qualities or characteristics of an intimate friend; affable; not formal; easy; unconstrained.

"Be thou *familiar*, but by no means vulgar."
Shakesp.: Hamlet, i. 3.

8. Unduly or unlawfully intimate.

"A poor man found a priest *familiar* with his wife."—*Camden.* (*Ogilvie.*)

9. Easily understood; of an ordinary kind; not abstruse or far-fetched: as, a *familiar* illustration.

"By a *familiar* demonstration of the working."—*Shakesp.: Love's Labour's Lost*, i. 2.

10. Attached to or attending on a person; in the service of or at the call of any one.

"They shall say unto you, Seek unto them that have *familiar* spirits, and unto wizards that peep and mutter."—*Isaiah* viii. 19.

B. *As substantive:*

I. *Ordinary Language:*

* 1. An intimate or close friend or companion; one long acquainted.

"He thereupon called back his *familiars*, and sat drynking till it was two hours after daylight."—*Brende: Quintus Curtius*, fo. 227.

2. Easy, unconstrained language.

"Give us this excellent model of the *familiar*."—*Pope: Letters.* (Appendix.)

3. A demon or spirit supposed to attend at a call; a familiar spirit.

"Where is Pucelle now?
I think her old *familiar* is asleep."
Shakesp.: 1 Henry VI., iii. 2.

* 4. The assistant of a magician or witch.

"Vouchsafe to make me your *familiar*."—*Cotgrave.*

II. *Ch. Hist.:* In the Court of the Inquisition an officer employed in apprehending and imprisoning the accused, so called from the circumstance that he was admitted to the secrets of the society, and thus made, as it were, one of the family.

¶ For the difference between *familiar* and *conversant*, see CONVERSANT; for that between *familiar* and *free*, see FREE.

familiar spirit, *s.* [FAMILIAR, B. 3.]

fą-mĭl-ĭ-ăr'-ĭ-tȳ, * **fam-i-lar-i-te,** * **fa-mil-i-ar-i-tie,** * **fam-y-ly-ar-y-tye,** *s.* [Fr. *familiarité*, from Lat. *familiaritas*, from *familiaris*; Sp. *familiaridad*; Port. *familiaridade*; Ital. *familiarità.*]

1. Acquaintance; habitude; use.

"A terror which *familiarity* soon diminished."—*Macaulay: Hist. Eng.*, ch. vi.

2. Intimate acquaintance; close friendship; intimacy.

"To renewe their old love and *famylyarytye*."—*Hall: Henry VI.* (an 12).

3. Ease of writing or speaking; freedom from restraint.

"That freedom and *familiarity* of style, which we have taken up in our correspondence."—*Pope: Letter to H. Cromwell* (1710).

fą-mĭl-iar-īz-ā'-tion (iar as yĕr), *s.* [Eng. *familiariz(e); -ation.*]

1. The act or process of familiarizing or making accustomed to or acquainted with anything.

2. The state of becoming familiarized or accustomed to anything.

"I would read to it with proper *familiarisations* the most striking parts."—*Mr. Carter: Letters*, iii. 126.

fą-mĭl'-iar-īze (iar as yĕr), *v.t.* [Fr. *familiariser.*]

1. To make familiar, well acquainted or intimate; to habituate; to accustom: as, To *familiarize* men's minds with certain doctrines.

2. To make acquainted or conversant by practice or use.

† 3. To make familiar or well-known.

"To *familiarise* it . . . between us as much as I can."—*Wotton: Remains*, p. 478.

† 4. To make familiar or affable; to bring down from a state or position of lofty superiority.

"The genius smiled upon me with a look of compassion and affability that *familiarized* him to my imagination."—*Addison: Spectator*, No. 159.

fą-mĭl'-iar-lȳ (iar as yĕr), *adv.* [Eng. *familiar; -ly.*]

1. In a familiar manner; in a manner indicating long acquaintance or use.

2. In an easy, unceremonious manner; in a manner befitting close or intimate friends; without constraint.

"Once they had been on good terms, and had written to each other *familiarly*."—*Macaulay: Hist. Eng.*, ch. ix.

3. Commonly, frequently; not unusually.

"Lesser mists and fogs than those which covered Greece with so long darkness, do *familiarly* present our senses with as great alterations in the sun and moon."—*Raleigh: History.*

* **fą-mĭl'-iar-nĕss (iar as yĕr),** *s.* [Eng. *familiar; -ness.*] The quality or state of being familiar; familiarity.

* **fa-mĭl′-iar-ȳ (iar as yĕr),** *a.* [Lat. *familiaris*, from *familia*.] Of or pertaining to a household or family; domestic.

"First asserting into his *familiary* power the right of just divorce."—*Milton: Doctrine of Divorce*, bk. ii., ch. xxi.

* **făm′-ĭ-lĭşm,** *s.* [Lat. *famil(ia)*; Eng. suff. *-ism*.] The doctrines or tenets of the Familists.

"To set up his standard in *familism* or enthusiasm."—*South: Sermons*, vol. v., ser. 3.

făm′-ĭ-lĭst, *s.* [Lat. *famil(ia)*; Eng. suff. *-ist*.]

1. *Ch. Hist. & Ecclesiol.:* A sect which arose in Holland about the middle of the sixteenth century, and taught that the essence of religion consisted in the feelings of divine love, hence they were otherwise called the Family of Love (q.v.).

* 2. The head of a family; a family man.

* **făm-ĭ-lĭs′-tĭc, * făm-ĭ-lĭs′-tĭck, * făm-ĭ-lĭs′-tĭc-al,** *a.* [Eng. *familist*; *-ic*; *-al*.] Of or pertaining to the Familists.

"Those Seraphick, Anabaptistick and *Familistick* Hyberboles."—*Gauden: Tears of the Church*, p. 195.

făm′-ĭ-lȳ, *s.* & *a.* [Fr. *famille*, from Lat. *familia* = a household, from *famulus* = a servant, from Oscan *famel* = a servant, from *faama* = a house; cf. Sans. *dhâman* = an abode, a house, from the root, *dhâ* = to set, to place; Sp. & Port. *familia*; Ital. *famiglia*.]

A. *As substantive:*

I. *Ordinary Language:*

1. Those who live in the same house collectively; a household including parents, children and servants.

"Her [the Infanta's] *family* is settling apace, and most of her ladies and officers are known already."—*Howell: Letters*, p. 132.

2. The parents and children living together.

3. The children as distinguished from the parents: as, He has a large *family*.

4. Those who can trace their descent from one common progenitor; a race; a tribe; kindred; lineage.

"To advance
Thy name and honourable *family*."
Shakesp.: Titus Andronicus, i. 2.

* 5. The human race.

"Of whom the whole *family* in heaven and earth is named."—*Ephesians*, iii. 15.

6. A society; a body; a class.

"Those only who were adopted into their [the Familists'] *family* were elected."—*Baker: Chronicle* (an. 1602).

7. A collection, body, or union of states, nations, or peoples.

"By the mixtures of three branches of the great Teutonic *family* with each other."—*Macaulay: Hist. Eng.*, ch. i.

8. Course of descent; genealogy; lineage; line of ancestors.

"Of the *family* of Isaac Oliver I find no certain account."—*Walpole: Anecdotes of Painting*, vol. i., ch. vii.

9. Honourable descent; noble or respectable lineage: as, a man of *family*.

II. *Technically:*

1. *Biology:*

(1) *Zool.:* An assemblage of genera or of sub-families akin to each other, and naturally grouping themselves around a typical genus. Macleay, Swainson, and the other advocates of the now abandoned Quinary system, introduced great precision into classification, and considered that in Zoology there were nine ranks or grades in a natural classification of animals—viz., (1) Kingdom, (2) Sub-kingdom, (3) Class, (4) Order, (5) Tribe, (6) Family, (7) Sub-family, (8) Genus, (9) Sub-genus. Families were uniformly made to end in Mod. Lat. *-idæ*, from Gr. εἶδος (*eidos*) = form. This termination for a zoological family still almost, though not quite, universally prevails. Other terms are sometimes intercalated in both zoology and botany, viz., sub-class, sub-order, &c.

(2) *Bot.:* Here the term is used with less precision, and with divers meanings. Most commonly it is made synonymous with order: thus the Euphorbiaceous Order and the Euphorbiaceous Family are the same. In the *Encyclopædic Dictionary* Family has been used after the analogy of zoological nomenclature for those groups of plants which terminate in *-idæ*: thus the Orchidaceæ are called an order; its primary division Malaxeæ, Epidendreæ, &c., tribes; and the division, &c., of them Liparidæ, Dendrobidæ, &c., families.

2. *Phil.:* A group of cognate languages.

"We have called a certain body of languages a *family*, the Indo-European. The name *family* was applied to it by strict analogy with the use of the same term elsewhere; the languages in question had been found, on competent examination, to show good evidence of descent from a common ancestor."—*Whitney: Life & Growth of Language*, ch. xii.

3. *Med.:* Family diseases, called also hereditary diseases, are those inherited from progenitors, or those an hereditary tendency to which is in the constitution.

4. *Chem.:* A group of compounds having a common element. Thus the several members of the alcohol family agree in containing the radical ethyl.

B. *As adj.:* Of or belonging to a family: as, a *family* seat, *family* connections, &c.

¶ *Arms of family:*

Her.: Those arms received by some distinguished person, and borne with modifications by all his descendants.

¶ Crabb thus discriminates between *family*, *house*, *lineage*, and *race*: "*House* figuratively denotes those who live in the same *house*, and is commonly extended in its signification to all that passes under the same roof: hence we rather say that a woman manages her *family*; that a man rules his *house*. The *family* is considered as to its relationships; the number, union, condition and quality of its members: the *house* is considered more as to what is transacted within its walls. We speak of a numerous *family*, a united or an affectionate *family*, a mercantile *house*; the *house* (meaning the members of the *House* of Parliament). In an extended application of these words they are made to designate the quality of the individual, in which case *family* bears the same familiar and indiscriminate sense as before: *house* is employed as a term of grandeur. When we consider the *family* in its domestic relations, in its habits, manners, connections and circumstances, we speak of a genteel *family*, a respectable *family*, the royal *family*: but when we consider it with regard to its political and civil distinctions, its titles and its power, then we denominate it a *house*, as an illustrious *house*; the *house* of Bourbon, of Brunswick, or of Hanover; the imperial *house* of Austria. *Family* includes in it every circumstance of connection and relationship; *lineage* respects only consanguinity: *family* is employed mostly for those who are coeval; *lineage* is generally used for those who have gone before. *Race*, from the Latin *radix*, a root, denotes the origin or that which constitutes their original point of resemblance. A *family* supposes the closest alliance; a *race* supposes no closer connection than what a common property creates. *Family* is confined to a comparatively small number: *race* is a term of extensive import, including all mankind, as the human *race*; or particular nations, as the *race* of South-sea Islanders; or a particular *family*, as the *race* of the Heraclides: from Hercules sprang a *race* of heroes." (*Crabb: Eng. Synon.*)

* **family-head,** *s.*

Naut.: An old name for the stern of a vessel when it was surmounted by several full-length figures.

Family of Love, *s.*

Ch. Hist.: A Christian sect founded about A.D. 1546 in the Netherlands by Henry Nicolai, or Nicolas of Munster, who, in the latter years of Edward VI., passed over to England and joined the Dutch Church in London. He regarded himself as a chosen servant of God by whom a new revelation was to be made to the world. He considered doctrine as of little importance, but the possession of piety and love all in all. His followers, though as a rule quite moral, were cheerful to an extent which gave offence to some. In 1575 they laid a confession of their faith before Parliament, and applied unsuccessfully for toleration. In 1580, Queen Elizabeth and her Council made an effort to suppress them. They were denounced by proclamation, and their books ordered to be burnt in October 1580. In 1604 and 1645, Blunt says that: "Familists were extreme Antinomians. Strype mentions two sections of them, the Family of the Mount, and the Family of the Essentialists, who denied the existence of sin. There was thus gross immorality among them, and Penn and Baxter speak in severe terms of their excesses." (*Blunt: Dict. of Sects, &c.*) Among those who wrote against them were Henry Moore and George Fox, the founder of the Quakers. They were also called Familists (q.v.).

family-man, *s.* One who leads a domestic life; one who has a family or household.

family-tie, *s.* The bond of union and affection between members of the same family

family-way, *s.* A state of pregnancy.

¶ *In the family-way:* Pregnant.

făm′-ine, * fam-yn, * fam-yne, *s.* & *a.* [Fr. *famine*, from Low Lat. **famina*, from Lat. *fames* = hunger; Fr. *faim*; O. Sp. *fame*.]

A. *As substantive:*

I. *Ord. Lang.:* Scarcity of food; dearth; great distress for want of food; destitution.

"*Famine* and meagre want besieged us round."
Pope: Homer; Odyssey xii. 394.

2. *Hist.:* In the hotter countries rain is not diffused, as in England pretty uniformly over the year, but is nearly limited to one portion of it. In India, for example, the rainy season lasts four months, and then there are eight of dry weather. Wherever, in such regions, no means are taken to store the water for the purpose of irrigation, drought great enough to be destructive to crops will sooner or later take place and famine supervene. Of such a drought and dearth there is a highly graphic description in Jer. xiv. 1–6. Many famines are recorded in Scripture (Gen. xii. 10, xxvi. 1, xli. 54–57; Ruth i. 1; 2 Sam. xxi. 1; 1 Kings xviii. 2–6; 2 Kings xxv. 3; Jer. lii. 6). Most of these were produced by drought, others by sieges or other military operations. India has long been the seat of famines. Mr. Mill mentions one between A.D. 1640 and 1655, which extended all through India and beyond it; one in the Deccan in 1661; one in Bengal in 1770, which is said to have destroyed one-third of the inhabitants of that large and very populous province; these were produced by drought. One in Madras in 1782 arose from the ravages of Hyder Ali's army. More recent Indian famines were in the North-Western Provinces in 1837–8, when it is said that more than 800,000 people died; in Bengal and Orissa in 1865–6, when about a million perished; in Bengal in 1874, which was so successfully grappled with, but at an expense of about six million pounds of money, that few died; and finally one in Bombay, Madras, and Mysore, in 1866–7, less successfully treated, for the deaths are by some estimated at half a million. A portion of the Indian revenues are now annually set aside to constitute a famine fund.

Famines have occurred in Europe in ancient and mediæval, and in modern times. England was visited by them in 1087, 1251, 1315, 1335, 1353, &c. Famines have several times taken place in Ireland, owing to the failure of the potato crop, on which the mass of the people have too exclusively depended for subsistence. The most notable one was that in 1846, which led to the abolition of the Corn Laws (q.v.). Ten millions of pounds were voted by Parliament in 1847, to relieve the distress.

B. *As adj.:* Of or pertaining to a famine; occurring in or characteristic of a time of famine.

"Wheat was at seventy shillings the quarter, which would even now be considered as almost a *famine* price."—*Macaulay: Hist. Eng.*, ch. iii.

famine-fever, *s.*

Medical:

1. Typhus fever.

2. Relapsing fever.

famine-pined, *a.* Wasted by famine. (*Dryden: Virgil; Georgic* iv. 362.)

făm′-ĭsh, * fam-ysh, *v.i.* & *t.* [Formed with suff. *-ish*, from the base *fam-* seen in O. Fr. *afamer*, Fr. *affamer*, by analogy with *languish*, *demolish*, &c. The base *fam-* is from Lat. *fames* = hunger.]

A. *Intransitive:*

I. *Literally:*

1. To suffer extreme hunger; to suffer from deprivation of food.

"You are all resolved rather to die than *famish*?"—*Shakesp.: Coriolanus*, i. 1.

2. To die of hunger or want of food.

"All the race
Of Israel here had *famished*, had not God
Rained from heaven manna."
Milton: P. R., ii. 311.

* II. *Fig.:* To be or become exhausted; to faint.

"The Lord will not suffer the soul of the righteous to *famish*."—*Proverbs* x. 3.

B. *Transitive:*

I. *Literally:*

1. To reduce to great straits by deprivation of food; to distress by famine or dearth.

"The land of Egypte and the land of Canaan were *famyshyd* by reason of the derth."—*Bible* (1551), *Genesis* xlvii.

2. To kill with hunger or starvation; to starve.

"What, did he marry me to *famish* me?"—*Shakesp.: Taming of the Shrew*, iv. 3.

* 3. To reduce, force, or compel by famine.

"He had *famished* Paris into a surrender."—*Burke: On the French Revolution.*

II. *Figuratively:*

1. To deprive of anything necessary to the preservation of life.

"*Famished* him of breath, if not of bread."
Milton: P. L., xii. 78.

2. To affect with extreme cold.

* 3. To exhaust, to wear out.

"That were nectar
Unto my *famished* spirits."
Ben Jonson: Sejanus, iv. 1.

* **făm'-ĭsh-mĕnt,** * **fam-ysh-ment,** *s.* [Eng. *famish; -ment.*] The state or pain of extreme hunger or want of food; famine.

"And Eliah went to shew him selfe unto Ahab, for there was a great *famyshment* in Samaria."—*Bible* (1551), *2 Kings* xviii.

* **fa-mŏs'-ĭ-tȳ,** *s.* [Fr. *famosité*, from Lat. *famositas*, from *famosus* = famous; Ital. *famosità.*] Fame, renown, celebrity.

fām'-oŭs, * **fam-ouse,** *a.* [Fr. *fameux*, from Lat. *famosus* = renowned or noted, either for good or ill; *fama* = fame, renown; Sp., Port., & Ital. *famoso.*] [FAME, *s.*]

1. Renowned, celebrated, much talked of, distinguished, illustrious.

"There was a clerke, one Lucius,
A courtier, a *famous* man."
Gower, v.

2. It is followed by *for* before the thing for which one is famed.

"He consulted several men *famous for* their skill in polite literature."—*Mason: Life of Mons. Du Fresnoy.*

3. Noted, much spoken of, conspicuous, whether for good or ill; notorious.

"Menecrates and Menas, *famous* pirates,
Make the sea serve them."
Shakesp.: Antony & Cleopatra, i. 4.

*4. Of good character, trustworthy; opposed to *infamous.* (*Scotch.*)

"He that maid the requisitioun for saiftie of his awin cornis, may cause twa or thré of his nichthouris, *famous* and unsuspect men, cum and justlie teind the samin, and thairefter leid and stak the teindis upon the ground of the landis quhair they grew."—A. 1555. *Balfour: Pract.*, p. 145.

* 5. Injurious to the character of another; libellous, calumniatory, slanderous, defamatory.

"That na maner of man mak, write, or imprent ony billis, writingis, or balladis, *famous* or sclanderous to ony persoun spiritual or temporal."—*Balfour: Pract.*, p. 537.

¶ Crabb thus discriminates between *famous, celebrated, renowned,* and *illustrious:* "*Famous* is a term of indefinite import: it conveys of itself frequently neither honour nor dishonour, since it is employed indifferently as an epithet for things praiseworthy or otherwise: it is the only one of these terms which may be used in a bad sense. The others rise in a gradually good sense. The *celebrated* is founded upon merit and the display of talent in the arts and sciences; it gains the subject respect: the *renowned* is founded upon the possession of rare or extraordinary qualities, upon successful exertions and an accordance with public opinion; it brings great honour or glory to the subject: the *illustrious* is founded upon those solid qualities which not only render one known but distinguished; it ensures regard and veneration. A person may may be *famous* for his eccentricities; *celebrated* as an artist, a writer, or a player; *renowned* as a warrior or a statesman; *illustrious* as a prince, a statesman, or a senator." (*Crabb: Eng. Synon.*)

* **fā'-moŭsed,** *a.* [Eng. *famous; -ed.*] Celebrated, renowned, illustrious, noted.

"The painful warrior *famoused* for fight."
Shakesp.: Sonnet 25.

fā'-moŭs-lȳ, *adv.* [Eng. *famous; -ly.*]

* 1. By common report, notoriously; commonly.

"As for the religion of Mahomet, it is *famously* known to have been planted by force at first."—*Tillotson: Sermons*, vol. i., ser. 29.

2. In a famous, renowned, or illustrious manner; with great fame or renown.

"Then this land was *famously* enriched
With politic grave counsel."
Shakesp.: Richard III., ii. 2.

3. Capitally, very well, splendidly. (*Slang.*)

* **fā-moŭs'-nĕss,** *s.* [Eng. *famous; -ness.*] The quality of being famous; fame, renown, celebrity.

"Not by *famousness* of name, nor portlynesse of life."—*Udal: Luke* i.

* **făm'-ụ-lạr,** * **făm'-ụ-lĕr,** *a.* & *s.* [FAMILIAR.]

* **făm'-ụ-lāte,** *v.i.* [Lat. *famulatus*, pa. par. of *famulor*, from *famulus* = a servant.] To serve. (*Cockeram.*)

* **făm'-ụ-lā-tĭve,** *a.* [Lat. *famulatus*, pa. par. of *famulor.*] Serving, aiding, abetting.

"As being *famulative* alwaies to brutish, and many times to unlawful lusts."—*Cudworth: Intellectual System*, p. 45.

* **fa-mu-li-er,** *a.* & *s.* [FAMILIAR.]

* **făm'-ụ-lŭs,** *s.* [Lat. = a servant.]

1. The assistant of a magician.

"The magician's *famulus* got hold of the forbidden book, and summoned a goblin."—*Carlyle.*

2. A drudge.

* **fa-myl-iar,** * **fa-myl-ier,** *a.* & *s.* [FAMILIAR.]

făn, * **fanne,** *s.* [A.S. *fann*, from Lat. *vannus;* O. Fr. *van;* Fr. *fan;* Ital. *vanno;* O. H. Ger. *wanna;* Sw. *vanna;* Dut. *wan, wanne* = a fan, *wannen* = to fan.]

I. *Ordinary Language:*

1. *Literally:*

(1) An instrument or device waved or rotated to cause a circulation of air. [II.]

"I have erected an academy for the training of young women in the exercise of the *fan.*"—*Addison: Spectator*, No. 102.

(2) The instrument by which the chaff is blown away when corn is winnowed.

"Y shall scattere them with a *fan* in the yatus of the lond."—*Wycliffe: Jeremiah* xv. 7.

2. *Figuratively:*

* (1) Anything spread out, like a lady's fan, into a triangle with a broad base.

"As a peacock and crane were in company, the peacock spread his tail, and challenged the other to shew him such a *fan* of feathers."—*L'Estrange: Fables.*

* (2) The quintain (q.v.). So called from its turning round like a weathercock, in exact proportion to the force of the blow delivered on the flat board.

"Now, swete sir, will ye just at the *fan.*"
Chaucer: C. T., 16,991.

* (3) Anything by which the air is moved, such as wings.

"The prisoner with a spring from prison broke,
Then stretched his feathered *fans* with all his might,
And to the neighbouring maple winged his flight."
Dryden: Cock & Fox, 769-71.

(4) Any agency or influence which tends to excite or stimulate the activity or strength of a passion, or emotion, as a fan excites flame.

"Nature worketh in us all a love to our own counsels: the contradiction of others is a *fan* to inflame that love."—*Hooker: Eccles. Polity.* (Pref.)

II. *Technically:*

1. *Mach., &c.:* A device for exciting a current of air, either for ventilation or for urging a fire; as,

(1) An instrument made of palm-leaves, carved wood, ivory, &c., mounted on a handle, and used by ladies to agitate the air and cool the face.

(2) Any contrivance of vanes or flat discs, revolving by the aid of machinery, as for winnowing corn, for cooling fluids, urging combustion, assisting ventilation, &c.

(3) An apparatus for checking or regulating, by the resistance of the air to its motion, the velocity of light machinery, as in a musical box; a fly.

(4) An apparatus, called also a *fan-governor*, for regulating the throttle-valves of steam-engines.

(5) The small vane which turns the cap of the smock-mill on its axis, to keep the sails presented to the wind.

2. *Eccles.:* [FLABELLUM].

fan-blast, *s.*

Iron-work.: The blast produced by a fan, in contradistinction to one produced by a blowing-engine.

fan-blower, *s.* A blower in which a series of vanes fixed on a rotating shaft creates a blast of air for forge purposes, or a current for draught or ventilation. Blowers are *plenum* (pressure), or *vacuum*, which is equivalent to exhaust; either form is used for the various purposes of ventilation, air-draft for furnaces, &c. [BLOWER; FANNING-MILL.]

fan-brakes, *s.* The resistance of a fluid to a fan rotating in it.

fan-coral, *s.*

Zool.: The name of the genus Rhipidogorgia, belonging to the family Gorgonidæ.

fan-cricket, *s.*

Entom.: Gryllotalpa vulgaris, called also the Fen-cricket or Mole-cricket or Churr-worm. It digs for itself a small hole in the ground.

fan-foot, *s.*

1. *Entom.:* A name given to the genus of moths Polypogon.

2. *Zool.: Ptyodactylus Gecko*, a species of lizard, a native of Northern Africa, reputed to be exceedingly venomous. The toes form at the extremities round discs (whence the name *Fan-foot*), enabling the animal to climb up walls; the claws are retractile. The venom is said not to be injected by the teeth, but to be exuded from the lobules of the toes, whence the scientific name Ptyodactylus, from Gr. πτύω (*ptuō*) = to spit, and δάκτυλος (*daktulos*) = a finger or toe.

fan-governor, *s.* [FAN, *s.* II. 1. (4)]

fan-light, *s.*

Arch.: A window in shape of an open fan; the light placed over a doorway.

fan-like, *a.*

1. *Ord. Lang.:* Resembling a fan in form or appearance.

2. *Bot.:* Leaves which are folded up like a fan; also called Plicate (q.v.).

fan-nerved, *a.*

1. *Bot.:* Having the nerves or nervures radiating and arranged in the manner of a fan.

2. *Entom.:* In the same sense as 1.

fan-palm, *s.*

1. *Bot.:* A name applied to all palms having fan-shaped or flabelliform leaves, represented in Southern Europe and Northern Africa by *Chamærops humilis*, occupying extensive sandy plains and rocky places, generally growing in a crowded cæspitose manner without stem, the length of the leaves not exceeding three or four feet; but in cultivation, by the suppression of suckers, it forms a stem which attains a height of twenty to thirty feet. A tough fibre is obtained from the leaves, which is used for many purposes, such as making ropes, brushes, &c. The name is more particularly applied to plants of the genus Corypha, such as the Talipot tree, *Corypha umbraculifera*, a native of Ceylon and Malabar. [CORYPHA, TALIPOT.]

fan-shaped, *a.*

1. *Ord. Lang.:* Resembling a fan in shape or form.

2. *Bot.:* Plaited like a fan, as the leaves of *Borassus flabelliformis.*

Fan-shaped window:

Arch.: A window consisting of rather more than a semicircle, the circumference of which is cut out in circular notches. Windows of this kind are frequent in the early German style of architecture.

fan steam-engine, *s.* An engine, the action of which is the inverse to that of the fan. The outer annular casing receives steam from the boiler, and discharges from its inner surface in tangential jets upon the scoop-shaped blades which are attached to a rotating shaft.

fan-tail, *s.*

1. *Zoology:*

(1) A genus of Australian birds (*Rhipidura*) belonging to the family Muscicapidæ. They derive their name from the fan-like shape of their tails.

(2) A variety of the domestic pigeon.

2. *Gas-Eng.:* A form of gas-burner, in which the burning jet has an arched form.

3. *Carp.:* A kind of joint.

Fan-tail burner:

Gas-Eng.: The same as FANTAIL, 2.

Fan-tail Warbler:

Ornith.: *Cisticola cursitans*, a very tiny bird, somewhat like a diminutive lark. It is a native of southern Europe, Africa, India, and China. It is remarkable for the very neat and beautiful nest which it makes.

fan-tickles, *s. pl.* [FARNTICKLES.]

fan-tracery, *s.*

Arch.: A term applied to tracery used in vaulting, in which all the ribs that rise from

FAN TRACERY.

the springing of the vault have the same curve, and diverge equally in every direction, producing an effect not unlike that of the stiff portions of a fan. It was used in late Pointed work.

Fan-tracery vaulting:

Arch.: A very complicated mode of roofing or vaulting used in the Perpendicular style, in which the vault is covered with fan-tracery. Very fine examples of it exist in Henry VII.'s Chapel, Westminster; St. George's Chapel, Windsor; King's College Chapel, Cambridge; and the cloisters of Gloucester cathedral.

fan-veined, *a.*

Bot.: Applied to a leaf whose veins or ribs are arranged like those of a fan.

fan-wheel, *s.* A fan-blower; an apparatus consisting of a shaft armed with wings or beaters revolving in a case. It is used in grain-cleaners, winnowing-machines, blowers for furnaces, &c., and is the most common device for obtaining a blast of air for any purpose.

făn, ***fan-nen,** ***van-ni,** *v.t. & i.* [FAN, *s.*]

A. *Transitive:*

I. *Literally:*

1. To move, agitate, or set in motion as with a fan.

"The air
Floats as they pass, *fanned* with unnumbered plumes."
Milton: P. L., viii. 432.

2. To cool or refresh by causing a current of air to pass over the face with a fan.

"I would not have a slave to till my ground,
To carry me, to *fan* me while I sleep."
Cowper: Task, ii. 29, 30.

3. To blow upon; to ventilate.

"Gentle airs due at their hour
To *fan* the earth now waked."
Milton: P. L., x. 94.

4. To winnow; to separate the chaff from, and drive it away by a current of air.

"Chaff, which *fanned*,
The wind drives." *Milton: Ps.* i. 11.

II. *Figuratively:*

1. To excite, to stimulate, or increase the activity or strength of, as a fan excites a flame.

"By slow degrees he *fans* the gentle fire,
Till perseverance makes the flame aspire."
King: Art of Love, pt. xiv.

2. To separate as by winnowing; to discriminate.

"I have collected some few therein, *fanning* the old, not omitting any."—*Bacon.*

fa-năl', *s.* [Fr.] A lighthouse; more specifically, the apparatus placed in a lighthouse to give light.

făn'-ăm, *s.*

1. A money of account formerly used in Madras; value about 1¾d.

2. A Ceylon copper coin worth about 1½d.

fa-năt'-ĭc, ***fa-năt'-ĭck,** *a. & s.* [Fr. *fanatique*, from Lat. *fanaticus* = (1) pertaining to a temple, (2) inspired, enthusiastic, from *fanum* = a temple; Sp. & Ital. *fanatico.*]

A. *As adjective:*

1. Wild or extravagant in opinions, particularly on points of religion; enthusiastic to an extreme; struck or possessed with a kind of frenzy or craze on certain subjects; bigoted.

"Thy country, Wilberforce, with just disdain,
Hears thee by cruel men and impious called
Fanatic." *Cowper: To Wilberforce.*

2. Characterized by fanaticism; extravagant; enthusiastic.

"Nor that wild energy which leads
The enthusiast to *fanatic* deeds."
Hemans: A Tale of the Secret Tribunal.

B. *As subst.:* A person entertaining wild or extravagant ideas upon any subject, particularly on points of religion; an enthusiast; a bigot.

"Alas for thee, fair Greece! when Asia poured
Her fierce *fanatics* to Byzantium's walls."
Hemans: Modern Greece.

¶ (1) For the difference between *fanatic* and *visionary*, see ENTHUSIASM.

(2) The words *fanatic* and *enthusiast* differ in meaning. A *fanatic* is an *enthusiast* transformed or developed. A typical *enthusiast* has a warm imagination and a sensitive heart, with the malignant element still latent. He lives only for one object; and when he encounters opposition in carrying that single object out, the malignant element is apt to be excited and become permanently conspicuous in his character, after which he is no longer an *enthusiast* but a *fanatic*. *Fanaticism* is thus *enthusiasm* with the malignant element quickened into activity. (*Isaac Taylor: Nat. Hist. Enthusiasm.*)

fa-năt'-ĭc-al, *a.* [Lat. *fanatic(us)*, and Eng. adj. suff. *-al.*] The same as FANATIC (q.v.).

"Yet no ingratitude could damp the ardour of his *fanatical* loyalty."—*Macaulay: Hist. Eng.*, ch. xvi.

fa-năt'-ĭc-al-lĭ, *adv.* [Eng. *fanatical; -ly.*] In a fanatical manner; with excessive enthusiasm; wildly.

"The whole body of working men was *fanatically* devoted to her cause."—*Macaulay: Hist. Eng.*, ch. v.

***fa-năt'-ĭc-al-nĕss,** *s.* [Eng. *fanatical; -ness.*] The quality or state of being fanatical; fanaticism.

"Much worse than infidelity, than *fanaticalness*, than idolatry."—*Bp. Wilkins: Principles, &c., of Natural Religion*, ii. 1.

fa-năt'-ĭ-çĭsm, *s.* [Eng. *fanatic; -ism.*] Wild and extravagant notions or opinions, particularly on points of religion; excessive enthusiasm; religious frenzy; bigotry; fervid zeal. [FANATIC, ¶ (2).]

"With Wildman's *fanaticism* was joined a tender care for his own safety."—*Macaulay: Hist. Eng.*, ch. v.

***fa-năt'-ĭ-çīze,** *v.t. & i.* [Eng. *fanatic; -ize.*]

1. *Trans.:* To render fanatical.

2. *Intrans.:* To act as a fanatic.

"Fighting and *fanaticizing* amid a nation of his like."—*Carlyle: French Revolution*, pt. iii., bk. iii., ch. ii.

***făn'-a-tĭsm,** *s.* [Fr. *fanatisme*; Ital., Sp., & Port. *fanatismo.*] Religious frenzy or enthusiasm; fanaticism.

***făn-çĭ-cal,** *a.* [Eng. *fancy*; *c* connective; *-al.*] Fanciful.

"Some kind of voluntary or *fancical* play."—*T. Mace* (1676) in *Southey: The Doctor*, ch. xciv.

făn'-çied, *pa. par. & a.* [FANCY, *v.*]

A. *As pa. par.:* (See the verb).

B. *As adjective:*

1. Formed in the fancy or imagination; imaginary.

"More than thy *fancied* guilt with jealous pangs
could sting." *Hemans: The Maremma.*

2. Esteemed, thought highly of, liked, valued, attractive.

făn'-çĭ-ēr, *s.* [Eng. *fancy; -er.*]

1. One who fancies or imagines anything.

2. One who takes a fancy or liking to anything; an admirer.

3. One who breeds and keeps for sale birds, animals, &c., as, a pigeon-*fancier*, a bird-*fancier*.

"It would prevent the comb of the male from being perfectly upright, which would be abhorrent to every *fancier*."—*Darwin: Descent of Man* (1871), vol. ii., p. 156

făn'-çĭ-fŭl, *a.* [Eng. *fancy; -ful(l).*]

1. Dictated by or arising in the fancy or imagination: appealing to or pleasing the fancy; wild: as, a *fanciful* theory.

2. Curiously or extravagantly constructed or shaped; fantastic.

"I love a *fanciful* disorder,
And straggling out of rule and order."
Lloyd: Familiar Letter of Rhyme.

3. Existing only in the imagination; fancied, imaginary.

"Shake at shadows *fanciful* and vain."
Dryden: Lucretius, ii.

4. Guided by the fancy or the imagination rather than by reason.

"It seemed to a *fanciful* view
To weep for the buds it had left with regret."
Cowper: The Rose.

5. Subject to the influence of fancy; whimsical, capricious, fantastical.

"The English are naturally *fanciful*."—*Addison.*

¶ Crabb thus discriminates between *fanciful*, *fantastical*, *whimsical*, and *capricious*: "*Fanciful* and *fantastical* are both employed for persons and things; *whimsical* and *caprice* are mostly employed for persons or for what is personal. *Fanciful*, in regard to persons, is said of that which is irregular in the taste or judgment; *fantastical* is said of that which violates all propriety, as well as regularity: the former may consist of a simple deviation from rule; the latter is something extravagant. A person may, therefore, sometimes be advantageously *fanciful*, although he can never be *fantastical* but to his discredit. Lively minds will be *fanciful* in the choice of their dress, furniture, or equipage: the affectation of singularity frequently renders people *fantastical* in their manners as well as their dress. *Fanciful* is said mostly in regard to errors of opinion or taste; it springs from an aberration of the mind: *whimsical* is a species of the *fanciful* in regard to one's likes or dislikes; *capricious* respects errors of temper, or irregularities of feeling. The *fanciful* does not necessarily imply instability; but the *capricious* excludes the idea of fixedness. One is *fanciful* by attaching a reality to that which only passes in one's own mind; one is *whimsical* in the inventions of the *fancy*; one is *capricious* by acting and judging without rule or reason in that which admits of both. . . . In application to things, the terms *fanciful* and *fantastical* preserve a similar distinction; what is *fanciful* may be the real and just combination of a well-regulated *fancy*, or the unreal combination of a distempered *fancy*; the *fantastical* is not only the unreal but the distorted combination of a disordered *fancy*." (*Crabb; Eng. Synon.*)

făn'-çĭ-fŭl-lĭ, *adv.* [Eng. *fanciful; -ly.*]

1. In a fanciful, curious, or fantastical manner; fantastically.

"Just as ancient Egyptian wisdom did in hieroglyphic symbols *fancifully* analogized."—*Warburton: Divine Legation*, bk. iv., § 14.

2. In a whimsical, capricious, or fantastical manner.

făn'-çĭ-fŭl-nĕss, *s.* [Eng. *fanciful; -ness.*] The quality of being fanciful, or arising in the fancy rather than in reason.

"The *fancifulness* of some of its imagery does not cool it in the least."—*Athenæum*, May 7, 1881, p. 618.

***făn'-çĭ-fī,** *v.i.* [Eng. *fancy; -fy.*] To fancy.

"The good she ever delighted to do, and *fancified* she was born to do."—*Richardson: Clarissa*, vi. 34.

***făn'-çĭ-lĕss,** *s.* [Eng. *fancy; -less.*] Destitute of fancy or imagination; unimaginative; prosaic.

"A pert or bluff important wight,
Whose brain is *fanciless*." *Armstrong: Taste.*

făn'-çy, ***fan-sie,** *s. & a.* [A corruption of the fuller form *fantasy* (q.v.); O.Fr. *fantasie*; from Low Lat. *fantasia, phantasia*, from Gr. φαντασία (*phantasia*) = a making visible; imagination: φαντάζω (*phantazō*) = to make visible, and φαίνω (*phainō*) = to bring to light, to shine; Sp., Port., & Ital. *fantasia.*] [FANTASIA, FANTASY.]

A. *As substantive:*

I. *Ordinary Language:*

1. The power by which the mind forms to itself images and representations of things, persons, or scenes of being; the creative faculty; imagination.

"In the soul
Are many lesser faculties, that serve
Reason as chief; among these *fancy* next
Her office holds." *Milton: P. L.*, v. 102

2. The result of such faculty or power; an image or representation formed in the mind: a conception, a thought, an idea, a conceit.

"While in dark ignorance we lay, afraid
Of *fancies*, ghosts, and every empty shade."
Buckinghamshire: Mr. Hobbes & his Writings.

3. An opinion bred rather in the imagination than in the reason; an idea or opinion resting upon insufficient grounds; a supposition; a capricious opinion or idea.

"Men's private *fancies* must give place to the higher judgment of that church which is in authority over them. —*Hooker: Eccles. Polity.*

4. Caprice, humour, whim.

"The sultan of Egypt kept a good correspondence with the Jacobites towards the head of the Nile, for fear they should take a *fancy* to turn the course of that river."—*Arbuthnot: History of John Bull.*

5. An inclination, liking, or fondness; taste.

"For you, fair Hermia, look you arm yourself,
To fit your *fancies* to your father's will."
Shakesp.: Midsummer Night's Dream, i. 1.

*6. Love.

"Tell me, where is *fancy* bred,
Or in the heart, or in the head?"
Shakesp.: Merchant of Venice, iii. 2.

*7. Taste, idea, conception of propriety.

"The little chapel called the Salutation is very neat, and built with a pretty *fancy*."—*Addison.*

*8. Some one or something which pleases or entertains without inspiring real affection or respect.

"London-pride is a pretty *fancy* for borders."—*Mortimer: Husbandry.*

*9. Fantasticalness.

"Costly thy habit as thy purse can buy,
But not expressed in *fancy*, rich not gaudy."
Shakesp.: Hamlet, i. 3.

*10. A love song; a song in general. [II. 1.]

"They were his *fancies* or his good-nights."
Shakesp.: 2 Henry IV., iii. 2.

II. *Technically:*

1. *Music:*

(1) An old name for a composition in an impromptu style; a fantasy.

(2) A short piece of music without words. (*Stainer & Barrett.*)

2. *Mental Phil.:* The power or faculty called imagination, but so exercised as to bring into life mental pictures in which the grouping is founded on superficial points of similarity or other associations, rather than on the deeper and more natural affinities. The scenes or beings generated by fancy are cleverly rather than thoughtfully delineated, they are characterized by odd conceits fitted to give momentary pleasure or amusement, but not powerfully to affect the emotions. Fancy is strong in children and women; imagination in men of genius.

3. *Bot.: Viola tricolor.* The name Fancy is given as a suggested explanation of the word Pansy, the common name for this flower. (*Lyte*, &c.)

B. *As adj.:* Adapted to please the fancy rather than for use; ornamental, elegant, fine: as, *fancy* goods.

¶ *The fancy:* A slang term for sporting characters generally, but especially for prize-fighters, dog-fanciers, &c.

"As the patrons of the *fancy* are proud of their champion's condition."—*G. Eliot: Janet's Repentance*, ch. ii.

¶ Crabb thus discriminates between *fancy* and *imagination:* "*Fancy*, considered as a power, simply brings the object to the mind, or makes it appear; but *imagination*, from *image* . . . is a power which presents the images or likenesses of things. The *fancy*, therefore, only employs itself about things without regarding their nature; but the *imagination* aims at tracing a resemblance, and getting a true copy. The *fancy* consequently forms combinations, either real or unreal, as chance may direct; but the *imagination* is seldomer led astray. The *fancy* is busy in dreams, or when the mind is in a disordered state; but the *imagination* is supposed to act when the intellectual powers are in full play. The *fancy* is employed on light and trivial objects, which are present to the senses; the *imagination* soars above all vulgar objects, and carries us from the world of matter into the world of spirits, from time present to the time to come." (*Crabb: Eng. Synon.*)

¶ For the difference between *fancy* and *conceit*, see CONCEIT.

fancy-ball, *s.* A ball at which the guests appear dressed in fanciful or fantastical costumes, representative of real, historical, or imaginary personages.

fancy-dress, *s.* The costume of guests at a fancy-ball.

fancy-fair, *s.* A bazaar where fancy goods are sold for some charitable or benevolent purpose.

***fancy-free,** *a.*

1. Free from the power of fancy or imagination.

2. Free from the power or influence of love.

"In maiden meditation, *fancy-free*."
Shakesp.: Midsummer Night's Dream, ii. 1.

¶ Fancy is compounded with participles, as in the following examples, of which the signification is obvious: *fancy-born, fancy-built, fancy-fed, fancy-framed, fancy-nurtured, fancy-woven*, &c.

fancy-line, *s.*

Naut.: A down-haul line passing through a block at the jaws of a gaff.

fancy-mark, *s.*

Med.: A nævus; a spot which may be of more than one kind on the skin of a child at birth, and which has been attributed to the influence of maternal imagination on the fœtus.

***fancy-monger,** *s.* A whimsical person; a love-monger.

"If I could meet that *fancy-monger*, I would give him some good counsel."—*Shakesp.: As You Like It*, iii. 2.

fancy-price, *s.* A price or sum paid for anything so large and extravagant as to deserve the name of fanciful.

"Which Louis had long been desirous to purchase even at a *fancy-price*."—*Macaulay: Hist. Eng.*, ch. xxiv.

fancy-roller, *s.*

Carding: One placed immediately in advance of the doffer, and provided usually with straight wire teeth, its function being to loosen up the wool on the main cylinder so that it may be taken up with facility by the doffer.

***fancy-sick,** *a.*

1. Applied to one whose imagination is unsound or distempered.

2. Love-sick.

"All *fancy-sick* she is and pale of cheer."
Shakesp.: Midsummer Night's Dream, iii. 2.

fancy-stocks, *s. pl.* In the United States any species of stocks having no intrinsic or determinate value, and therefore affording an opportunity for stock-gambling, the fluctuations in their prices being mostly artificial.

fancy-store, *s.* A store or shop where fancy-goods are sold. (*American.*)

fancy-work, *s.* Ornamental knitting, embroidery, crocheting, &c., worked by ladies.

făn'-çy, ***fan-sie,** ***fan-sy,** *v.i. & t.* [FANCY, *s.*]

A. *Intransitive:*

1. To imagine; to believe without sufficient grounds, or proof; to suppose.

"They swim in mirth and *fansie* that they feel
Divinity within them breeding wings."
Milton: P. L., ix. 1,009.

*2. To love.

"Never did young man *fancy*
With so eternal and so fixed a soul."
Shakesp.: Troilus & Cressida, v. 2.

B. *Transitive:*

1. To conceive, to imagine; to form as a conception in the mind.

"He whom I *fancy* but can ne'er express."
C. Dryden: Juvenal, sat. vii.

2. To suppose, to imagine or believe erroneously, or without sufficient grounds or proof.

"*Fancying* wretched all that are not rich."
Walsh: Retirement.

3. To like, to be pleased with; to take a fancy to.

"I never yet beheld that special face
Which I could *fancy* more than any other."
Shakesp.: Taming of the Shrew, ii. 1.

***fănd,** ***faind,** ***fande,** ***fandien,** ***faynd,** ***fond,** ***fonde,** ***fonden,** ***fondie,** ***fondien,** ***fondin,** ***vonde,** *v.i. & t.* [A.S. *fandian*; O. S. *fandon*; O. Fris. *fandia.*]

A. *Intrans.:* To try, to endeavour, to attempt.

"Fell times haue ich *fonded* to flitte it fro thought."
William of Palerne, 622.

B. *Transitive:*

1. To try, to prove, to assay.

"*Fande* me, God, and mi hert wit thou."—*Psalm* cxxxviii. 23.

2. To tempt.

"O tyme he [the Devil] cam to his smythithe alone him to *fonde*."
St. Dunstan, 69.

***fănd,** *pret. of v.* [FIND, *v.*]

făn-dăn'-gō, *s.* [Sp.]

Music:

1. A lively Spanish dance in triple time, derived from the Moors. It is danced by two persons, male and female, and accompanied by the sounds of the guitar. The dancers have castanets which they beat in time to the measure, though sometimes the male dancer beats a tambourine.

2. The accompaniment of the dance described under 1.

***fand-er,** ***fond-er,** ***vond-ere,** *s.* [Mid. Eng. *fand*; *-er.*] One who tries or tempts another; a tempter.

"The dyeuel is the *wonders*." *Ayenbite*, p. 116.

***fand-ding,** ***fand-yng,** ***fond-inge,** ***fond-ung,** ***vond-inge,** *pr. par.*, *a.*, & *s.* [FAND, *v.*]

A. & **B.** *As pr. par. & particip. adj.:* (See the verb).

C. *As subst.:* A trial, a temptation.

"Bring us ut of wo and kare and of feondes *fondinge*." *Old Eng. Homilies*, ii. 239.

fan'-don, *s.* [Etym. doubtful.] A large copper vessel in which the hot process of amalgamation is conducted, blocks of copper being drawn around like the porphyry blocks in an arrastra, or machine for comminuting ore.

***fāne** (1), *s.* [A.S. *fana* = a flag; O. S. & O. H. Ger. *fano*; O. Fris. *fona, fana*; M. H. Ger. *van*; Icel. *fána*; Sw. *fana*; Dan. *fane*; Goth. *fana.*] [VANE.]

1. A flag.

"They trumpyd and her baners displaye
Off syik, sendel, and many a *fane*."
Richard Cœur de Lion, 5,892.

2. A vane, a weathercock.

"*Fane* of a steyylle, or other lyke. *Cheruchus, ventilegium.*"—*Prompt. Parv.*

fāne (2), *s.* [Lat. *fanum*, from *for* = to speak.] A temple; a place dedicated or consecrated to religion; a holy place, a sanctuary. (Only used in poetry.)

"Nor for more altars or more *fanes* repine."
Crowell: Ovid; Metamorphoses xiii.

***fane** (3), *s.* [FAUN.] A elf, a fairy. (*Scotch.*)

"Kate was haunted wi' a *fane*."
Train: Poet. Reveries.

***făn'-ĕr-ĕls,** *s. pl.* [A dimin. from *fane* (1) *s.*] What is loose and flapping.

"Look at her, man; she's juist like a brownie in a whin-buss, wi' her *fanerels* o' duds flaffin' aboot her hinderlets."—*Saint Patrick*, ii. 117.

făn'-fāre, *s.* [Fr., from Sp. *fanfarro* = bluster, loud, boasting, from Arab. *farfár* = loquacious (*Skeat.*).]

I. *Ordinary Language:*

1. A sounding or flourish of trumpets, as on entering the lists.

*2. A lively piece played on hunting-horns during the chase.

*3. Ostentatious boast or parade; bravado.

II. *Music:*

1. A short passage for trumpets, such as is performed at coronations and other state ceremonies. In England they are known as flourishes, and are played by the trumpeters of the Household Cavalry, to the number of eight, all playing in unison on E♭ trumpets without valves.

2. Certain flourishes in opera music are called fanfares, such as that announcing the arrival of the Governor, in Beethoven's opera of *Fidelio*.

3. Any short, prominent passage of the brass, such as that of the trumpets and trombones (with the wood wind also) near the end of the fourth movement in Schumann's E flat Symphony. (*Grove: Dict. Music.*)

***făn'-fa-rŏn,** ***fan-far-oone,** *s.* [Fr. *fanfaron*, from Sp. *fanfarron* = blustering.]

1. A boaster; one who professes more than he can perform.

2. A bully, a tyrannical person.

"Virgil makes Æneas a bold avower of his own virtues, which, in the civility of our poets, is the character of a *fanfaron* or hector."—*Dryden: On Dramatic Poesy.*

făn'-far-ŏn-ăde, *s.* [Fr. *fanfaronnade*, from Sp. *fanfarronada*, from *fanfarron* = blustering; *fanfarrear* = to bluster, to boast.] A swaggering, blustering, or boasting; ostentation, bluster. (*Burke: Thoughts on Fr. Aff.*)

*** făn′-far-ŏn-ăde,** *v.i.* [FANFARONADE, *s.*] To make a flourish, show, or display.

"With *fanfaronading*, musketry salvoes, and what else."—*Carlyle: French Revolution*, pt. ii., bk. i., ch. viii.

*** făng, * fang-yn, * faunge, * fenge, * fong, * fongen, * fongien, * fon, * fo,** *v.t.* & *i.* [A.S. *fangan, fón*; Dut. *vangen*; Icel. *fá*; Sw. *få*; Dan. *faae*; Goth. *fahan*; Ger. *fahen, fangen.*]

A. *Transitive:*

1. To catch, to seize, to take.

"He fellez thi folke, and *fangez* theire gudez."
Destruction of Troy, 1,249.

2. To receive, to accept, to get.

"He willede anon in hys herte to *fange* cristendom."
Robert of Gloucester, p. 73.

3. To betake, to take.

"Unto Kaire his wey he *fongeth*."
Gower, i. 245.

B. *Reflex.:* To betake.

"*Fengen* heom toyweinenes and slowen alle heore hors."
Layamon, i. 252.

C. *Intransitive:*

1. To betake oneself, to begin.

"Heo *fang* to cleopien to Crist."
St. Juliana, p. 21.

2. To endeavour.

"I shall *fonge* you to forther."
Destruction of Troy, 599.

3. To seize, to catch.

"He *fongede* faste on the feleyghes."
Morte Arthure, 3,309.

4. To begin, to set to; followed by *on*.

"The reue . . . *feng on* to tellen hwnch word ha sende him."
St. Juliana, p. 11.

¶ *To fang a well:* To pour water into a pump, for restoring its power of operation.

"We believe, that to *fang a well* signifies to pour into it sufficient liquid to set the pump at work again."—*Blackwood's Magazine*, Sept. 1819, p. 654.

făng, * feng, * fenge, *s.* [A.S. *fang* = a taking, a seizing, **fangan* = to seize, take [FANG, *v.*]; Icel. *fang* = a catch of fish; Sw. *fång* = a catch; Ger. *fong* = a catch, a fang, a talon.]

I. *Ordinary Language:*

1. *Literally:*

* (1) The act of capturing, seizing, or taking.

"To my purpos breiffly I will me haist,
How gud Wallace was set amang his fayis.
To London with him Clyffurd and Walang gais,
Quhar king Eduuard was rycht fayn off that *fang*."
Wallace, xi. 1,219.

* (2) That which is caught or taken; a thing caught; prey.

"Was thou not at me right now
And fedd me wit thi *fang* I trau?
Cursor Mundi, 3,728.

(3) A claw or talon.

(4) The tusk of a boar or other animal by which the prey is seized and held; a long, pointed tooth.

"Two mastiffs gaunt and grim her flight pursued,
And oft their fastened *fangs* in blood embrued."
Dryden: Theodore & Honoria, 113, 114.

2. *Figuratively:*

(1) A coil, or bend of a rope; a noose, a trap.

(2) The clutches or power of anything.

"Seized by the relentless *fangs* of despotism."—*Fox: Speech*, Jan. 1794.

(3) Any shoot, or other thing by which hold can be taken.

"The protuberant *fangs* of the yuca."—*Evelyn: Kalendarium Hortense.*

(4) Power of seizing, or holding: as when a pump of a well has lost the power of suction, so that the water does not rise in it, perhaps from something being wrong about the well, the piston is said to have *lost the fang*. In this case water is poured in for restoring the power of operation. Here it is used merely as denoting the power of apprehension, in a literal sense. For *fang* obviously signifies the hold which the pump, as it were, takes of the water for bringing it up. (*Scotch.*)

II. *Technically:*

1. *Zoology:*

(1) The lower part of a tooth; the portion imbedded in the jaw.

(2) (*Pl.*) The poison teeth of a serpent. [POISON FANG.]

(3) In the same sense as I. 1 (4).

2. *Machinery, &c.:*

(1) A long nail.

(2) A projecting claw, as that on the reverse of a belt plate, which passes through the belt and is clenched or riveted at the rear.

(3) The tang of a tool.

(4) A projecting tooth or prong in a lock, bolt, or tumbler.

3. *Nautical:*

(1) The valve of a pump-box.

(2) The bend of a rope.

4. *Mining:*

(1) A notch cut out in the side of an adit to serve as an air-course.

(2) An air-pipe of wood in a shaft; an air main.

¶ (1) *In a fang:* So entangled as not to be able to escape.

(2) *To lose the fang:*

(*a*) Said of a pump when the water quits it.

(*b*) To miss one's aim; to fail in attempt; to be disappointed in one's expectation of success.

(3) *To be taken in* or *with the fang:* Said of a thief caught in the act. [INFANGTHEF.]

"It is statute be the lawe of this realme, that ane thiefe of stollen woodde, taken *with the fang* in ane vther Lordes landes, suld be arreisted with the wood, and sall suffer the law in his court, fra quhom the woodde was stollen."—*Skene: De Verborum Signif.*, s.v *Infangthefe.*

făngĕd, *a.* [Eng. *fang*; *-ed.*]

I. *Lit.:* Furnished or provided with fangs.

"Whom I will trust, as I will adders *fanged*."
Shakesp.: Hamlet, iii. 4.

* **II.** *Figuratively:*

1. Furnished or provided with any instruments which can be used as fangs or tusks.

"In chariots *fanged* with scythe they scour the field."
A. Philips: The Briton.

2. Having roots, rooted.

"Tears from the Alps a ridge of knotty oaks
Deep *fanged*, and ancient tenants of the rocks."
Watts: Victory of the Poles.

făng′-ĭng, *pr. par.* or *a.* [FANG, *v.*]

A. & **B.** *As pr. par. & particip. adj.:* (See the verb).

fanging-pipes, *s. pl.*

Mining: A main of wooden pipes used as air-conductors.

*** făn′-gle,** *s.* [Prob. a dimin. from *fang* = to take.] A trifle, a silly fancy, a crotchet.

"Which is not wonte easy lye to swerue into newe *fangles*."—*Udal: Timothy*, iv.

*** făn′-gled (gled** as **gĕld), * fan-gelde,** *a.* [Eng. *fangl(e)*; *-ed.*] Gaudy, showy, vainly decorated; fantastical.

"Be not as in our *fangled* world, a garment
Hotter than that it covers."
Shakesp.: Cymbeline, v. 4.

¶ Obsolete, except in the compound *new-fangled* (q.v.).

*** făn′-gle-nĕss, * fan-gle-nesse,** *s.* [Eng. *fangle*; *-ness.*] The state of being gaudily or fantastically ornamented; fantasticalness.

"With newe *fanglenesse*, or with ouer sumptuous expences."—*Sir T. Elyot: Governour*, bk. ii., ch. iii.

făng′-lĕss, *a.* [Eng. *fang*; *-less.*] Destitute of fangs or teeth; toothless.

"So that his power, like to a *fangless* lion,
May offer, but not hold."
Shakesp.: 2 Henry IV., iv. 1.

făn′-gŏt, *s.* [Ital. *fangotto* = a bundle.] A quantity of wares, as raw silk, &c., from one to two and three-quarter cwt.

*** fang-yn,** *v.t.* [FANG, *v.*]

făn′-ion (ion as **yŭn),** *s.* [FANON.]

1. *Mil.:* A small flag or banner carried with the baggage of a brigade.

2. *Naut.:* A small flag used in surveying stations.

*** fănk,** *v.t.* [FANG, *v.*]

1. To seize, to entangle.

2. To fold sheep.

fănk, *s.* [FANK, *v.*] A sheep-cot, a pen.

"In the vicinity of the farmer's dwelling there is a pen, here called a *fank*, erected of stone and turf."—*Agr. Surv. Stirl.*, p. 293.

*** fănne,** *s.* & *v.* [FAN.]

*** făn′-nel,** *s.* [FANON.]

făn′-nĕr, *s.* [Eng. *fan*, v.; *-er.*]

I. *Ord. Lang.:* One who, or that which fans, or acts as a fan.

II. *Technically:*

1. *Agric.:* A winnowing machine; a fan.

"The winnowing machine, or corn *fanner*, from the best information, made its first appearance at Hawick."—*Stat. Acc. P. Hawick*, viii. 325.

2. *Domest.:* A circular configuration made up of vanes, or flat discs, placed in a window, door, &c., and set in motion by the current of air passing through it, to purify and freshen the atmosphere in a room, &c.; a ventilator.

făn′-nĭng, *pr. par., a., & s.* [FAN, *v.*]

A. & **B.** *As pr. par. & particip. adj.:* (See the verb).

C. *As subst.:* The act or process of causing a current of air to pass over by a fan; the process of winnowing corn with a fan.

"Others take this *fanning* for that discovery which shall be made at the day of judgment."—*Goodwin: Works*, vol. v., pt. ii., p. 144.

fanning-breeze, *s.*

Naut.: A light, gentle breeze, just sufficient to fill the light sails, as they extend or collapse by the action of the air and the motion of the vessel.

fanning-machine, fanning-mill, *s.* A machine or apparatus for winnowing corn by a blast of air.

făn′-ŏn, * fan-nel, * fan-nom, * fan-one, * fan-un, * fan-une, * fan-noon, * phan-un, *s.* [Fr. *fanon*, from Low Lat. *fano, phano*, from O. H. Ger. *fano* = a banner.]

I. *Ord. Lang.:* A flag, a banner; especially the church banner carried in processions.

II. *Technically:*

1. *Eccles.:* A word used in Old English inventories for a maniple. Mabillon observes that the word has three meanings: (1) a napkin; (2) a maniple, or sudarium; and (3) a corporale. Georgius says that the *fanon* or *phanon* worn by the popes when celebrating mass pontifically, is the same as the orale, and is a veil of four colours in stripes, which is put on after the girdle, is turned back over the head till the chasuble is put on, after which it is brought down over the shoulders and breast. (*Pugin: Gloss. Eccles. Ornaments.*) It was also applied to the white linen cloth in which the laity made their oblations at the altar.

"*Fanun* or *fanen. Fanula, manipulus.*"—*Prompt. Parv.*

2. *Med.:* A splint of a particular shape, employed in fractures of the thigh and leg, to keep the bones in contact. The *fanons* are divided into *true* and *false*. The *true fanon* consists of a cylinder of straw, strongly surrounded by a cord or riband, in the centre of which a stick is usually placed to ensure its solidity. The *false* consists of a thick piece of linen, made flat like a compress, and folded at the extremities. It was placed between the fractured limb and the *true fanon*. The *chap-fanon* is a large piece of common cloth, placed between the fractured limb and the *fanon*, on which the *fanon* or lateral splints are rolled. (*Dunglison: Med. Dict.*)

făn-ta′-sĭ-a, *s.* [Ital.]

Mus.: A composition in a style in which form is subservient to fancy. It seems to have been a descendant of the madrigal, and was the immediate predecessor of the term Sonata.

*** făn′-ta-sĭe,** *s.* [FANTASY.]

*** făn′-ta-sĭed,** *a.* [Eng. *fantasy*; *-ed.*]

1. Filled with fancies or imaginations.

"I find the people strangely *fantasied*."
Shakesp.: King John, iv. 2.

2. Imagined, imaginary, fancied.

"Things not seene but *fantasied*."—*Fox: Martyrs*, p. 296.

*** făn′-tăsm, * fan-tesme, * phăn′-tăsm,** *s.* [Lat. *phantasma*, from Gr. φάντασμα (*phantasma*), from φαντάζω (*phantazō*) = to make visible: φαίνω (*phaínō*) = to appear, to shine: O. Fr. *fantasme*; Sp., Port., & Ital. *fantasma.*] [PHANTOM.] Something which appears to the imagination; a phantasm; a phantom.

"It . . . imagines by those *fantasms* that are represented unto it."—*Bp. Hall: Temptations Repelled*, Dec. 1.

*** făn-tăsq′ue (que** as **k),** *a.* [Fr.] Fantastic, whimsical.

"In *fantasque* apposition."
E. B. Browning.

*** făn′-tăst,** *s.* [FANTASIE.] One whose mind is filled with fantastic, whimsical, or strange ideas.

"He is a quiet and sublime enthusiast, with a strong tinge of the *fantast*."—*Coleridge.* (*Gyllele.*)

făn-tăs′-tĭc, * fan-tas-tick, * fan-tas-ticke, * fan-tas-tike, * fan-tas-tique, *a.* & *s.* [Fr. *fantastique*, from Gr. φαντασ-τικός

(*phantastikos*), from φαντάζω (*phantazō*) = to make visible; cf. Port. & Ital. *fantastico*.] [FANCY.]

A. *As adjective:*

1. Fanciful; bred or existing only in the imagination; not real; imaginary, visionary.

"By thinking on *fantastic* summer's heat."
Shakesp.: Richard II., i. 3.

2. Full of or characterized by fancy or conceit.

"Without senseless phrases and *fantastick* affectations."—*Granvill: Ser.* i.

* 3. Unreal; apparent only; having the nature of a phantom.

4. Whimsical, capricious, fanciful; indulging in the vagaries of fancy or imagination.

"That my *fantastic* mind may prove
The torments it deserves to try."
Rochester: A Song.

5. Exhibiting fanciful or grotesque appearances; odd, grotesque.

"Like an angry ape
Plays such *fantastic* tricks before high Heaven,
As make the angels weep."
Shakesp.: Measure for Measure, ii. 2.

* 6. Incredible, prodigious.

"Who hath done to-day mad and *fantastic* execution." *Shakesp.: Troilus & Cressida*, v. 5.

* 7. Imaginative.

* 8. Uncertain, fickle, capricious.

"Nor happiness can I, nor misery feel,
From any turn of her *fantastic* wheel."
Prior: Henry & Emma.

* **B.** *As subst.:* A fantastic, whimsical, or conceited person.

"A vain *fantastic*, that takes proud clothes to be part of himself."—*Bp. Jackson: Works*, iii. 62.

făn-tăs'-tĭc-al, * **fan-tas-tic-all,** *a.* [Eng. *fantastic; -al.*] The same as FANTASTIC (q.v.).

"I will be no companion of such misled, *fantastical* fellows."—*Bunyan: Pilgrim's Progress*, pt. i.

¶ For the difference between *fantastical* and *fanciful*, see FANCIFUL.

* **făn-tăs-tĭc-ăl'-ĭ-tȳ,** *s.* [Eng. *fantastical; -ity.*] Fantasticalness.

"No affectation, *fantasticality*, or distortion dwelt in him."—*Carlyle: Miscell.*, iv. 146.

făn-tăs'-tĭc-al-lȳ, *adv.* [Eng. *fantastical; -ly.*] In a fantastic, fanciful, whimsical, or grotesque manner.

"As springing high the silver dew
In whirls *fantastically* flew."
Byron: The Glaour.

făn-tăs'-tĭc-al-nĕss, *s.* [Eng. *fantastical; -ness.*] The quality or state of being fantastical; whimsicality; grotesqueness; caprice.

"Put him out of conceit with it, by having convinced him of the *fantasticalness* of it."—*Tillotson: Works.* (Pref.)

* **făn-tăs'-tĭ-çĭsm,** *s.* [Eng. *fantastic; -ism.*] The quality of being fantastic; fantasticalness.

"Not only does the introduction of these imaginary beings permit greater *fantasticism* of incident, but infinite *fantasticism* of treatment."—*Ruskin: Modern Painters*, pt. iv., ch. vii., § 7.

* **făn-tăs'-tĭc-lȳ,** *adv.* [Eng. *fantastic; -ly.*] In a fantastic manner; fantastically.

"He is neither too *fantasticly* melancholy, . . . or too rashly choleric."—*Ben Jonson: Cynthia's Revels*, ii. 1.

* **făn-tăs'-tĭc-nĕss,** * **fan-tas-tick-ness,** *s.* [Eng. *fantastic; -ness.*] Fantasticalness, caprice, humour.

"By their own supine negligence and *fantasticknesse*."—*Howell: Letters*, bk. ii., let. 52.

* **făn-tăs'-tĭ-oō,** *s.* [Ital.] One full of whims or fancies; a fantastical, whimsical, or capricious person.

"Such antic, lisping, affecting *fantasticoes*, these new tuners of accents."—*Shakesp.: Romeo & Juliet*, ii. 4.

* **făn'-tą-sȳ,** * **fan-ta-sie,** * **fan-ta-sye,** * **fan-te-sy,** *s.* [O. Fr. *fantasie*; Sp., Port., & Ital. *fantasia*.] [FANCY, *s.*]

1. Fancy, imagination.

"He theron fixeth all his *fantasie*."
Spenser: Hymn in Honour of Love.

2. An idea or conception of the mind.

"Full of hateful *fantasies*."
Shakesp.: Midsummer Night's Dream, i. 2.

3. A mental image; a phantom; a dream.

"Away, vain *fantasies!*—doth less of power
Dwell round thy summit, or thy cliffs invest."
Hemans: View from Castro.

4. Whim, caprice, fancy, humour, indication.

"To please his *fantasie*." *Shakesp.: Othello*, iii. 3.

5. Love, inclination.

"Fie on sinful *fantasie!*"
Shakesp.: Merry Wives of Windsor, v. 5.

* **făn'-tą-sȳ,** *v.t.* & *i.* [FANTASY, *v.*]

A. *Trans.:* To imagine, to fancy.

B. *Intrans.:* To fancy, to imagine, to believe.

"He *fantasieth* thus."—*Udal: John* x.

făn-tō-ccini (ccini as **çhē'-nē),** *s. pl.* [Ital.]

1. Puppets made to perform by concealed wires or strings.

2. Dramatic representations, at which puppets are made to perform; a marionette show.

* **făn'-tŏm,** * **fan-tome,** * **fan-tum,** *s.* [PHANTOM.]

fantom-corn, *s.* [PHANTOM-CORN.]

* **fănt'-sȳ,** *s.* [FANCY, *s.*]

* **fan'-un,** *s.* [FANON.]

* **făp,** *a.* [Etym. doubtful.] Muddled, fuddled.

"And being *fap*, sir, was, as they say, cashiered."—*Shakesp.: Merry Wives of Windsor*, i. 1.

fa-quir, *s.* [FAKIR.]

far, * **feor,** * **feorr,** * **fer,** * **ferr,** * **for,** * **fur,** * **furre,** * **fyrre,** * **ver,** *a.* & *adv.* [A.S. *feor*; cogn. with Dut. *ver*; Icel. *fjarri*; Sw. *fjerran*; Da. *fjern*; O. H. Ger. *ver* = far (*a*): *verro* = far (*adv.*); Ger. *fern*; Goth. *fairra*; Gr. πέραν (*peran*) = beyond; Sans. *paras* = beyond; *para* = far, distant.]

A. *As adjective:*

I. *Literally:*

1. Distant; a long way off; separated by a wide space from another place.

"We have come from a *far* country."—*Joshua* ix. 6.

2. The more distant of two; the further: as, the *far* side of a horse, &c.; opposed to *near* (q.v.).

II. *Figuratively:*

1. Remote from one's purpose, intention, or wishes.

"Iuil is euer *fur* him fro." *Early Eng. Poems*, p. 6.

* 2. Remote or removed in affection; not near or close; alienated.

"Those that are *far* from thee shall perish."—*Psalm* lxxiii. 27.

B. *As adverb:*

I. *Literally:*

1. In a great extent of space or distance; at a great distance; widely.

"And the king went forth . . and tarried in a place that was *far* off."—2 *Samuel* xv. 17.

2. To a great distance.

"Ich habbe go mani mile
Wel *feor* biyonde weste."
King Horn, l. 177.

II. *Figuratively:*

1. To a certain point, degree, or distance: as, So *far* things have gone well.

"It is so *far* from being our duty to unite ourselves to them."—*Daillé: Apology for Reformed Churches.*

2. In great part; to a great extent.

"The night is *far* spent, the day is at hand."—*Rom.* xiii. 12.

3. In a great proportion; greatly, exceedingly.

"Which *far* exceeds his skill."
Shakesp.: Rape of Lucrece, 81.

4. Distantly, widely, vaguely.

"Shall we sparingly show you *far* off the Dauphin's meaning?"—*Shakesp.: Henry V.*, i. 2.

5. Deeply.

"He did look *far* into the service of the time."
Shakesp.: All's Well That Ends Well, i. 2.

6. Distantly in time: remotely.

¶ For the difference between *far* and *distant*, see DISTANT.

¶ (1) *By far:* In a very great measure; very greatly; exceedingly.

(2) *From far:* From a distant country; from a great distance.

(3) *For other:* Very different.

(4) *So far as:* As regards.

¶ *Far* is largely used in composition with the senses of at or to a distance; widely: as, *far-beaming, far-dreaded, far-darting, far-echoing, far-extended, far-extending, far-glancing, far-looking, far-piercing, far-resounding, far-shooting, far-spreading, far-stretched*, &c.

* **far-about,** *s.* A wandering, a digression.

"What need these *far-abouts?*"—*Fuller: Holy War.*

far-away, far-awa', *a.*

1. *Lit.:* Distant, remote, as to place.

"The relics that are fetched frae *far-awa'* kirks and sae forth."—*Scott: Antiquary*, ch. xxix.

2. Distant as to consanguinity.

"Pate's a *far-awa'* cousin of mine."—*Scott: Rob Roy*, ch. xiv.

far-brought, *a.*

1. *Lit.:* Fetched or brought from a great distance.

* 2. *Fig.:* Far-fetched: as, *far-brought* conclusions.

far-cast, *a.*

1. *Lit.:* Thrown to a distance.

* 2. Divined, augured.

* **far-caster,** * **fercaster,** *s.* A diviner, a soothsayer.

"Mony wordys hade the wegh, wise of his delis,
In fele thinges forwise, and a *fercaster*."
Destruction of Troy, 3,949.

* **far-casting,** * **fercastynge,** *a.* & *s.*

A. *As adjective:*

1. *Lit.:* Throwing to a distance.

2. Divining, auguring; far-sighted.

B. *As subst.:* Divination, augury, far-sightedness.

"Of sotyltee, and of malice, and of *fercastynge* thei passen alle men undre hevene."—*Maundeville*, p. 219.

far-distant, *a.* A long way off, either in space or time.

far-famed, *a.* Celebrated far and near; widely known.

"The *far-famed* castle of the Elector Palatine was turned into a heap of ruins."—*Macaulay: Hist. Eng.*, ch. xi.

* **far-fet,** *a.* Far-fetched. (*Lit. & Fig.*)

"York, with all his *far-fet* policy."
Shakesp.: 2 Henry VI., iii. 1.

* **far-fetch,** *s.* A deeply-laid or cunning stratagem.

"But Jesuits have deeper reaches
In all their politick *far-fetches*."
Butler: Hudibras, pt. iii., c. ii.

* **far-fetch,** *v.t.* To bring from far; to draw conclusions remote from or little justified by the premises.

"To *far-fetch* the name of Tartar from a Hebrew word."—*Fuller.*

far-fetched, *a.*

1. *Lit.:* Brought from a far or distant place.

"We traced the *far-fetched* gold unto the mine."
Dryden: To the Lord Protector, xxxi.

2. *Fig.:* Studiously sought; elaborately strained; not easily or naturally introduced.

"His discredit in his over-strained and *far-fetched* derivations."—*Fuller: Pisgah Sight; Directions for Index.*

* **far-forth,** * **fer-forth,** *adv.* [FARFORTH.]

* **far-most,** * **fer-most,** *a.* [FARMOST.]

far-off, *a.* Distant, remote.

"I hear the *far-off* curfew sound."
Milton: Il Penseroso, 74.

far-seeing, *a.*

1. *Lit.:* Able to see to a great distance; far-sighted.

2. *Fig.:* Calculating long before the results of any action.

far-seen, *a.*

I. *Lit.:* Seen at or from a great distance.

II. *Figuratively:*

1. Far-sighted; looking far before one: as, a *far-seen* man.

2. Well-versed; accomplished: as, one *far-seen* in medicine, &c.

far-sighted, *a.*

I. *Literally:*

1. Seeing to a great distance.

2. Not able to perceive distinctly objects near at hand.

II. *Fig.:* Looking far ahead; calculating long before the probable results of any action or course of conduct.

"The one human being who was able to mislead that *far-sighted* and sure-footed judgement."—*Macaulay: Hist. Eng.*, ch. vii.

* **far-sightedly,** *adv.* With careful forethought.

far-sightedness, *s.* The quality of being far-sighted.

"Men who are distinguished rather by wariness than by *far-sightedness*."—*Macaulay: Hist. Eng.*, ch. i.

far-sought, *a.*

1. *Lit.:* Sought at or from a great distance.

2. *Fig.:* Far-fetched; abstruse: as, *far-sought* learning.

* **far,** *v.t.* [FAR, *a.*] To remove to a distance.

"I am sure I wish the man was *farred* who plagues his brains wi' striking out new words."—*Mrs. Gaskell: Sylvia's Lovers*, ch. x.

* **far** (1). *s.* A journey, an expedition. [FARE, *s.*]

far (2), *s.* [A.S. *fearh.*] The young of swine; a litter or farrow of pigs. [FARROW.]

"For now is the loss of the *far* of the sow
More great than the loss of two calves of the cow."
Tusser. (*Johnson.*)

far'-ăd, *s.* [From Michael Faraday, the great electrician.]

Elect.: 10^7 natural units = 1 ohm, the measure of electro-magnetic capacity.

fa-răd'-ĭc, *a.* [Eng. *farad; -ic;* Fr. *faradique.*] Pertaining or relating to faradisation (q.v.)

far'-a-dĭs-m, *s.* [Eng. *farad; -ism.*] The same as faradisation (q.v.).

far-a-dĭs-ā'-tion, *s.* [From the name of the discoverer, and Eng. suff. *-isation.*]

Elect.: The medical application of the magneto-electric currents, discovered by Faraday in 1837.

far'-and, * **far-ande,** * **far-rand,** * **far-ant,** * **far-rant,** *a.* [Prob. a corruption of *favorand*, from to *favour* = to be like. Dr. Morris suggests Gael. *farranta* = stout, brave.] [FAVOUR, *v.*]

* 1. Handsome.

"If thay were *farande* and fre as fayre to beholde."
E. Eng. Allit. Poems; Cleanness, 607.

* 2. Pleasing, pleasant.

"Lest les thou leue my tale *farande*."
E. Eng. Allit. Poems; Pearl, 865.

* 3. Joyous, joyful, merry.

"The solace of the solmpnete in that sale dured
Of that *farand* fest, tyl fayled the sume."
E. Eng. Allit. Poems; Cleanness, 1,758.

4. Sagacious, quick, clever.

"Look up, like a *farrant* beast—hae ye nae pity on your master, nor nae thought about him ava, an' him in sic a plisky?"—*Brownie of Bodsbeck*, ii. 236.

far'-an-dăms, * **far-an-dains,** *s.* [Fr. *ferrandine.*]

Fabric: A species of cloth, partly of silk and partly of wool.

"The Lords fell to consult and debate if the said act, prohibiting all clothes made of silk stuffs to be worn by any except the privileged persons, reached to *farandains;* which are part silk, part hair."—*Fountainhall, 3 Suppl. Dec.*, p. 2.

far'-and-lĭ, * **far-ant-ly,** *a.* [Eng. *farand; -ly.*]

1. Comely, handsome.

2. Orderly, becoming, decent.

* **far'-and-man,** *s.* [A.S. *fara* = a traveller, and Eng. *man.*] A traveller, a merchant stranger. (*Skene.*)

fa-ran'-dō-la, *s.* [Ital.; Fr. *farandoule.*] A dance popular among the peasants of the south of France and the neighbouring part of Italy. It is performed by men and women taking hands, and forming a long line, and winding in and out with a waving motion. The manner of taking hands is peculiar. The men and women are placed alternately, each man's right hand is held by a woman's right hand, and his left by the left hand of another woman, so that along the line, when seen from the front of the row, there is a woman's face and a man's back, and the reverse. The dance is sometimes made the means of fanning popular excitement. . . . The figures of the Farandola, by the name of the Spanish Dance, were well known in English ball-rooms thirty years since. (*Stainer & Barrett.*)

farce, *s.* [Fr. = a stuffing in meat; a fond and dissolute play (*Cotgrave*), from *farcer* = to stuff; Lat. *farcio;* Ital. *farsa.*]

* 1. Seasoning, stuffing, &c., of meat; forcemeat.

* 2. A composition of different foods.

3. Originally a petty show exhibited in the street; now a recognised performance at the theatres. The difference between comedy and farce is that the former keeps to nature and probability, and therefore is confined to certain laws allowed by critics; whereas farce sets aside all laws upon occasion. Its end is to make merry, and it sticks at nothing that may further it. Hence the dialogue is usually low, the persons of inferior rank, the fable or action trivial or ridiculous, and nature and truth everywhere heightened and exaggerated to make more palpable ridicule.

"*Farce* is that in poetry which grotesque is in picture. The persons and actions of a *farce* are all unnatural, and the manners false, that is, inconsistent with the characters of mankind."—*Dryden: Parallel of Poetry & Painting.*

4. Ridiculous or empty show or parade; mere show.

* **farce,** * **farse,** * **farsen,** * **faarce,** *v.t.* [FARCE, *s.*]

I. *Literally:*

1. To stuff, as with forcemeat; to fill with stuffing.

2. To stuff, to fill.

"His tippet was ay *farsed* ful of knives."
Chaucer: C. T. (Prol.), 233.

3. To fatten, to swell out.

"If thou would'st *farce* thy lean ribs."
Ben Jonson.

II. *Figuratively:*

1. To stuff, to fill.

"His holye feelynge faythefull folke are *farsed* full of heresies."—*Sir T. More: Workes*, p. 614.

2. To swell out, to puff.

"The *farced* title running 'fore the king."
Shakesp.: Henry V., iv. 1.

* **far'ce-ment,** *s.* [Eng. *farce; -ment.*] The stuffing of meat; forcemeat; stuffing of any kind.

"They often spoil a good dish with improper sauce and unsavoury *forcements.*"—*Feltham: Resolves*, pt. i., res. 93.

far'-ceŭr, *s.* [Fr.] A writer of farces; a joker.

far'-cĭ-cal (1), *a.* [Eng. *farc(e); -ical.*] Of or pertaining to a farce; like a farce; ludicrous, droll, comical.

"Whether the *Alchemist* be *farcical* or not."—*Hurd: Provinces of the Drama*, ch. iv.

far'-cĭ-cal (2), *a.* [Eng. *farcy; -cal.*] Of or pertaining to the disease called farcy.

far'-cĭ-cal-lĭ, *adv.* [Eng. *farcical; -ly.*] In a farcical, ludicrous, or comical manner.

far'-cĭ-cal-nĕss, *s.* [Eng. *farcical; -ness.*] The quality or state of being farcical.

far'-cĭl-ite, *s.* [Eng. *farce*, s.; suff. *-lite* (*Min.*) (q.v.).]

Min.: Pudding-stone.

far'-cĭ-mĕn, *s.* [Lat.]

Vet.: The same as FARCY (q.v.).

* **fărc'-ĭng,** *pr. par., a., & s.* [FARCE, *v.*]

A. & B. *As pr. par. & particip. adj.:* (See the verb).

C. *As subst.:* Stuffing for meat, forcemeat.

"To make broth and *farcing*, and that full dewly."
Interlude of Jacob & Esau (1568).

* **far'-cŏst,** * **fare-coste,** * **vare-cost,** *s.* [Icel. *farkostr, farskostr;* Sw. *færkost.*]

1. A boat, a ship.

"Al tha that in that *farcost* ferd,
Ware med."
Metrical Homilies, p. xix.

2. A journey, a voyage.

"Brien hine gan frænie of his *farecoste.*"
Layamon, iii. 234.

* **farc'-tāte,** *a.* [Lat. *farctus*, pa. par. of *farcio* = to stuff.]

Bot.: Stuffed, full; without vacuities. Applied to a leaf, stem, or pericarp, in opposition to one that is hollow or tubular.

far'-çy, * **far-cin,** *s.* [Fr. *farcin;* Ital. *farcina*, from Lat. *farcio* = to stuff, because it swells out the legs of horses.]

Vet.: A disease in horses, closely allied to glanders. There are two forms of the disease: (1) Glanders, malia, &c., affecting the pituitary membrane, and occasioning a profuse discharge from the nostrils, with pustular eruptions or small tumours, which soon suppurate, being attended by symptoms of malignant fever, and gangrene of various parts; (2) being the same disease, but appearing in the shape of small tumours (farcy-buds) about the legs, lips, face, neck, &c., of the horse; sometimes very painful, suppurating and degenerating into foul ulcers. They are often seen together. (*Dunglison.*) When the disease causes distended appearance of the lymphatic vessels, it is called Bud or Button Farcy; when confined to dropsical accumulations in and about the legs, Water Farcy.

farcy-bud, *s.*

Vet.: A little tumour which appears on the face, neck, or inside of the thigh of horses. It is generally the first indication of Farcy.

fard, * **faird,** * **feird,** *v.t.* [Fr. *farder.*]

1. To paint over.

"He found that beauty which he had left innocent *farded* and sophisticated with some court drug."—*Wilson: Hist. James I.*

2. To smear or slur over.

"Nor will my conscience permit me to *feird* or daub over the causes of divine wrath."—*Scott: Old Mortality*, ch. xxi.

3. To embellish, to set off, to adorn.

"They mask a feigned heart with the vail of *fairded* language."—*Calderwood.*

* **fard** (1), *s.* [FARD, *v.*] Paint, colour.

"Rubbed with Spanish wool, painted with French *fard.*"—*Whitaker: Review of Gibbon's History.*

* **fard** (2), * **farde,** * **faird,** *s.* [FARE, *v.*]

1. Course, motion.

"Than Italy als sone
Sche leuis, and with swift *farde* gan to fle."
Douglas: Virgil, 226, 46.

2. Force, violence, ardour.

"At last King Feredech scand the myddil ward of Pichtis approcheand to discomfiture, ruschit with sic *farde* sinaughis ennymes, that he was excludit fra his awin folkis."—*Bellendene: Chron.*, bk. x., ch. viii.

3. A blast, or current of wind.

"He with grete *fardis* of windis flaw throw the skye."
Douglas: Virgil, 22, 20.

¶ *To make a faird:* To make a bustle.

fard'-age (**age** as **ĭj**), *s.* [Fr.]

Naut.: Dunnage, loose wood, coir, &c., stowed among cargo to prevent it from shifting, or placed below dry goods to keep them from being injured by bilge-water.

* **far'-del** (1), * **far-dil,** *s.* [O. Fr., a dimin. of *farde* = a burden; Low Lat. *fardellus;* Ital. *fardello;* Sp. & Port. *fardel;* Fr. *fardeau.* Prob. from Arab. *fardah* = a package.]

I. *Lit.:* A bundle, a pack, a package.

"He sigh a man sittynge with hise *fardels* in the street."—*Wycliffe: Judges* xix. 17.

II. *Figuratively:*

1. Anything cumbersome or inconvenient.

"Who would *fardels* bear?
To grunt and sweat under a weary life."
Shakesp.: Hamlet, iii. 1.

2. A piece, a fragment.

"The schild in *fardillis* can fle in feild."
Gawain & Golagras, iv. 2.

fardel-bound, *s.*

Vet.: A term applied to sheep and cattle when suffering from a disease caused by the retention of food in the third stomach, or maniplus. It frequently arises from the eating of over-ripe clover, vetches, or rye-grass: the food being tough and indigestible, the stomach is unable to moisten and concoct it with sufficient speed, and fresh quantities being taken in, the stomach becomes overgorged, and at last paralyzed and affected with chronic inflammation.

* **far'-del** (2), *s.* [A contr. of *farthing-deal* (q.v.).] A fourth part.

Fardel of land: The fourth part of a yard-land (q.v.).

* **far'-del,** * **far-dle,** *v.t.* [FARDEL, *s.*] To make or pack up in bundles.

"Things orderly, *fardled* up under heads, are most portable."—*Fuller: Holy State*, p. 164.

* **far'-dĕr,** *a. & adv.* [FARTHER.]

* **fard'-ĭng,** *s.* [FARTHING.]

* **fard'-ĭng,** *a.* [Etym. doubtful.]

farding-bag, *s.* The first stomach of a ruminant animal, in which green food lies until it is chewed over again; the rumen.

* **fard'-ĭn-gāle** (1), *s.* [FARTHINGALE.]

* **fard'-ĭn-gāle** (2), *s.* [FARDING-DEAL.]

* **fard'-ĭng-dēal,** * **fard-ing-dale,** * **fard-ing-dele,** *s.* [A.S. *feorthung* = a fourth part; *dæl* = a part, a portion.] An old measure of land, supposed to have been the fourth part of an acre. [YARD-LAND.]

far'-dle, *v.t.* [FARDEL, *v.*]

* **fard-ung,** *s.* [A.S. *fyrding.*] An expedition, a journey.

"Mannes lifiode buuen eorthe is *fardung.*"
Old Eng. Homilies, ii. 189.

fāre, * far-en, *v.i.* [A.S. *faran*; cogn. with Dut. *varen*; Icel. *fara*; Dan. *fare*; Sw. *fara*; O. H. Ger. *faran*; Ger. *fahren*; Goth. *faran* = to go, *farjan* = to convey; Gr. πορεύω (*poreuō*) = to convey, πορεύομαι (*poreuomai*) = to travel, from πόρος (*poros*) = a passage, περάω (*peraō*) = to pass through; Lat. *experior*.] [FAR, FERRY.]

* 1. To go, to travel, to pass, to journey, to move forward.

"So on he *fares* and to the border comes
Of Eden." *Milton: P. L.*, iv. 131.

* 2. To depart.

"Than he sal of thesse liue *faren*.'
Old Eng. Homilies, ii. 27.

* 3. To pass by.

"By forty dayez wern *faren*, on folde no flesch styryed."
Early Eng Allit Poems; Cleanness, 405

4. To be in any state, whether good or bad; to be attended with any circumstances or conditions fortunate or unfortunate.

"How has thou *faren* in far land?"
Towneley Mysteries, p. 48.

5. To live; to be entertained or provided with food.

"There was a certain rich man . . . which *fared* sumptuously every day."—*Luke* xvi. 19.

6. (*Impersonal*):

(1) To proceed in any train of consequences, good or bad; to turn out, to result.

So *fares* it when with truth falsehood contends."
Milton: P. R., iii. 443.

(2) To happen to any one, whether well or ill.

"Right swa it *fars* on the same wyse
By tham that in purgatory lyese."
Hampole: Pricke of Conscience, 2,638.

fāre, *s.* [A.S. *faru*, from *faran* = to go, travel; O. Fris. *fara*, *fere*, *fare*; Icel. *fōr*.]

* 1. A journey, an expedition, especially by water; a departure on a journey.

"Fyndez he a fayr schyp to the *fare* redy."
Early Eng. Allit. Poems; Cleanness, 98.

* 2. A company; a body of attendants on a journey.

"Brien bonuede his *fare*." *Layamon*, iii. 132.

3. The price charged for the conveyance of a person by land or sea; the sum paid for conveyance on a journey.

4. The person or persons conveyed in any vehicle.

* 5. State or condition of being; welfare.

"Then may thou frayst my *fare*."
Gawin & the Grene Knight, 409.

* 6. Bustle, ado, disturbance, excitement.

"Whate meneth all this mery *fare*?"
Chaucer: Court of Love, 1,414.

7. Provisions; food of the table; entertainment.

"My lord, eat also, though the *fare* is coarse."
Tennyson: Geraint & Enid, 1,057.

8. The quantity of fish taken in a fishing-boat.

9. The fishing season for cod.

¶ Crabb thus discriminates between *fare* and *provision*: "These terms are alike employed for the ordinary concerns of life, and may either be used in the limited sense for the food one procures, or in general for whatever necessary or convenience is procured; to the term *fare* is annexed the idea of accident; *provision* includes that of design; a traveller on the continent must frequently be contented with humble *fare*, unless he has the precaution of carrying his *provisions* with him." (*Crabb: Eng. Synon.*)

fare-box, *s.* A place of deposit for fares in tramcars, &c. (*American.*)

fare-nut, vare-nut, *s.*

Bot.: *Bunium flexuosum*. (*Britten & Holland.*)

fā're-fōlk, fā're-fōlks (*l* silent), *s.* [Etym. doubtful; prob. for *fairy-folk*.] Fairies, elves.

"With Nymphis and Faunis apoun euery syde,
Quhilk *farefolkis* or thau elfis cleyin we."
Douglas: Virgil, 252, 45.

fare-way, *s.* [FAIRWAY.]

fāre-wĕll', fare-wel, *interj.* [Eng. *fare*, v., and *-well*.]

1. Adieu; good-bye; an expression of good wishes for the prosperity and happiness of one from whom the speaker is parting; originally and properly addressed to one who is about to start on a journey, and then meaning May you go well—*i.e.*, be fortunate in your journey. It is now commonly addressed to one remaining as well as to one about to start. The two parts of the word are sometimes separated by the personal pronoun, as in *Fare you well*. It is also used as an expression of simple separation: as, *Farewell*, ye groves.

2. Used in the sense of, no more of, good-bye to.

"*Farewel* physike, go bere the man to cherche."
Chaucer: C. T., 2,762.

fā're-wĕll, *s. & a.* [FAREWELL, *interj.*]

A. *As substantive*:

1. A good-bye; an adieu.

"But we . . . gave them the gentle *farewell*, and so departed."—*Hacluyt: Voyages* iii. 112.

2. The act of leaving or quitting.

"Welcome ever smiles, and *farewell* goes out sighing."
Shakesp: Troilus & Cressida, iii. 3.

3. A final look or reference.

"Before I take my *farewell* of the subject."—*Addison.*

B. *As adj.*: Done or uttered at the time of leave-taking; valedictory: as, a *farewell* sermon.

"Leans on his spear to take his *farewell* view."
Tickell: On the Prospect of Peace.

farewell-rock, *s.* A common term in the South Wales coal-fields for the millstone grit, because on striking it the miner bids farewell to all workable seams of coal.

farewell-summer, *s.*

Bot.: *Saponaria officinalis*, from its flowering in the months of August and September.

* **fāre-wĕll',** *v.t.* [FAREWELL, *interj.*] To bid farewell to.

"*Farewelling* the flock did homeward wind."—*Sidney: Arcadia*, p. 91.

* **far-fāl'-lą,** *s.* [Ital.] A butterfly.

"And new *farfalla* in her radiant shine
Too bold, I burn these tender wings of mine."
Sylvester: The Magnificence, 862.

* **far'-förth,** * **fer-forth,** *adv.* [Eng. *far*, and *forth*.]

1. To a certain degree or extent.

"As *ferforth* as his conning may suffice."
Chaucer: C. T., 5,519.

2. To a great degree or extent; in a great measure; far.

"Now the humid night was *farforth* spent."
Spenser: F. Q., III. ix. 53.

* **far'-förth-lȳ,** * **fer-forth-ly,** *adv.* [Eng. *farforth*; *-ly*.] To a certain degree.

"As *ferforthly* as ever ye were foled."
Chaucer: C. T., 127.

far'-gīte, *s.* [From Glen *Farg* in Fifeshire where it occurs, and Eng. suff. (*Min.*) *-ite*. (q.v.).]

Min.: A red natrolite, containing, like galactite, about four per cent. of lime.

* **fär'-ĭn,** *s.* [FARINA.]

fą-rī'-ną, *s.* [Lat., from *far* = a kind of grain; spelt.]

I. *Ordinary Language*:

1. Flour or meal; the powder obtained by grinding the seeds of gramineous, leguminous, and cucurbitaceous plants in particular. It is highly nutritious, and is much used for diet and medicine.

* 2. A powdery substance.

"A number of small seeds covered with a red *farina*."—*Granger: The Sugar-cane*, bk. iv. (Note.)

II. *Technically*:

* 1. *Bot.*: An old name for the pollen contained in the anthers of flowers.

2. *Medical*:

(1) In the same sense as I. 1.

(2) In the pharmacopœias of London, Edinburgh, and Dublin, wheat-flour.

* **farinæ resolventes:** [Lat.]

Med.: A name formerly given to a mixture of the farina of four plants, *Lupinus albus*, *Ervum Ervilia*, *Vicia faber*, and *Hordeum distichum*. It was used as a cataplasm.

¶ *Fossil farina*: A variety of carbonate of lime, in thin, white crusts, light as cotton, and easily reducible to powder. It is the *Berg-mahl* of the Swedes and Laplanders.

fär-ĭ-nā'-ceous (ceous as **shŭs),** *a.* [Lat. *farinaceus*, from *farina*.]

I. *Ordinary Language*:

1. Consisting of farina: as, a *farinaceous* diet.

2. Mealy; consisting of or containing farina.

"The properest food of the vegetable kingdom for mankind is taken from the *farinaceous* or mealy seeds of some culmiferous plants."—*Arbuthnot: On Aliments*, ch. iii., prop. 4.

* 3. Resembling meal; covered with a mealy or floury substance.

"All *farinaceous* or mealy-winged animals, as butterflies or moths."—*Browne: Vulgar Errours*, bk. iii., ch. xv.

4. Resembling farina; as, a *farinaceous* smell or taste.

II. *Technically*:

1. *Bot.*: Mealy, having the texture of flour in a mass, as the albumen of wheat.

2. *Med.*: The term is applied to certain eruptions in which the epidermis exfoliates in small particles similar to farina.

fär-ĭ-nā'-ceous-lȳ (ceous as **shŭs),** *adv.* [Eng. *farinaceous*; *-ly*.] In a farinaceous or meal-like manner.

farinaceously-tomentose, *a.*

Bot.: Covered with a mealy kind of down. (*Paxton.*)

fär'-ĭ-nōse, *a.* [Lat. *farinosus*, from *farina*.]

1. *Ord. Lang.*: Yielding or containing farina.

2. *Bot., Entom., &c.*: Covered with a light dust or powdery substance, like meal.

fär'-ĭ-nōse-lȳ, *adv.* [Eng. *farinose*; *-ly*.] In a meal-like or farinaceous manner.

farinosely-tomentose, *a.*

Bot.: The same as farinaceously-tomentose (q.v.) (*Paxton.*)

* **farl,** *v.t.* [FURL.]

* **farl,** * **farle,** * **farthe,** *s.* [A.S. *feortha* = fourth, and *dǽl* = a portion.] Properly the fourth part of a thin cake; also applied now to the third part. (*Scotch.*)

* **far-leu,** *s.* [Etym. doubtful.]

Old Law: Money paid by tenants in lieu of a heriot; often applied to the best chattel, as distinguished from *heriot* = the best beast.

* **far'-lĭe,** * **far'-lȳ,** *a. & s.* [FERLY.]

farm, * **farme,** * **ferme,** *s. & a.* [A.S. *feorm* = a feast, from Low Lat. *firma* = a feast, a tribute; O. Fr. *ferme*. The modern sense of *farm* arose by degrees. In the first place lands were let on condition of supplying the lord with so many nights' entertainment for his household. Thus the *Saxon Chron.*, A.D. 775, mentions land let by the Abbot of Peterborough, on condition that the tenant should annually pay £50, and *anes nihtes feorme*, one night's entertainment. This mode of reckoning constantly appears in *Domesday Book*: "Reddet *firmam* trium noctium—*i.e.*, 100 libr." The inconvenience of payment in kind early made universal the substitution of a money payment, which was called *firma alba* or *blanche ferme*, from being paid in silver or white money instead of victuals. Sometimes the rent was called simply *firma*, and the same name was given to the *farm*, or land from whence the rent accrued. From A.S. the word seems to have been adopted in Fr. *ferme* = a farm, or anything held in farm; a lease. (*Wedgwood.*)]

A. *As substantive*:

I. *Ordinary Language*:

* 1. Food; a feast, a meal.

"This hastie *farme* hadde bene a feast."
Chaucer: Dream, 1,752.

* 2. Tribute.

"The *fermes* he fanges of fyftene rewmes."
Morte Arthure, 1,005.

* 3. Rent or money paid for land hired for cultivation.

"Please you to wet that, Will. Jeney and Debham came to Calcote . . . and ther they spake with Rysyng and John Smythe, and haskyd hem rente and *ferme*. . . 'Sir,' quod Ryesyng, 'I take the *ferme* of my master.'"—*Paston Letters*, iii. 421.

4. A tract or piece of land cultivated by a single person, whether owner or tenant.

"At my *farm* I have a hundred milch kine."
Shakesp.: Taming of the Shrew, ii.

* 5. The state of land leased or let on rent; a lease.

"The lords of lands in Ireland do not use to set up their lands in *farm* for term of years to their tenants."—*Spenser: State of Ireland.*

* 6. The office or duties of one who receives tribute, rent, &c., for another; stewardship.

"Yeld resoun of thir *ferme*."—*Wycliffe: Luke* xvi. 2.

* 7. A district farmed out for the collection of revenue.

"The province was divided into twelve *farms*."—*Burke: Against Warren Hastings.*

* 8. The right or permission to sell certain articles subject to duties.

*II. *Min.:* A term formerly used in Cornish mining for the lord's fee, which is taken for liberty to work tin-bounds.

B. *As adj.:* Pertaining to or connected with a farm.

farm-bailiff, *s.* An overseer or foreman employed by the proprietor of a farm to superintend the various operations connected with the cultivation of the farm.

***farm-hold,** ***ferme-hold,** *s.* A farmhouse with the necessary offices.

"A builder of houses, of *ferme-holdes*, of mainours, and of palacies."—*Udal: Luke* ii.

farm-house, *s.* A house attached to a farm for the residence of the farmer.

***farm-meal,** *s.* Meal paid as part of the rent of a farm. (*Scotch.*)

farm-office, *s.* One of the buildings connected with a farm. (Generally used in the plural as a collective name for all the buildings on a farmstead.)

***farm-place,** ***farme-place,** *s.* A farm and its offices; a homestead.

farm-stock, *s.*

1. The live stock on a farm.

2. The stock, live and dead, on a farm.

farm-yard, *s.* The yard or enclosure contained within the farm buildings.

farm, ***farme,** *v.t.* & *i.* [Farm, *s.*]

A. *Transitive:*

1. To lease or let out to a tenant on certain conditions of rent, &c.

"We are enforced to *farm* our new realm."
Shakesp.: Richard II., ii. 4.

2. To lease or let out to collectors at a certain sum or rate per cent. Thus, in ancient Rome, under the Republic, the taxes of the provinces were let out to a class of collectors, called *publicani* (Luke v. 27), who had to collect and pay them over to the government at a certain rate per cent.

"The tax was *farmed;* and a farmer of taxes is, of all creditors, the most rapacious."—*Macaulay: Hist. Eng.*, ch. iii.

3. To lease or let out on conditions, or at a certain price.

"The *farming* out of the defence of a country being wholly unprecedented."—*Burke: Against Warren Hastings.*

* 4. To contract for: as, one who engages to feed and lodge parish children at so much per head.

* 5. To take a lease of.

"To pay five ducats I would not *farm* it."
Shakesp.: Hamlet, iv. 4.

6. To cultivate, till, or work: as land.

B. *Intrans.:* To engage in farming or agriculture; to follow the business or profession of a farmer; to cultivate land.

farm'-a-ble, *a.* [Eng. *farm; -able.*] That may or can be farmed; capable of being farmed.

***farm'-age (age** as **ĭġ),** *s.* [Eng. *farm; -age.*]

1. The management of farms; farming.

"They do by *farmage*
Brynge the londe into a rearage."
Rede me and be not wroth, p. 102.

2. The act of farming; the state of being farmed.

"Which to gentillmen they let in *farmage.*"—*Dialogue between a Gentillman and a Husbandman*, p. 139.

***farm'-a-rie,** *s.* [Fermerie.] An infirmary; an hospital.

farm'-ĕr, ***farm-our,** ***ferm-our,** *s.* [Eng. *farm; -er.*]

I. *Ordinary Language:*

1. One who farms or contracts to collect taxes, imposts, duties, &c., for a certain payment per cent.

"He met one day . . . a publican or *farmer* of the forein taxes and tribute for the city."—*P. Holland: Plutarch*, p. 762.

2. One who farms or cultivates ground; an agriculturist; a husbandman.

"Nothing is of greater prejudice to the *farmer* than the stocking of his land with cattle larger than it will bear."—*Mortimer: Husbandry.*

II. *Min.:* The lord of the field, or one who farms the lot and cope of the crown.

¶ Crabb thus discriminates between *farmer* and *agriculturist:* "The *farmer* is always a practitioner; the *agriculturist* may be a mere theorist: the *farmer* follows husbandry solely as a means of living: the *agriculturist* follows it as a science: the former tills the land upon given admitted principles; the latter frames new principles, or alters those that are established. Betwixt the *farmer* and the *agriculturist* there is the same difference as between practice and theory. . . . *Farming* brings immediate profit from personal service: *agriculture* may only promise future, and consequently contingent advantages." (*Crabb: Eng. Synon.*)

farmer-general, *s.* In France, one of a company which, under the monarchy, contracted with the government for the privilege of collecting certain taxes, paying over to the government a certain fixed sum each year, and taking the proceeds of the taxes as their equivalent. The company was abolished at the Revolution.

farmer's-plague, *s.*

Bot.: A name for *Ægopodium Podagraria*, from the extreme difficulty of eradicating it.

***farm'-ĕr-ĕss,** ***farm-or-esse,** *s.* [Eng. *farmer; -ess.*] A female farmer.

"Went to Margate, and the following day was carried to see a gallant widow, brought up a *farmoresse.*"—*Evelyn: Memoirs*, vol. 1.

***farm'-ĕr-shĭp,** ***ferm-er-ship,** *s.* [Eng. *farmer; -ship.*]

1. Skill or experience in farming.

2. Stewardship.

"These were the lucky first fruites that the Ghospel brought forth for his rent and *fermership.*"—*Udal: Acts* ii.

farm'-ĕr-ȳ, *s.* [Eng. *farm; -ery.*] A homestead; a farmyard.

farm'-ĭng, *pr. par., a., & s.* [Farm, *v.*]

A. *As pr. par.:* (See the verb).

B. *As adjective:*

1. Engaged in or pertaining to the farming or collection of taxes, duties, &c.

2. Engaged in or pertaining to agriculture: as, the *farming* interest.

C. *As substantive:*

1. The letting out on hire or leasing of taxes, duties, &c. for collection; the contracting to collect taxes, duties, &c., at a certain rate per cent.

2. The occupation or profession of the cultivation of land; agriculture.

far'-mōst, *a.* [Eng. *far; -most.*] Most distant or remote; farthest.

"A spacious cave within its *farmost* part,
Was hewed and fashioned by laborious art."
Dryden: Virgil: Æneid vi. 62, 63

farm'-stĕad, *s.* [Eng. *farm*, and *stead* (q.v.).] A farmhouse, with the adjacent buildings, barns, stables, &c., necessary for farming purposes.

"But he, by *farmstead*, thorp, and spire,
Came crowing over Thames."
Tennyson: Will Waterproof's Monologue.

far'-nĕss, *s.* [Eng. *far; -ness.*] Distance, remoteness.]

"According to the neereness or *farness* from the equinoctiall."—*Purchas: Pilgrimage*, bk. i., ch. ii.

farn, *s.* [Fern.]

Bot.: *Pteris aquilina.*

farn-tickle, *s.* [Fernticklе.]

Far-nō'-vĭ-ans, *s. pl.* [From *Farnovius*, the latinized name of Stanislaus Farnowski (see def.).]

Ecclesiol. & Ch. Hist.: A Polish Unitarian sect who, under the leadership of Farnowski (see etym.), separated from the rest of the Unitarian body in 1568, and continued till their chief's death in 1615. (*Townsend.*)

făr'-o, phar-ao, phar-aoh, phar-aon, phar-o, *s.* [From Fr. *pharaon;* Ger. *farospiel* = the game of faro; the name is said to be derived from the name of the ancient kings of Egypt, a representation of a Pharaoh having been depicted on one of the cards.]

Cards: A game of cards, in which the player plays against the bank, which is kept by the proprietor of the table. It was introduced into France by the Venetian ambassador in 1674, in a form like bassette; but so many nobles were ruined by this game that Louis XIV. made a law against it. To elude this law it was called Pour et Contre, which gave rise to new prohibitions, to evade which the name Pharaoh was adopted.

faro-bank, *s.* A bank or deposit of money against which the players play in the game of faro; a gambling house or room.

fa-rō'-el-īte, *s.* [From *Faröe*, where it occurs: Eng. suff. (*Min.*) *-lite* (q.v.).]

Min.: A variety of Thomsonite, occurring in spherical concretions, consisting of lamellar radiated individuals, pearly in cleavage. It contains a slight excess of silica. (*Dana.*)

***făr'-rage (rage** as **rĭġ),** *s.* [Farrago.]

***făr-răg'-ĭn-oŭs,** *a.* [Lat. *farrago* (genit. *farraginis*); Eng. adj. suff. *-ous.*] Formed of or consisting of a mixture or combination; compound; mixed.

"Being a confusion of knaves and fools, and a *farraginous* concurrence of all conditions, tempers, sexes, and ages."—*Browne: Vulgar Errours*, bk. i., ch. iii.

far-rā'-gō, ***far-rage,** *s.* [Lat. *farrago*, from *far* = mixed fodder; Fr. *farrage;* Ital. *farrago, farraggine.*]

* 1. *Lit.:* A kind of mixed corn or food for cattle.

"As for that kind of dredge or *farrage* which commeth of the refuse and light come purged from the red wheat *far*, it ought to be sowne very thicke with vetches, otherwhiles mingled among."—*P. Holland: Plinie*, bk. xviii., ch. xvi.

2. *Fig.:* Any kind of mixture or medley.

"He who reads their Acta, will only find an obscure *farrago* of experiments."—*Goldsmith: Polite Learning*, ch. v.

***far'-rand,** ***far-rant,** *a.* [Farand.]

far-rane, *s.* [Erse.] A gentle breeze. (Used on the north-western coast.)

***făr-rĕ-ā'-tion,** *s.* [Confarreation.] The same as Confarreation (q.v.).

făr'-rĭ-ĕr, ***fer-rer,** ***fer-rour,** *s.* [O. Fr. *ferrier*, from *ferrer* = to shoe a horse; Lat. *ferrum* = iron; Low Lat. *ferrarius* = a smith; Port. *ferreiro;* Sp. *herrero;* O. Sp. *ferrer, ferrero.*]

1. One who shoes horses.

"He was found only a *farrier*, whose true name was Herophilus."—*Middleton: Life of Cicero*, i. 8.

2. One who professes veterinary surgery; a veterinary surgeon.

"Some *farrier* should prescribe his proper course,
Whose only fit companion is his horse."
Cowper: Conversation, 411, 412.

***făr'-rĭ-ĕr,** *v.i.* [Farrier, *s.*] To practise the business or profession of a farrier.

"There are many pretenders to the art of *farriering* and cowleeching, yet many of them are very ignorant."—*Mortimer: Husbandry.*

făr'-rĭ-ĕr-ȳ, ***fer-rar-y,** *s.* [Eng. *farrier; -y.*]

* 1. Smith's work; ironwork.

"So took she chamber with her son, the God of *Ferrary.*" *Chapman: Homer; Iliad* xiv.

2. The art or practice of shoeing horses.

3. The art of treating the diseases of horses and cattle; veterinary surgery.

4. A place where horses are shod; a forge; a smithy.

făr'-rōw, *s.* [A.S. *fearh* = a pig; cogn. with Dut. *varken;* O. H. Ger. *farah;* M. H. Ger. *varch;* Ger. *ferkel;* Lat. *porcus* = a pig; Dan. *fare* = to farrow]

1. A litter of pigs.

"Pour in sow's blood that hath eaten
Her nine *farrow.*" *Shakesp.: Macbeth*, iv. 1.

* 2. The act of bringing forth a litter of pigs.

"One sow may bring at one *farrow* twentie pigges, but reare so many she cannot."—*P. Holland: Plinie*, bk. viii., ch. ii.

făr'-rōw, ***fer-ry,** *v.t.* & *i.* [Farrow, *s.*]

A. *Trans.:* To bear or bring forth. (Said of pigs.)

"There were three sucking-pigs served up in a dish,
Ta'en from the sow as soon as *farrowed.*"
Massinger: City Madam, ii. 1.

B. *Intrans.:* To bear or bring forth young pigs.

"[He] thought whose sow had *farrowed* last."
Swift: Baucis & Philemon, 132.

făr'-rōw, ***fer-ry,** *a.* [Dut. *vaarkoe, vaars* = a heifer or young cow that has not yet

brought forth a calf.] Not bearing young in a given year or season. (Said only of cows.)

"A cow not producing a calf is for that year called a *farrow cow*."—*Forby.*

far-run-del, *s.* [FARDINGDEAL.] A corruption of Fardingdeal (q.v.).

*** fär'-rȳ,** *s.* [FARROW, *s.*]

*** far'-săng,** *s.* [PARASANG.]

*** farse,** *v.t.* [FARCE, *v.*]

farse, *s.* [FARCE, *s.*]

* 1. *Ord. Lang.:* A farce.

2. *Eccles.:* A translation of the epistle for the benefit of the unlearned, read in certain English churches before the Reformation. It was a paraphrase, verse by verse, of the original Latin.

"The sub-deacon first repeated each verse of the epistle in Latin, and his choristers sang the *farse* or explanation in English."—*Hook: Church Dict.*

*** far'-sȳ,** *s.* [FARCY.]

*** fart,** *s.* [Ger. *furz.*] A discharge of wind from behind.

*** fart,** *v.i.* [FART, *s.*] To break wind.

*** far'-ţhęl,** *s.* [FARDEL, *s.*]

far'-ţhĕr, * ferre, * fer-rer, *a.* & *adv.* [A comp. of *far*, the form of which is due to a confusion with *further* (q.v.).]

A. *As adjective:*

1. At a greater distance or more distant or remote than something else.

2. To a greater distance; longer, further.

"T is a space for *farther* travel."
Shakesp.: Antony & Cleopatra, ii. 1.

* 3. Additional.

"Let me add a *farther* truth, that, without ties of gratitude, I have a particular inclination to honour you."—*Dryden.* (*Johnson.*)

* 4. More remote in point of time.

"The Hiero-cæsarienses fetchte their matter from a *farther* beginning."—*Greneway: Tacitus: Annales*, p. 83.

5. More extended.

"These imperfect notes may lead to *farther* discoveries."—*Walpole: Anecdotes of Painting*, vol. i., ch. v.

B. *As adverb:*

1. At a greater distance; more distantly or remotely.

2. To a greater distance.

"They marched on *farther*."—*P. Holland: Ammianus Marcellinus*, p. 364.

3. To a greater extent or degree, more fully, more deeply; further; as, To carry one's investigations *farther*.

"Tis time I should inform thee *farther*."
Shakesp.: Tempest, i. 2.

4. Moreover, in addition; furthermore; besides.

"Nay, *farther*, if we consider all circumstances."—*Chesterfield: Miscellaneous Pieces*, No. 46.

*** far'-ţhĕr,** *v.t.* [FARTHER, *a.*] To promote, to advance, to further, to help forward.

"I might . . . have *farthered* the opinion that Scipio and Lelius joined with me."—*Dryden: Discourse on Epic Poetry.*

*** far'-ţhĕr-ąnçe,** *s.* [Eng. *further*, v.; *-ance.*] The act of furthering, promoting, or advancing; furtherance.

far'-ţhĕr-mōre, * far-der-more, *adv.* [Eng. *farther*; *-more.*] Besides, furthermore; in addition; moreover.

"*Furdermore*, saith saynt Johan, I saw an infynite house of angels."—*Bale: Image*, pt. i.

*** far'-ţhĕr-mōst,** *a.* [Eng. *farther*; *-most.*] At the farthest distance; most distant or remote.

"Until he come unto that *farthermost*."—*Hammond: Works*, ii. 641.

*** far'-ţhĕr-ō-vĕr, * fer-thir-o-ver,** *s.* [Eng. *farther*, and *over.*] Furthermore, moreover, besides.

"And *ferthirover* for as moche as the caitif body of man is rebel both to reson and to sensualitie."—*Chaucer: Parson's Tale.*

far'-ţhĕst, *a.* & *adv.* [FARTHER.]

A. *As adj:* At the greatest distance; most distant or remote.

"From the *farthest* inch of Asia."
Shakesp.: Much Ado About Nothing, ii. 1.

B. *As adverb:*

1. At or to the greatest distance; most distantly; most remotely.

"It threatens *farthest* off."
Tourneur: Revenger's Tragedie, iv.

2. To the greatest distance.

"Who goes *farthest*." *Shakesp.: Julius Cæsar*, i. 3.

3. To the greatest extent or depth; most fully; most deeply.

¶ *At the farthest, at farthest:* At the outside; at the extreme.

"Parliament will certainly rise the first week in April *at farthest*."—*Chesterfield: Miscellaneous Pieces*, bk. ii., let. 47.

far'-ţhĭng, * fer-ding, * fer-thing, * fer-thyn, * fer-thynge, * ver-thing, *s.* [A.S. *feorthing, ferthyng, feorthling*, from *feorth* = fourth, and dimin. suff. *-ing, -ling*; *feower* = four.]

1. The fourth part of a penny; the smallest copper coin current in Great Britain.

"Eche yer a thousend marc, and nought a *verthing* lasse."
Robert of Gloucester, p. 507.

* 2. A gold coin; the fourth part of the noble.

* 3. A division of land.

"Thirty acres make a farthing-land; nine *farthings* a Cornish acre; and four Cornish acres a knight's fee."—*Carew: Survey of Cornwall.*

* 4. A very small amount or value.

"In hire suppe was no *ferthing* sene
Of grese, whan she dronken hadde hire draught."
Chaucer: C. T., Prologue, 134.

5. Used hyperbolically or proverbially for the smallest possible sum or amount.

"It is now seven years since I saw the face of a single creature who cared a *farthing* whether I was dead or alive."—*Goldsmith: The Bee*, No. 1.

*** farthing-deal,** *s.* [FARDINGDEAL.]

*** farthing-land,** *s.* [FARTHING, 3.]

*** farthing-man, * ferding-man,** *s.* A dean of guild.

"Quhen the Alderman Thesaurare, *Farthing-man*, or Dene will call and convene the gild-hether."—*Statutes of Guilds*, in *Balfour's Practicks*, p. 77.

farthing-rot, *s.*

Bot.: Hydrocotyle vulgaris. (*Britten & Holland.*)

*** far-ţhĭn-gāle, * far'-dĭn-gāle, * var-din-gale, * var-din-gall,** *s.* [A corruption of O. Fr. *verdugalle, vertugalle* = a farthingale, from Sp. *verdugardo* = lit. provided with hoops, from *verdugo* = a young shoot, a rod, from *verde*; Lat. *viridis* = green.] The under-props or circles of hoops made of whalebone used to extend the wide gown and petticoat of the sixteenth century. The hoop survived as long as the reigns of George II. and III., and the crinoline of the present reign was a form of revival of the original farthingale.

"These *farthingales* take up all the room now-a-days."—*Brewer: Lingua*, iii. 6.

*** far'-tĭ-gạl,** *s.* [FARTHINGALE.]

făs'-çēş, *s. pl.* [Lat., pl. of *fascis* = a bundle.]

1. *Rom. Antiq.:* The most ancient insignia of the Roman magistrates, consisting of bundles of elm or birch rods, in the centre of which was an axe. The custom was borrowed from the Etruscans, and some authors assert that it was known in the time of Romulus, while others maintain that Tarquinius Priscus was the first to adopt it. After the banishment of Tarquinius Superbus, the fasces were carried before the consuls by men called Lictors; but this honour was granted to the consul-major only. The consul and proconsul had twelve lictors, each of whom carried a fasces; the dictator had twenty-four, and when in Rome the axe was carried before him. The prætors of the towns had only two fasces; those of the provinces and the army six. Under the empire the consuls, who were merely civil magistrates, had twelve fasces, while the pro-prætors and pro-consuls were allowed six, and this lasted till the fall of Rome.

FASCES.

* 2. *Fig.:* Any emblem of authority.

"You must submit your *fasces* to theirs."—*Burke: Affairs of Ireland.*

făs'-çĕt, *s.* [Lat. *fascis* = a bundle.]

Glass:

1. An iron-wire basket on the end of a rod, to carry the bottle from the blowing-rod or the mould to the leer; also called a Pontee, Punty, Punty-rod, or Puntil.

2. A rod inserted into the mouth of the bottle for the same purpose.

*** fasch,** *v.t.* [FASH.]

făs'-çĭ-ą (or **fā'-shĭ-ą**), *s.* [Lat. = a sash, a band, a fillet.]

* 1. *Antiq.:* A bandage employed in various ways, as—

(1) A diadem, worn round the head as an emblem of royalty, the colour being white; that worn by women was purple.

(2) As a support to the breast by women.

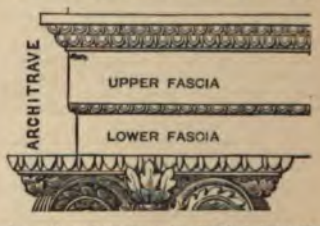
(3) As a bandage round the legs, especially of women, from the ankle to the knee, serving as a protection or a support to the legs of the wearer, a practice that was adopted in Europe in the middle ages.

(4) As a bandage for enswathing the bodies of infants, as practised by the modern peasants of Italy.

"The *fascia* is found a convenient style of dress for mothers and nurses."—*Country Life in Italy*, in *Cornhill Magazine*, Nov., 1881.

2. *Anat.:* A thin, tendon-like covering surrounding the muscles of the limbs, and binding them in their places; a tendinous expansion or aponeurosis. The fasciæ are named from (1) the position, as the *anal* and *lumbar* fasciæ; (2) from some peculiar function, as the *cremasteric*; or (3) from some peculiar'ty, as the *cribriform* fascia.

3. *Arch.:* A flat architectural member in an entablature or elsewhere; a band or broad fillet. The architrave in the more elegant



orders of architecture is divided into three bands, which are called fasciæ; the lowest being called the first fascia, the middle one the second, and the upper one the third. When there are only two fasciæ, as in the annexed cut, they are called the Upper and the Lower. The term is also applied to the board or strip over a shop-front, on which the name, &c., of the owner or occupier is written.

"The architrave consists of three *fasciæ* or bands."—*Rees: Cyclopædia.*

* 4. *Astron.:* The belt of a planet.

"Jupiter's *fasciæ*, or belts, are more luminous than the rest of his disk, and are included between parallel lines."—*Oxford Encyclopædia.*

5. *Entom.:* A broad, transverse band.

6. *Surg.:* A bandage, roller, or ligature.

făs'-çĭ-ąl (or **făsh'-ĭ-ąl**), *a.* [Low Lat. *fascialis*, from Lat. *fasces.*] Of or pertaining to the fasces.

făs-çĭ-ā'-lĭs (or **făsh-ĭ-ā'-lĭs**), *s.* [FASCIA.]

Anat.: A long, small, and flattened muscle situate at the anterior part of the thigh; called also Sartorius (q.v.).

făs'-çĭ-āte (or **făsh'-ĭ-āte**), *a.* [Lat. *fascia*; Eng. adj. suff. *-ate.*]

* 1. *Ord. Lang.:* Banded or compacted together.

2. *Bot.:* The same as FASCIATED (q.v.).

*** făs'-çĭ-āte** (or **făsh'-ĭ-āte**), *v.t.* [FASCIATE, *a.*] To bind together.

făs'-çĭ-āt-ĕd (or **făsh'-ĭ-āt-ĕd**), *pa. par.* or *a.* [FASCIATE, *v.*]

A. *As pa. par.:* (See the verb).

B. *As adjective:*

* 1. *Ord. Lang.:* Banded or compacted together.

"The arm not lying *fasciated* or wrapt up."—*Browne: Garden of Cyrus*, ch. ii.

2. *Bot.:* Applied to a stem having a thickened or flattened appearance, as seen in the Fir, Ash, &c., arising from the union of several leaf-buds.

"It appears as if formed by several peduncles united together so as to become a *fasciated* axis, as in the Cockscomb."—*Balfour: Botany*, § 327.

făs-çĭ-ā′-tion (or **făsh-ĭ-ā′-tion**), *s.* [Eng. *fasciat(e)*; *-ion*.]

* I. *Ordinary Language:*

1. The act of binding or rolling up.

2. A band, a fillet, a bandage.

"Even diadems themselves were but *fasciations*."—*Browne: Garden of Cyrus*, ch. ii.

II. *Technically:*

1. *Bot.:* The flattened, ribbon-like form substituted for the cylindrical or prismatic form of normal stems.

* 2. *Surg.:* The act or method of binding or rolling up diseased or injured parts; a bandage.

"Three especial sorts of *fasciation*, or rolling, have the worthies of our profession commended to posterity."—*Wiseman: Surgery.*

făs′-çĭ-cle, *s.* [Lat. *fasciculus*, a dimin. of *fascis* = a bundle; Fr. *fascicule*; Sp. *fasciculo*; Ital. *fascicolo*.]

* I. *Ordinary Language:*

1. A small bundle, or packet.

2. A part of a book.

"In the next *fascicle* you say that I maintain some things."—*Dr. Mayne: Sermon at Oxford* (1647), p. 19.

II. *Technically:*

1. *Anat.:* The technical rendering of the Latin word *fasciculus* (q.v.).

2. *Zool.:* A small bundle. (*Owen.*)

3. *Bot.:* A form of cyme in which the peduncles are short and the flowers closely approximated with a centrifugal expansion, as in some of the Pink tribe, *Dianthus barbatus*, &c.

făs′-çĭ-cled (cled as cęld), *a.* [Eng. *fascicl(e)*; *-ed*.]

1. *Anat.:* Clustered together, compact; applied to the nerves.

2. *Bot.:* Growing in bunches or clusters from

FASCICLED.

the same point, as the leaves of the Larch; it is also applied to the stems and roots.

"The non-development of a branch gives rise to clustered or *fascicled* leaves, as in the Larch, and to *fascicled* twigs, as in a common bird-nest-like monstrosity of the birch."—*Balfour: Botany*, § 650.

3. *Zool.:* Arranged in bundles; fasciculated. [FASCICULATE.]

făs-çĭc′-ụ-lar, *s.* [Lat. *fascicularis*, from *fasciculus* = a little bundle.] The same as FASCICLED (q.v.).

făs-çĭc-ụ-lăr′-ĭ-ạ, *s. pl.* [Lat., from *fasciculus*.]

Zool.: A genus of fossil Polyzoa, occurring in the Tertiary rocks, in which the cœnœcium is more or less spherical, composed of vertical laminæ, arranged somewhat like the convolutions of the brain, and carrying the cell-mouths at their extremities. They are also called Meandropora.

făs-çĭc′-ụ-lạr-lȳ, *adv.* [Eng. *fascicular*; *-ly*.] In a fasciculated manner; fasciculately.

făs-çĭc′-ụ-lāte, făs-çĭc′-ụ-lāt-ĕd, *a.* [Lat. *fascicul(us)* = a little bundle, and Eng. adj. suff. *-ate*, *-ated*.] The same as FASCICLED (q.v.).

"With *fasciculated* long papillæ on the upper part."—*Pennant: Brit. Zool.*, vol. iv.

făs-çĭc′-ụ-lāte-lȳ, *adv.* [Eng. *fasciculate*; *-ly*.] In a fasciculated or clustered manner.

făs-çĭc-ụ-lā′-tion, *s.* [Eng. *fasciculat(e)*; *-ion*.] The state of being fasciculate or growing in clusters or bunches.

"A consequent clustering or *fasciculation* of the twigs."—*Balfour: Botany*, § 190.

făs-çĭc-ụ-lā′-tō, *adv.* [Ital., from Lat. *fasciculus*.] In clusters or bunches.

fasciculato-ramose, *a.*

Bot.: Applied to branches or roots which are so closely drawn together as to be almost parallel.

* **făs′-çĭ-cūle,** *s.* [Fr., from Lat. *fasciculus*.] A little bundle; a fascicle (q.v.).

făs-çĭc′-ụ-līte, *s.* [Lat. *fasciculus* = a little bundle; Gr. λίθος (*lithos*) = a stone.]

Min.: A species of tufted hornblende.

făs-çĭc′-ụ-lŭs, *s.* [Lat., dimin. of *fascis* = a bundle.]

I. *Ordinary Language:*

1. A little bundle or package.

2. A part or division of a book.

II. *Technically:*

1. *Anat.:* Various fascicles of the human brain. There are the *Fasciculi graciles* (graceful or slender fascicles), in the *Medulla oblongata*; *Fasciculi teretes*, smooth and cylindrical, or round fascicles, also in the *Medulla oblongata*; and the *Fasciculus uncinatus*, hook-shaped fascicle, in the *Cerebrum*. (*Quain.*)

2. *Bot.:* The same as FASCICLE (q.v.).

făs′-çĭn-āte, *v.t.* & *i.* [Lat. *fascinatus*, pa. par. of *fascino* = to enchant, to charm; Ital. *fascinare*; Sp. *fascinar*; Fr. *fasciner*; Gr. βασκαίνω (*baskainō*).]

A. *Transitive:*

1. To bewitch, to enchant; to exercise some supernatural and irresistible influence upon.

"It has been almost universally believed that . . . serpents can stupefy and *fascinate* the prey which they are desirous to obtain."—*Griffith: Cuvier.*

2. To charm, to exercise a captivating influence upon; to captivate by beauty, grace, or other excellent quality.

"He surprised and even *fascinated* all the faculties of his incomparable master."—*Wotton: Remains*, p. 193.

B. *Intrans.:* To exercise or possess a fascinating or charming power.

"The sullen gravity which had been characteristic of the Stadtholder's court seemed to have vanished before the influence of the *fascinating* Englishman."—*Macaulay: Hist. Eng.*, ch. v.

* **făs′-çĭn-āte,** *s.* [FASCINATE, *v.*] Fascination, enchantment, magic.

făs-çĭn-ā′-tion, *s.* [Lat. *fascinatio*, from *fascinatus*, pa. par. of *fascino*; Fr. *fascination*; Port. *fascinação*; Sp. *fascinacion*; Ital. *fasinazione*.]

1. The act or power of fascinating, or of exercising supernatural and irresistible influence upon a person or animal; a bewitching, charming, or enchantment. Such power or influence was formerly ascribed to magicians, and to certain animals, as the basilisk, and the belief in the power or influence of the "evil eye" is a remnant of this superstition.

¶ The writer of this paragraph had ocular proof that some influence akin to fascination can be exercised by a predatory animal over a victim which it desires to get within its power. He saw in Central India a large fly, one evening after the lamps were lit, unable to take its eyes off a scorpion. At last it was fatuous enough to fly across from one wall to the next three different times to attack the scorpion, which finally caught and devoured it. For details see the *Zoologist* for August, 1856.

"We see the opinion of *fascination* is ancient for both effects: of procuring love; and sickness caused by envie; and *fascination* is ever by the eye."—*Bacon: Natural History*, § 944.

2. The act or power of fascinating, charming or captivating by beauty, grace or other excellent quality.

"The *fascination* of sex was called in to aid the *fascination* of art."—*Macaulay: Hist. Eng.*, ch. iii.

3. The state or condition of being fascinated, enchanted, or charmed.

"The ancients believed that spitting in their bosoms three times (which was a sacred number), would prevent *fascination*."—*Fawkes: Theocritus*, Id. vi. (Note.)

4. That which fascinates, enchants, charms or captivates.

¶ For the difference between to *fascinate* and to *charm*, see CHARM.

făs-çî′ne, *s.* [Fr., from Lat. *fascis* = a bundle.]

1. *Fort.:* A cylindrical bundle or faggot of brushwood used in revetments of earthworks. They vary in size, say from six to eighteen

PARAPET REVETTED WITH FASCINES

feet in length, six to nine inches in diameter, and are bound with withes every eighteen inches. When the limbs are stouter and longer than usual, it is called a Saucisse or Saucisson. *Fascines* dipped in pitch or other combustible matter are sometimes used in order to set fire to the enemy's lodgments or other works.

"To provide themselves each squadron with twenty *fascines*."—*Tindal: Hist. Eng., Anne* (an. 3).

2. *Civ. Eng.:* In Civil Engineering fascines are used in making sea and river walls to protect shores subject to washing; or to collect sand, silt, and mud to raise the bottom and gradually form an island, either as a breakwater against inroads, or for purposes of cultivation, as in Holland.

* **făs′-çĭn-oŭs,** *a.* [Lat. *fascino* = to fascinate, *fascinum* = witchcraft, enchantment.] Caused by or proceeding from witchcraft or enchantment.

"I shall not discuss the possibility of *fascinous* diseases."—*Harvey: On Consumption.* (*Johnson.*)

făs-çĭ-ō′-lạ, *s.* [Lat., = a small bandage; dimin. of *fascia* = a bandage.]

Zool.: The Fluke-worm, a genus of internal worms, belonging to the order Parenchymata, family Tremadotea.

fasciola cinerea, *s.*

Anat.: A name some have given to the undentated upper part of the *fascia dentata* in the cerebrum. (*Quain.*)

făs-çĭ-ō-lăr′-ĭ-ạ, *s. pl.* [Lat. *fasciol(a)* = a bandage; neut. pl. adj. adj. suff. *-aria*.]

1. *Zool.:* A genus of gasteropodous molluscs, belonging to the family Muricidæ, and so termed from the smooth band-like surface of their windings. They are distinguished from Murex, whose windings are rough with varices, or wrinkle-like swellings, and from Fusus by their spirally-plaited columella. They occur in warm and southern seas.

2. *Palæont.:* Fasciolaria commence their existence in the Cretaceous rocks.

* **fas-e-lyn,** * **fas-yll,** * **face-lyn,** *v.t.* [M. H. Ger. *faseln*.] To unravel, to tear.

"*Facelyn* (*Faselyn*) as clothys. *Villo*."—*Prompt. Parv.*

făsh, * **fasch,** *v.t.* & *i.* [Fr. *fâcher* = to offend.]

A. *Transitive:*

1. To pain or trouble the body.

"Loudon is *fashed* with a defluxion."—*Baillie: Letters*, i. 215.

2. To pain, trouble, vex, or worry the mind; common in the expression "Dinna *fash* yourself." (*Scotch.*)

"I have also been much *fashed* in my own mind upon this occasion."—*Baillie: Letters*, ii. 110.

B. *Intransitive:*

1. To take trouble, to be annoyed or vexed.

"The dinner was a little longer of being on the table than usual, at which he began to *fash*."—*Galt: Annals of the Parish*, p. 229.

2. To grow weary, to tire: as, To *fash* of work.

3. To meddle with anything so as to bring trouble on oneself.

¶ *To fash one's thumb:* To take trouble; to be troubled or anxious.

făsh, * **fasch,** *s.* [FASH, *v.*]

1. Trouble, vexation.

2. Pain taken about anything.

3. A troublesome person.

¶ *To take the fash:* To take the trouble or pains to do anything.

făsh (2), *s.* [Prob. a contraction of *fashion* (q.v.).]

Nautical:

1. An irregular seam.

2. The mark left by the mould upon cast bullets.

făsh'-coŭs, făsh'-ioŭs, *adj.* [Fr. *facheux* (m.), *facheuse* (f.).] Troublesome.

"The way of proceeding was *fashious* both to ours and the English commissioners."—*Baillie: Letters,* i. 221.

făsh'-coŭs-nĕss, făsh'-ioŭs-nĕss, *s.* [Eng. *fasheous; -ness.*] Troublesomeness, trouble. (*Scotch.*)

***făsh'-ĕr-ȳ,** ***fasch-er-ie,** *s.* [Fr. *fâcherie.*] Trouble, worry, vexation.

"Burne this letter, for it is ouir dangerous, and nathing weill said in it, for I am thinkand upon nathing but *fascherie.*"—*Lett. Detec. 2 Q. Mary,* H. 1, b.

făsh'-ĭŏn (1), ***fa-ci-oun,** ***fas-sion,** ***fas-soun,** ***fas-syone,** *s.* [O. Fr. *faceon, fachon, fazon,* from Lat. *factio* = a making, *facio* = to make, to do.]

*1. The act of making or fashioning; workmanship.

"Failyeing that the said Walter deliner nocht again the said chenye of gold, that he sall content and pay to the said Schir William for the *fassoune* of like vnce a Franche croune."—*Act. Dom. Conc.* (an. 1489), p. 135.

2. The make, form, or external shape and appearance of anything; the style, shape, appearance, or mode of structure.

"What *fashion* shall I make your breeches?"—*Shakesp.: Two Gentlemen of Verona,* ii. 7.

*3. A form, model, or pattern.

"King Ahaz sent to Urijah the priest the *fashion* of the altar."—2 *Kings* xvi. 10.

*4. External appearance in general.

"I will, or let me lose the *fashion* of a man."
Shakesp.: Henry VIII., iv. 2.

5. The prevailing style or mode of dress, ornament, &c.; custom or conventional usage in regard to dress, behaviour, etiquette, &c.

"*Fashions* in all our gesterings,
Fashions in our attyre."
Drant: Horace; Satires, bk. i., sat. 2.

6. Custom, prevailing practice.

"The *fashion* of the world is to avoid cost."—*Shakesp.: Much Ado About Nothing,* i. 1.

7. Genteel or fashionable life; good breeding; position in society.

"It is strange that men of *fashion,* and gentlemen, should so grossly belie their own knowledge."—*Raleigh.*

*8. That which good breeding requires.

"For *fashion* sake, I thank you."—*Shakesp.: As You Like It,* iii. 2.

9. Manner; method of conduct, behaviour; way.

"As is false women's *fashion.*"
Shakesp.: Sonnet 20.

*10. A kind or sort.

"Thou friend of an ill *fashion.*"
Shakesp.: Two Gentlemen, v. 4.

¶ *In a fashion, after a fashion:* To a certain extent; in a sort.

¶ (1) Crabb thus discriminates between the phrases *of fashion, of quality,* and *of distinction:* "These epithets are employed promiscuously in colloquial discourse; but not with strict propriety: by men *of fashion* are understood such men as live in the *fashionable* world, and keep the best company; by men *of quality* are understood men of rank or title; by men *of distinction* are understood men of honourable superiority, whether by wealth, office, or pre-eminence in society. Gentry and merchants, though not men *of quality,* may, by their mode of living, be men *of fashion;* and by the office they hold in the state, they may likewise be men *of distinction.*" (*Crabb: Eng. Synon.*)

(2) For the difference between *fashion* and *custom,* see CUSTOM.

fashion-led, *a.* Following the fashion or prevailing custom.

"Whom do I advise? The *fashion-led,*
The incurrigibly wrong, the deaf, the dead."
Cowper: Tirocinium, 779, 780.

***fashion-monger,** *s.* One who studies the fashion; a fop.

***fashion-mongering,** *a.* Behaving like a fop; affecting gentility; foppish.

"*Fashion-mongering* boys."—*Shakesp.: Much Ado About Nothing,* v. 1.

fashion-piece, *s.*

Shipbuild.: One of the pair of cant frames which form the exterior angle of the stern-framing; between them extends the wing-transom, which is the base-piece of the counter-timbers.

***făsh'-ĭŏn** (2), *s.* [FASHIONS, 2.]

făsh'-ĭŏn, *v.t.* [Fr. *façonner;* O. Sp. *faccionar.*] [FASHION, *s.*]

1. To form, to mould, to give shape, figure, or form to.

"Shall the clay say to him that *fashioneth* it, What makest thou?"—*Isaiah* xlv. 9.

2. To make or form according to the rule prescribed by custom.

"*Fashioned* plate sells for more than its weight."—*Locke.* (*Johnson.*)

3. To fit, to adapt, to accommodate.

"Refines his speech, and *fashions* his address."
Cowper: Retirement, 240.

*4. To counterfeit, to feign, to forge.

"To *fashion* a carriage to rob love from any."—*Shakesp.: Much Ado About Nothing,* i. 3.

*5. To contrive, to bring about, to frame.

"They have conjoined to *fashion* their false sport."
Shakesp.: Midsummer Night's Dream, iii. 2.

¶ For the difference between to *fashion* and to *form,* see FORM.

făsh'-ĭŏn-ą-ble, *a.* & *s.* [Eng. *fashion; -able.*]

A. *As adjective:*

1. According to fashion or custom; established by custom or use; in conformity with the fashion or established mode.

"While he was learning fashions, not to have refused so *fashionable* a temptation."—*South: Sermons,* vol. vi., ser. 5.

2. Made according to the fashion.

"Rich *fashionable* robes her person deck:
Pendants her ears, and pearls adorn her neck."
Dryden: Ovid; Metamorphoses x.

3. Observant of the fashion or established rules of conduct; dressing or behaving according to the fashion.

"Time is like a *fashionable* host,
That slightly shakes his parting guest by th' hand."
Shakesp.: Troilus & Cressida, iii. 3.

4. Genteel, well-bred; holding a good position in society.

"The language of *fashionable* society, the language of diplomacy."—*Macaulay: Hist. Eng.,* ch. iii.

***B.** *As subst.:* A person holding a good position in society.

"Me and the other *fash'nables* only came last night."—*Dickens: Pickwick,* ch. xxxv.

făsh'-ĭŏn-ą-blĕ-nĕss, ***fash-ion-ą-ble-nesse,** *s.* [Eng. *fashionable; -ness.*] The quality or state of being fashionable or in conformity with fashion or prevailing custom.

"A *fashionableness* which will within a short while perhaps be ridiculous."—*Boyle: Works,* ii. 206.

făsh'-ĭŏn-ą-blȳ, *adv.* [Eng. *fashionabl(e); -ly.*] In a fashionable manner; according to fashion or custom.

"For he, with all his follies, has a mind,
Not yet so blank, or *fashionably* blind."
Cowper: Hope, 91, 92.

***făsh'-ĭŏn-ĕr,** *s.* [Eng. *fashion; -er.*] One who fashions, forms, or gives shape to anything.

"In whiche act, as the man is principall doer and *fashioner,* so is the womanne, but the matier and sufferer."—*Udal: Corinthians,* ch. xxxi.

făsh'-ĭŏn-ĭng, *pr. par., a.,* & *s.* [FASHION, *v.*]

A. & **B.** *As pr. par. & particip. adj.:* (See the verb).

C. *As subst.:* The act or process of forming or shaping anything.

fashioning-needle, *s.*

Knitting-machine: One of the pins or fingers employed to take loops from certain of the bearded needles, and transfer them to others for widening or narrowing the work.

***făsh'-ĭŏn-ĭst,** *s.* [Eng. *fashion; -ist.*] An obsequious follower of the fashion.

"We may conceive that many of these ornaments were only temporary, as used by the *fashionists* of that age."—*Fuller: Pisgah Sight,* pt. ii., ch. iv., § 7.

făsh'-ĭŏn-lĕss, *a.* [Eng. *fashion; -less.*] Without fashion; not in accordance with the custom of good society.

***făsh'-ĭŏn-lȳ,** *a.* [Eng. *fashion; -ly.*] Fashionable.

"Thou, gallant, that readest and deridest this madnesse of fashion, if thine eyes were not dazzled with like fashions at home, and a more *fashionly* monster thyself."—*Purchas: Pilgrimage,* ch. ix., § 2.

făsh'-ĭŏnș (1), *s. pl.* [FASHION, *s.*] The prevailing fashion or mode of dress in good society.

***făsh'-ĭŏnș** (2), *s. pl.* [A corruption of *farcy* or *farcin.*] The farcy (q.v.).

"His horse infected with the *fashions.*"—*Shakesp.: Taming of the Shrew,* iii. 2.

făsh'-ĭŏŭs, *a.* [FASHEOUS.]

făsh'-ĭŏŭs-nĕss, *s.* [FASHEOUSNESS.]

făs'-kĭ-dar, *s.* [Etym. doubtful.]

Ornith.: The Northern Gull, *Larus parasiticus* (now *Lestris cataractes*). (*Scotch.*)

***făss,** *s.* [O. Fr. *faisse, fais* = a bunch; Lat. *fascia.*] A knot, a bunch.

"Item ane capparisone . . . frenyeit with silver and *fassis* of qwhite silke."—*Inventories* (an. 1539), p. 52.

făs'-sa-ite, făs'-sīte, *s.* [From *Fassa* in the Tyrol, where it occurs, and Eng. suff. *-ite* (*Min.*) (q.v.).]

Min.: An aluminous variety of Pyroxene, affording deep-green crystals, sometimes pistachio-green. It is found in metamorphic rocks. It is also called Pyrgone.

***fasse, fas,** *s.* [A.S. *feax;* Icel. *fax.*] Hair.

"Lyke til ane lokkerit mane with mony *fax.*"
Douglas: Virgil, 351, 51.

***făs'-sĭt,** *a.* [FASS, *s.*] Knotted.

"Thre curtingis of dolmes *fassit* with silver an silk."—*Invent. of the Guidis of Lady E. Ross* (1578).

făs'-sīte, *s.* [FASSAITE.]

***fas-son,** ***fasoun,** *s.* [FASHION, *s.*]

***fast,** *s.* [FACET.]

fast, ***faste,** ***fæst,** ***fest,** ***væste,** ***vast,** *a., adv.,* & *s.* [A.S. *fæst,* a., *fæste,* adv.; cogn. with Dut. *vast;* Dan. & Sw. *fast;* Icel. *fasti;* O. H. Ger. *vast;* Ger. *fest.*]

A. *As adjective:*

1. Fixed firmly; fastened or attached closely; firm, close.

"The wyf fonde the dore *faste.*"
Seven Sages, 1,355.

2. Strong against attack.

"Wel he makede his castles treowe and swidhe *veste.*"
Layamon, ii. 71.

3. Close, deep, sound; as sleep.

"I have seen her rise from her bed, take paper, fold it, seal it, and again return to her bed; yet all this while in a most *fast* sleep."—*Shakesp.: Macbeth,* v. 1.

4. Steadfast, faithfully, firm in adherence.

"Wilt thou be *fast* to my hopes?"—*Shakesp.: Othello,* i. 3.

5. Lasting, durable: as, a *fast* colour.

*6. Tenacious; retentive. (Followed by *of.*)

"Roses, damask and red, are *fast* flowers *of* their smells."—*Bacon: Essays; Of Gardens.*

7. Swift, rapid; moving rapidly; quick in motion.

"Springs out into *fast* gait."
Shakesp.: Henry VIII., iii. 2.

¶ This is merely a peculiar use of the original meaning of *firm, fixed.* What is *close* easily passes into what is *urgent* or *pressing.* The transition is seen in end phrases: as, He came *fast* behind, The enemy pressed *fast* on him, &c.

8. Rapid, speedy.

"Idle weeds are *fast* in growth."
Shakesp.: Richard III., iii. 1.

9. Pleasure-seeking; dissipated; rakish. (*Slang.*)

"He . . . was the most brilliant *fast* man of antiquity."—*Hannay: Singleton Fontenoy,* bk. i., ch. iv.

10. Applied to a young lady it is intended to indicate that she imitates the manners, habits, and language of a man, and despises the ordinary rules of propriety.

11. Hasty, forward, rash.

12. Hasty in temper; irascible; hot-headed.

13. Engaged in or upon some business or purpose.

B. *As adverb:*

1. Firmly, closely, securely.

"Nomen ancu Iheu Crist and hine *faste* bunde."—*Old Eng. Miscell.,* p. 43.

2. Securely.

"I know there is an order that keeps things *fast* in their place."—*Burke: Reform of Representation.*

3. Deeply, soundly.

"The dove sleeps *fast* that this night-owl will catch."
Shakesp.: Rape of Lucrece, 260.

*4. Closely, steadfastly, firmly.

"Thou art so *fast* mine enemy."
Shakesp.: 2 Henry VI., v. 2.

*5. Unchangeably, immovably, unalterably.

"Are you *fast* married?"
Shakesp.: Othello, i. 2.

6. Close, near. (Of distance.)

"*Faste* beyde is another yle."—*Maundeville*, p. 187.

*7. Close, near. (Of number or quantity.)

"There were enviromed, intercepted, and killed . . . *fast* upon a thousand."—*P. Holland: Livius*, p. 785.

8. Quickly, rapidly, swiftly; with rapid motion.

"To renne *faster* than all other." *Golden Boke*, xxx.

9. Readily, willingly, without hesitation.

"Which they'll do *fast* enough of themselves."—*Shakesp.: Merry Wives of Windsor*, iv. 1.

10. In a dissipated, reckless, or profligate manner: as, To live *fast*.

C. *As substantive:*

1. *Naut.:* A mooring-rope or hawser, securing a vessel, and named from its position; as, the head, bow, breast, quarter, or stern fasts, as the case may be.

2. *Mining:* A shelf.

¶ (1) *Fast and loose* (in the phrase *To play fast and loose*): To act in an inconsistent or inconstant manner; to act without regard to one's promises or engagements.

"And shall these hands, so lately purged of blood, . . . *Play fast and loose* with faith?" *Shakesp.: King John*, iii. 1.

(2) *Fast and loose pulleys:*

Mach.: A device for disengaging and re-engaging machinery. One pulley is fast to the shaft, the other runs loosely thereupon. The band is turned on to either, as the work requires.

(3) *To live fast:* To lead a dissipated, abandoned life.

(4) *To make fast:*

Naut.: To secure a ship to the shore, &c., by means of a *fast* or hawser.

(5) *To stand fast:*

(*a*) To stand still; to remain standing.

(*b*) To show constancy, courage, or steadfastness; not to yield.

"Watch ye, *stand fast* in the faith."—1 *Cor.* xvi. 13.

¶ *Fast* is used largely in composition with the meaning of rapidly, quickly: as in *fast-decaying, fast-descending, fast-falling, fast-sinking*, &c.

*** fast-fettered,** *a.* Firmly secured with fetters.

"The *fast-fettered* hands that made vengeance in vain." *Byron: Destruction of Jerusalem.*

*** fast-handed,** *a.* Niggardly, close-handed, close-fisted, miserly.

"The king being *fast-handed* and loth to part with a second dowry."—*Bacon: Henry VII.*

fast-pulley, *s.*

Mach.: One keyed to the shaft so as to revolve therewith. In contradistinction to the *loose-pulley*, which is *loose* on the shaft, and to which the belt is transferred when the rotation of the shaft is no longer desired.

fast-staying, *a.*

Naut.: Quick in going about.

*** fast** (1), *** fasten** (1), *** festen,** *v.t.* [A.S. *fæstan*; O.S. *festian*; O. Fris. *festigia*; O. H. Ger. *fastjan*; Goth. *fastan*; Icel. *festa*; Sw. *fästa*; Dan. *fæste*.]

1. To fasten, to secure, to fix firmly or securely.

"To ilka joynt war *fested* a rote." *Hampole: Pricke of Conscience*, 1,907.

2. To set or place with strength.

"A stroke on him he *fest*." *Robert de Brunne*, p. 190.

3. To make sure, to secure, to establish, to confirm.

"To the kyng Edward hii *fasten* huere fay." *Political Songs*, p. 214.

fast (2), *** fast'-en** (2), *v.i.* [A.S. *fæstan*; cogn. with Dut. *vasten*; Dan. *faste*; Sw. & Icel. *fasta*; Goth. *fastan*; Ger. *fasten*. It is an early derivative from *fast*, a. = firm. (*Skeat.*)]

I. *Ordinary Language:*

1. To abstain from or be without food beyond the ordinary or usual time.

"The disdain and shame whereof hath ever since kept Hector *fasting* and waking."—*Shakesp.: Troilus & Cressida*, i. 2.

2. To abstain entirely or partially from food voluntarily for a certain time for the mortification of the body or appetites, as a token of grief, sorrow, affliction, or penitence.

"Thou, when thou *fastest*, anoint thine head, and wash thy face; that thou appear not unto men to *fast*." —*Matthew* vi. 17, 18.

fast, * **fasste,** *s.* [A.S. *fæsta*; Dan. *faste*; O. H. Ger., Icel., & Sw. *fasta*; Dut. *vasti*; O. Fris. *festa*.]

I. *Ordinary Language:*

1. Total or partial abstinence from or deprivation of food; an omission to take food.

2. A time set apart to express national grief for some calamity, or to deprecate an impending evil.

"The people of Nineveh proclaimed a *fast*."—*Jonah* iii. 5.

*3. Any holy time or season.

"The Easter *fast*: was it always and in every place uniformly observed?"—*Calphill: Answer to Martiall*, p. 269. (*Davies.*)

II. *Religious:*

1. *Ethnic Fasts:* The old Egyptians, the Assyrians (Jonah iii. 5), the Greeks, Romans, and other ancient nations, had most of them stated or occasional fasts, as have the modern Mohammedans, Hindoos, &c.

2. *Jewish Fasts:* The Day of Atonement was the only fasting-day enjoined by the law of Moses, but the Mishna speaks of four others, respectively commemorating the storming of Jerusalem by Nebuchadnezzar, the burning of the Temple by Titus, the sack of Jerusalem by Nebuchadnezzar, and the receiving by Ezekiel and the other captives of the news of the destruction of Jerusalem. There were also fasts proclaimed by royal or other authority on special occasions (1 Kings xxi. 9–12; 2 Chron. xx. 3; Ezra viii. 2). For the spiritual and unspiritual way of keeping a fast, see Isaiah lviii. 3.

3. *Christian Fasts:* No stated fasts are enjoined in the New Testament; they arose subsequently, the Lent fast taking the lead. [LENT.] In the third century the Latins fasted on the seventh day. In A.D. 813 the Council of Mentz in its thirty-fourth canon, ordered a fast the first week in March, the second week in June, the third week in September, and the last full week preceding Christmas Eve. Towards the end of the tenth century, the custom became prevalent of fasting on Saturday in honour of the Virgin Mary. In the Prayer-Book, under the heading "Fasts and Days of Abstinence to be observed throughout the Year," we have (1) the Forty days of Lent; (2) the Ember Days; (3) the Rogation Days; (4) all Fridays, except Christmas Day; (5) the Evens or Vigils before certain festivals. The second, third, and fifth are Fasting Days; the others are Days of Abstinence, on which the usual number of meals is allowed, flesh-meat being forbidden. These fasts are by no means universally observed, the practice being chiefly confined to the High Church party.

fast-days, *s. pl.* Two or three days appointed by the Established and other churches in Scotland, one or two in preparation for, and one in thanksgiving after the Communion. They recur at intervals of six months. There is upon them no fasting in the literal sense, but only Divine worship; and their observance being optional, a very large section of the community use them for excursion trips by rail or by steamboat.

*** faste,** *a.* [FACED.]

fas'-ten (3) (*t* silent), *** fast-ne, * fast-nen, * fest-nen, * festen, * fest-nin,** *v.t.* & *i.* [A.S. *fæstnian* = to make fast or firm, from *fæst* = firm, fast; O. H. Ger. *festinon*; Icel. & Sw. *fastna*; Dan. *fastne*; O. Fris. *festna*.]

A. *Transitive:*

I. *Lit.:* To fix firmly; to make fast; to secure: as, by a bolt, a lock, &c.

"They deck it with silver and with gold, they *fasten* it with nails and with hammers that it move not."—*Jeremiah* x. 4.

II. *Figuratively:*

1. To fix or set firmly or earnestly.

"Peter, *fastening* his eyes upon him with John, said, Look on us."—*Acts* iii. 4.

2. To affix, to join, to connect, to attach.

"The words Whig and Tory have been pressed to the service of many successions of parties, with very different ideas *fastened* to them."—*Swift: Examiner.*

*3. To join; to attach closely or firmly.

"What if she be *fastened* to this fool lord." *Tennyson: Maud*, I. xvi. 24.

*4. To put or palm upon by persuasion.

"Thinking, by this face, To *fasten* in our thoughts that they have courage." *Shakesp.: Julius Cæsar*, v. 1.

*5. To lay on with strength.

"Could he *fasten* a blow or make a thrust, when not suffered to approach?"—*Dryden: Æneid.* (Dedic.)

*6. To make sure, firm, or secure; to establish.

"Y shal *fastne* the kyngdom of hym."—*Wycliffe: 2 Kings*, vii. 12.

B. *Intransitive:*

I. *Literally:*

1. To fix or set oneself firmly. (Followed by *on* or *upon*.)

"With his strong arms He *fastened on* my neck." *Shakesp.: Lear*, v. 3.

2. To be fastened, secured, or made fast.

II. *Figuratively:*

1. To attach.

"O Godd that is al freo ne mai nan uuel *festnen*." *Legend of St. Katherine*, 1,179.

2. To determine.

"Ic hafe *fæstnedd* i mi thohht To libenn i cleanesse." *Ormulum*, 2,441.

¶ For the difference between to *fasten* and to *fix*, see FIX.

fas'-tened (*t* silent), *** fast-ned, * fest-ned,** *pa. par.* & *a.* [FASTEN (3), *v.*]

A. *As pa. par.:* (See the verb).

B. *As adjective:*

I. *Lit.:* Fixed firmly; secured.

"By wings *fastened* immediately to the body."—*Wilkins: Dædalus*, ch. vii.

II. *Figuratively:*

1. Set or fixed firmly or earnestly.

*2. Confirmed, hardened.

"Strong and *fastened* villain." *Shakesp.: Lear*, ii. 1.

fas'-ten-ĕr (*t* silent), *** fast-ner,** *s.* [Eng. *fasten* (3), v.; *-er*.]

1. One who or that which fastens, makes fast, or secures.

*2. One who fastens or fixes himself on anything.

fas'-ten-ĭng (*t* silent), *pr. par., a., & s.* [FASTEN (3), *v.*]

A. & **B.** *As pr. par. & particip. adj.:* (See the verb).

C. *As substantive:*

1. The act of making fast or secure.

2. Anything which makes fast or secure; a fastener: as a bolt, a bar, a strap, &c.

"A mantle coming under her right arm, and covering most of that side, had no *fastening* on the left side."—*Sir P. Sidney: Arcadia.*

*** fas'-tĕns-ĕv-en, * fas'-tĕrns-eĕn, * fas-trins-ev-in, * fas-tryngs-ew-yn,** [*s.* [A.S. *fæstan* = to fast, and Eng. *even*, s.] A name given to the eve of Lent, Shrove-Tuesday.

"Uponn the xix day thairof, being *fastrinsevin*, at tua hours after none, George lord Seytoun come to the castell of Edinburgh."—*Diurnal of Documents*, 1513–1575, p. 259.

fast'-ĕr, *s.* [Eng. *fast* (2), v.; *-er*.] One who fasts or abstains from food.

"Folow not certayn menne which be not *fasters*."—*Bible* (1551), *Esay* lviii.

*** fast'-ĕr-man,** *s.* [FASTINGMAN.]

*** fas'-tĕrns-eĕn,** *s.* [FASTENS-EVEN.]

făs'-tī, *s. pl.* [Lat.]

Roman Antiq.: The calendar in which were comprised the various days, feasts, games, holidays, &c. There were two kinds: *Fasti magistrales* and *Fasti calendares*. The latter were books containing a description of the whole year, with the peculiarities of its several days. They were subdivided into *Fasti urbani* and *Fasti rustici*, the former containing days to be observed in the city, the latter those celebrated in the country, where there would be fewer holidays. The *Fasti magistrales* contained everything relating to religion and the magistrates, and in later times to the emperors, such as their birthdays, &c. When the fasti became full of such details they were called *Fasti magni*, to distinguish them from the *Fasti calendares*. There were also *Fasti consulares*, an annual register. Each year was known as that of such and such consuls, and this method of notation is useful in fixing dates.

*** făs-tĭd-ĭ-ŏs'-ĭ-tȳ,** *s.* [Lat. *fastidiosus* = fastidious (q.v.).] The quality of being fastidious; disdainfulness, contemptuousness, fastidiousness.

"His epidemical diseases being *fastidiosity*, amorphy, and oscitation."—*Swift: Works*, vol. i.; *A Digression in the Modern Kind.*

făs-tĭd'-ĭ-ŏŭs, *a.* [Lat. *fastidiosus* = disdainful, disgusting; *fastidium* = loathing, from *fastus* = arrogance, and *tædium* = disgust; Fr. *fastidieux*; Sp., Port., & Ital. *fastidioso*.]

*1. Causing disgust; loathsome.

"That thing for the which children be oftentimes beaten, is to them ever after *fastidious*."—*Sir T. Elyot: Governour*, bk. I., ch. ix.

2. Hard or difficult to please; over-nice, squeamish.

"His temper placid and forgiving, but *fastidious*."—*Macaulay: Hist. Eng.*, ch. ii.

¶ Crabb thus discriminates between *fastidious* and *squeamish*: "A female is *fastidious* when she criticises the dress or manners of her rival; she is *squeamish* in the choice of her own dress, company, words, &c. Whoever examines his own imperfections will cease to be *fastidious*; whoever restrains humour and caprice will cease to be *squeamish*." (*Crabb: Eng. Synon.*)

făs-tĭd′-ĭ-ŏŭs-lȳ, *adv.* [Eng. *fastidious*; *-ly.*] In a fastidious, over-nice, or squeamish manner.

"They look *fastidiously* and speak disdainfully."—*Government of the Tongue.*

făs-tĭd′-ĭ-ŏŭs-nĕss, *s.* [Eng. *fastidious*; *-ness.*] The quality of being fastidious; squeamishness, over-nicety.

"His health was delicate; his taste was refined even to *fastidiousness*."—*Macaulay: Hist. Eng.*, ch. xxi.

făs-tĭǧ′-ĭ-āte, făs-tĭǧ′-ĭ-āt-ĕd, *a.* [Lat. *fastigiatus* = pointed, sloping, from *fastigium* = peak, or pinnacle.]

*1. *Ord. Lang.*: Narrowing towards the point; pointed, peaked.

"That noted hill, the top whereof is *fastigiate* like a sugar-loaf."—*Ray: Remains*, p. 176.

2. *Bot.*: Tapering to a point like a pyramid. A plant is said to be fastigiately branched when the branches become shorter as they approach the apex.

†**făs-tĭǧ′-ĭ-āte-lȳ,** *adv.* [Eng. *fastigiate*; *-ly.*] In a fastigiate or tapering manner; pointedly.

***făs-tĭǧ′-ĭ-ŏŭs,** *a.* [Lat. *fastigium* = a peak or pinnacle.] Pointed, rising to a point, pyramidal.

"To raise his palace in this *fastigious* manner."—*Evelyn: Architecture.*

făs-tĭǧ′-ĭ-ŭm, *s.* [Lat.]

1. The pediment of a portico, so called because it follows the form of the roof.

2. The comb or ridge of a roof.

fast′-ĭng (1), ***fast-yng,** *pr. par., a., & s.* [Fast (2), *v.*]

A. & B. *As pr. par. & particip. adj.*: (See the verb).

C. *As substantive*:

I. *Ord. Lang.*: The act or state of abstaining partially or entirely from food.

"In hunger and thirst, in manye *fastyngs*, in coold and nakidnesse."—*Wycliffe: 2 Corinthians* xi. 27.

II. *Technically*:

1. *Med.*: Loss of appetite without any other apparent affection of the stomach; so that the system can sustain almost total abstinence for a long time without fainting. (*Dunglison.*)

2. *Religious*:

(1) *Among the Ethnic nations*: Its chief object was to produce religious exaltation, with visions, dreams, and imagined intercourse with superior beings. As the Zulus say, "The continually stuffed body cannot see secret things." Fasting exists for this purpose among the North American Indians and many other uncivilized tribes. Dreams, visions, &c., thus produced are not supernatural, but morbid. (For details see *Tylor: Primitive Culture.*)

(2) *Among the Jews*: It was practised in seasons of affliction, nature having in a manner prescribed this by taking hunger away during keen sorrow (1 Sam. xxxi. 13; Esther iv.); to chasten or humble the soul (Psalm xxxiv. 15; lxix. 3); as a concomitant of prayer (Psalm xxxv. 13; Dan. ix. 33; Luke ii. 37, &c.); as an act deemed meritorious (Luke xviii. 12).

(3) *Among Christians*: Jesus miraculously fasted forty days and nights (Matt. iv. 2; Luke iv. 2), as Moses and Elijah had done previously (Exod. xxxiv. 28; 1 Kings xix. 8), and as several Roman saints claim to have done since. The practice, is not, however, formally enjoined in the New Testament, though our Lord indirectly sanctioned it (Matt. vi. 16–18), as did St. Paul (1 Cor. vii. 5). The apostles and the church of which they constituted a part practised it on specially solemn occasions (Acts xiii. 2; xiv. 23). Combined with prayer it could be rendered effective to expel evil spirits (Matt. xvii. 21; Mark ix. 29). In the Roman and Greek Obedience, Communion must be received fasting, except when administered by way of viaticum. This rule is not observed in the Anglican Church. The Established Church of Scotland keeps none of these days, but enjoins Fast-days (q.v.) in connection with the administration of the Communion. The members generally approve of fast days by royal proclamation in times of great public calamity or danger. [Fast-days.]

fast′-ĭng (2), *pr. par., a., & s.* [Fast (1), *v.*]

A. & B. *As pr. par. & particip. adj.*: (See the verb).

C. *As subst*: The act of making fast or binding.

***fast′-ĭng-măn, *fast′-ĕr-măn,** *s.* [Eng. *fasting* (2); *-man.*] One who was surety, bondsman, or security for the peaceable conduct of another.

***fast′-ĭng-ŏng,** *s.* [Fasting (1), *s.*] Shrovetide.

fast′-ĭsh, *a.* [Eng. *fast*; *-ish.*] [Rather fast or dissipated.

"In other words a *fastish* young man."—*Phillips: Essays from the Times*, ii. 330.

***fast′-lȳ, *fast-el-ye, *fast-lye,** *adv.* [Eng. *fast*, a.; *-ly.*]

1. Firmly, securely.

"For he hath *fastly* founded it
Above the sea to stand."
Old Version of Psalms; *Ps.* xxiv. 2.

2. Firmly, steadfastly, faithfully.

"The Duke of Gloucester was sure and *fastlye* faithfull to hys prince."—*Sir T. More: Workes*, p. 43.

3. Firmly, earnestly, strongly.

"That he so *fastelye* before hath affirmed."—*Sir T. More: Workes*, p. 556.

4. Quickly, rapidly, hastily.

"She . . . walked *fastly* to and fro."—*Sir J. Harrington: Account of Elizabeth.*

fast′-nĕss, *fast-nesse, *s.* [A.S. *fæstnes* = the firmament.]

*1. The quality or state of being fast or secure.

*2. Firmness; firm or steadfast adherence.

"To shew it was but their *fastness* to the former government."—*Bacon: Henry VII.*

*3. Strength, security.

"And eke the *fastnesse* of his dwelling-place.
Spenser: F. Q., V. ix. 5.

4. A strong place; a fortress, a fort, a stronghold.

"The capital or rather chief *fastness* of Cassibelan was then taken."—*Burke: Abridg. of Eng. History.*

*5. Closeness, conciseness, brevity; not diffuseness.

"Bring his stile from all loose grossness to such firm *fastness* in Latin, as in Demosthenes."—*Ascham: Schoolmaster.*

***făs-tū-ŏs′-ĭ-tȳ,** *s.* [Lat. *fastuositas*, from *fastuosus* = proud, haughty; *fastus* = pride.] Pride, haughtiness, arrogance.

"That new mode of ethicks which hath been obtruded upon the world with so much *fastuosity*."—*H. More.*

***făs′-tū-ŏŭs,** *a.* [Lat. *fastuosus*, from *fastus.*] Proud, haughty, arrogant, disdainful.

"The higher ranks will become *fastuous*, domineering, and supercilious."—*Barrow: On the Pope's Supremacy.*

***făs′-tū-ŏŭs-lȳ,** *adv.* [Eng. *fastuous*; *-ly.*] In a proud, haughty, arrogant, or disdainful manner.

"Demeaning ourselves insolently and *fastuously* towards them."—*Barrow: Sermons*, vol. iii., ser. 29.

***fas′-tū-ŏŭs-nĕss,** *s.* [Eng. *fastuous*; *-ness.*] Pride, haughtiness, arrogance.

"Then there was no *fastuousness* in the Church."—*Barrow: On the Pope's Supremacy.*

făt (1), ***fatte, *fette, *vat, *vatte, *vet, *vette,** *a. & s.* [A.S. *fæt*; cogn. with Dut. *vet*, Dan. *fed*, Sw. *fet*, Icel. *feitr*, O. H. Ger. *feizt.*]

A. *As adjective*:

I. *Ordinary Language*:

1. *Literally*:

(1) Full of fat; plump; fleshy; full fed; the opposite to *lean* or *thin*.

"And of *fatte* wetheres an hundred thousand also."
Robert of Gloucester, p. 52.

(2) Full of fat; oily, greasy, unctuous.

(3) Abounding in fat, as distinguished from the lean of meat.

2. *Figuratively*:

*(1) Dull, heavy, stupid: as a *fat* or coarse animal.

"O souls! in whom no heavenly fire is found,
Fat minds, and ever grovelling on the ground."
Dryden: Persius, sat. ii.

*(2) Coarse, gross.

"Added *fat* pollutions of our own."
Dryden: Mrs. Killigrew, 64.

(3) Wealthy, rich, affluent.

"Mark the *fat* cit, whose good round sum
Amounts at least to half a plum."
Lloyd: A Familiar Epistle.

(4) Rich; producing a large income.

"A *fat* benefice is that which so abounds with an estate and revenues that a man may expend a great deal in delicacies of eating and drinking."—*Ayliffe: Parergon.*

(5) Fertile, fruitful, rich; affording a good return: as, a *fat* soil.

"A *fat* londe and ful of donge foulest wedes growesth."
P. Plowman, p. 213.

*(6) Abounding in spiritual endowments and comfort.

"They [the righteous] shall be *fat* and flourishing."—*Psalm* cxii. 14.

II. *Technically*:

1. *Naut.*: Broad: as, the quarter of a ship.

2. *Print.*: Applied to a page having many blank spaces or lines, and, hence, to any work which pays well.

B. *As substantive*:

I. *Ordinary Language*:

1. *Literally*:

(1) Plumpness, fleshiness.

(2) In the same sense as II. 1.

2. The best or most choice part of anything.

"Ye shall eat the *fat* of the land."—*Genesis* xlv. 18.

II. *Technically*:

1. *Anat.*: An animal substance of a more or less oily character deposited in vessels in adipose tissue. It forms a considerable layer under the skin, is collected in large quantity around certain organs, as, for instance, the kidneys, fills up furrows on the surface of the heart, surrounds joints, and exists in large quantity in the marrow of bones. It is an excellent packing material in the body, being light, soft, and elastic. It gives to the surface of the human frame its smooth rounded contour. Being a bad conductor of heat, it enables a person to retain the warmth which he has generated; but its chief use is for the purpose of nutrition. (*Quain.*)

2. *Chem.* (*Pl.*): Fats are glycerides of acids belonging to the fatty or acetic series and of acids belonging to the acrylic series, being the ethers of the triatomic alcohol glycerine. They are insoluble in water, but soluble in ether. They vary in consistence from a thin oil (olive oil) to a hard, greasy substance (suet). They leave a greasy stain on paper. When fats are boiled with caustic alkalies they are decomposed [Saponification], yielding an alkaline salt of the fatty acid [Soap], and glycerine (q.v.).

3. *Print.*: Copy which affords light work, as blank or short pages or lines, leaded matter, rule-and-figure work, poetry, and such like matter profitable to the compositor.

¶ *The fat is in the fire*: All is confusion, or all has failed.

***fat-already,** *a.* Already too well fed or puffed.

"To enlard his *fat-already* pride."
Shakesp.: Troilus & Cressida, ii. 2.

***fat-brained,** *a.* Dull of apprehension; stupid.

"To mope with his *fat-brained* followers."
Shakesp.: Henry V., iii. 7.

fat-faced, *a.* Having a plump, round face.

"The *fat-faced* curate, Edward Bull."
Tennyson: Edward Morris, 42.

fat-head, *s.* A dull, stupid fellow.

fat-headed, *a.* Dull, stupid, slow of apprehension.

fat-hen, *s.*

Bot.: A name applied to various plants, but especially to certain Chenopodiaceæ, having thick, succulent foliage. (1) *Chenopodium album*, (2) *Chenopodium Bonus-Henricus*, (3) *Chenopodium rubrum*, (4) *Chenopodium Vulvaria*, (5) *Atriplex patula*, (6) *Atriplex erecta*, (7) *Atriplex hastata*, (8), *Polygonum Fagopyrum*, (9) *Nepeta Glechoma*, (10) *Chrysanthemum segetum*, (11) *Capsella Bursa-pastoris*, (12) *Artemisia vulgaris*. (*Britten & Holland.*)

* **fat-kidneyed,** *a.* Gross, paunched, corpulent, obese.

"Peace, ye *fat-kidneyed* rascal."—*Shaksp.: 1 Henry IV.*, ii. 2.

fat-lute, *s.* A mixture of pipe-clay and linseed oil for filling joints.

* **fat-witted,** *a.* Dull of apprehension; stupid, fat-headed.

"Thou art *fat-witted* with drinking old sack."—*1 Henry IV.*, i. 2.

fat-vesicles, *s. pl.*

Physiol.: The vesicles in the bodies of men and the inferior animals in which fat is deposited. [ADIPOSE TISSUE.] They are often situated in the interstices between organs, to which they afford protection. They also facilitate motion and improve the symmetry of the figure. (*Todd & Bowman: Phys. Anat.*)

* **făt** (2), * **fatt,** * **fatte,** * **fet,** *s.* [A.S. *fæt.*] [VAT.]

1. A vat; a large tub or vessel.

"The *fats* shall overflow with wine and oil."—*Joel* ii. 24.

2. A cask, a barrel.

"Laden with 491 *fats* of potashes."—*Stair: Suppl. Decrees*, p. 168.

3. A measure of capacity, differing in different commodities. A *fat* of grain was a quarter, or 8 bushels; a *fat* of wire, from 20 to 25 cwts.; a *fat* of isinglass from 3¼ to 4 cwts.

* **făt,** *v.t. & i.* [FAT, *a.*]

A. *Trans.:* To make fat or plump; to fatten.

"I should have *fatted* all the region kites
With this slave's offal." *Shakesp.: Hamlet*, ii. 2.

B. *Intrans.:* To become fat; to fatten; to gain flesh.

"An old ox *fats* as well and is as good as a young."—*Mortimer: Husbandry.*

făt'-al, *a.* [Fr., from Lat. *fatalis*, from *fatum* = fate; Sp. *fatal*; Ital. *fatale.*]

* 1. Proceeding from fate or destiny; inevitable.

* 2. Decreed by fate; destined.

"It was *fatal* to the king to fight for his money."—*Bacon; Henry VII.*

* 3. Fraught with or instrumental to destiny or fate; influencing destiny; fateful.

"Parca's *fatal* web."—*Shakesp.: Henry V.*, v. 1.

* 4. Foreboding death or destruction.

"That *fatal* screech-owl to our house
That nothing sung but death to us and ours."
Shakesp.: 3 Henry IV., ii. 6.

5. Causing death; deadly; mortal.

6. Ruinous, destructive, pernicious, deadly.

"Great, therefore, is the deceit and *fatal* the errour by which all those delude themselves."—*Clarke: Sermons*, vol. ii., ser. 120.

¶ For the difference between *fatal* and *deadly*, see DEADLY.

făt'-al-ĭsm, *s.* [Eng. *fatal*; *-ism.*] The doctrine that all things are ordered for men by the arbitrary decrees of God or the fixed laws of nature. In Theology it has given birth to theories of Predestination, and in Moral Science to such systems as those of Spinoza and Hegel, and more recently to the philosophy of Mr. Herbert Spencer. It is carried out to its most pitilessly logical extreme among the Mohammedans, where everything that can happen is "kismet," *i.e.*, fatal, or decreed by fate.

"The ill-use which some were ready to make of the supposed *fatalism* of the Pope."—*Hurd: Life of Warburton.*

fā'-tal-ĭst, *s.* [Eng. *fatal*; *-ist.*] One who holds or supports the doctrine of fatalism.

"Being a *fatalist* in natural things, and at the same time maintaining free-will in man."—*Warburton: Divine Legation*, bk. iii., s. 4.

† **făt-al-ĭst'-ĭc,** *a.* [Eng. *fatalist*; *-ic.*] Of or pertaining to fatalism; implying or partaking of the nature of fatalism.

"Are you a Christian, and talk about a crisis in that *fatalistic* sense?"—*Coleridge: Table Talk.*

fa-tăl'-ĭ-tў̆, *s.* [Fr. *fatalité*; Lat. *fatalitas*; from *fatalis*, from *fatum* = fate.]

1. A state of being fatal or predestined by fate; a fixed and unalterable course of things independent of any controlling cause.

"The stoicks held a *fatality* and a fixed, unalterable course of events; but then they held also that they fell out by a necessity emergent from and inherent in the things themselves which God himself could not alter."—*South.*

2. A decree of fate.

"By a strange *fatality* men suffer their dissenting to be drawn into the stream of the present rogue."—*King Charles: Eikon Basilike.*

3. A tendency to danger or hurt.

4. Mortality, destruction: as, The *fatality* amongst cattle has been very great.

5. A fatal occurrence.

făt'-al-lў̆, *adv.* [Eng. *fatal*; *-ly.*]

* 1. By the decree of fate; by inevitable and unalterable destiny or necessity.

"The atoms composed the world mechanically and *fatally.*"—*Bentley: Boyle Lectures.*

2. In a fatal, mortal, or deadly manner; in a manner leading to or followed by death; mortally: as, The duel ended *fatally.*

3. In a ruinous or destructive manner; perniciously, ruinously.

"When Cressy battle *fatally* was struck."
Shakesp.: Henry V., ii. 4.

* **făt'-al-nĕss,** *s.* [Eng. *fatal*; *-ness.*] The quality or state of being fatal; inevitable necessity; fatality.

fa'-ta mor-ga'-na, *s.* [Ital. *fata* = a fairy, and *Morgana*, a local name for a fairy = fairy Morgana.] A remarkable aërial phenomenon observed from the harbour of Messina and adjacent places, and supposed by the Sicilians to be the work of the fairy Morgana. Objects are reflected in the sea, and sometimes in a kind of aërial screen to thirty feet above it. Father Angelluci thus describes it: "As I stood at my window, I was surprised with a most wonderful delectable vision. The sea that washes the Sicilian shore swelled up, and became, for ten miles in length, like a chain of dark mountains, while the waters near our Calabrian coast grew quite smooth, and in an instant appeared as one clear polished mirror, reclining against the aforesaid ridge. On this glass was depicted, in chiaroscuro, a string of several thousands of pilasters, all equal in altitude, distance, and degree of light and shade. In a moment these lost half their height, and bent into arcades, like Roman aqueducts. A long cornice was next formed on the top, and above it arose castles innumerable, all perfectly alike. These soon split into towers, which were shortly after lost in colonnades, then windows, and at last ended in pines, cypresses, and other trees, even and similar."

"Hope still guided them on, as the magic *Fata Morgana.*" *Longfellow: Evangeline*, ii. 4.

fătçh, *s.* [FETCH.]

Bot.: Vicia sativa.

¶ *Meadow Fatch: Onobrychis sativa.* (*Pratt; Britten & Holland.*)

fāte, *s.* [O. Fr. *fat*, from Lat. *fatum* = that which is spoken, fate; *for* = to speak; O. Sp. and Ital. *fato*; Port. *fado*; Sp. *hado.*]

I. *Ordinary Language:*

1. The decree of God by which the course of events is fixed; inevitable and unalterable necessity; a fixed destiny depending upon a superior cause, and uncontrollable by man.

"Necessity or chance
Approach me not, and what I will is *fate.*"
Milton: P. L., vii. 173.

2. Destiny, lot, fortune.

"The arbiters of the prisoner's *fate* came in and went out as they chose."—*Macaulay: Hist. Eng.*, ch. xxii.

3. Death, destruction, evil destiny, doom.

"The whizzing arrow sings,
And bears thy *fate*, Antinous, on its wings."
Pope: Homer; Odyssey xxii. 11, 12.

* 4. The cause of death.

"With full force his deadly bow he bent,
And feathered *fates* among the mules and sumpters sent." *Dryden: Homer; Iliad* i.

5. (*Pl.*): Circumstances against which it is impossible or useless to contend.

"The *fates* were against them."—*Morley: Life of Cobden*, ii. 378.

II. *Mythol.* (*Pl.*): The Parcæ or Destinies; the goddesses supposed to preside over the birth, life, and fortunes of men. They were three in number: Clotho held the spindle, Atropos drew out the thread of man's destiny, and Lachesis cut it off.

¶ For the difference between *fate* and *destiny*, see DESTINY.

* **fāte,** *v.t.* [FATE, *s.*] To decree by fate or destiny; to preordain; to destiny.

"As it hath *fated* her to be my motive."
Shakesp.: All's Well That Ends Well, iv. 4.

fāt'-ĕd, *a.* [Eng. *fat(e)*; *-ed.*]

1. Decreed by fate or inevitable necessity.

"One midnight *fated* to the purpose."
Shakesp.: Tempest, i. 2.

2. Regulated by fate; determined.

* 3. Exempted by fate.

"Who knows but that his *fated* armour was only an allegorical defence?"—*Dryden: Discourse on Epic Poetry.*

* 4. Invested with the power of determining fate or destiny.

"Thy *fated* sky
Gives us free scope." *Shakesp.: All's Well*, i. 1.

* **fāte-fûl,** *a.* [Eng. *fate*; *-ful(l).*] Bearing or having fatal power: bringing fate or destruction; fatal.

"In his fall, with *fateful* sway,
The steerage of the realm gave way."
Scott: Marmion. (Introd.)

* **fāte-fûl-lў̆,** *adv.* [Eng. *fateful*; *-ly.*] In a fateful or fatal manner; fatally.

* **fāte-fûl-nĕss,** *s.* [Eng. *fateful*; *-ness.*] The quality or state of being fateful.

fa'-thĕr, * **fa-der,** * **fa-dir,** * **fa-dre,** * **fa-dyr,** * **fæ-der,** * **fea-der,** * **fe-der,** * **va-der,** * **ve-der,** *s.* [A.S. *fæder*; cogn. with Dut. *vader*; Dan. & Sw. *fader*; Icel. *fadhir*; Goth. *fadar*; Ger. *vater*; O. H. Ger. *fatar*, *vatar*; O. Fris. *feder*; Lat. *pater*; Gr. πατήρ (*patēr*); Sansc. *pitri*; Pers. *pidar.*]

I. *Ordinary Language:*

1. *Literally:*

(1) A male parent; he who begets a child.

"Ych the loue as the mon that my *fader* ys."
Robert of Gloucester, p. 20.

(2) A male ancestor, especially the first ancestor; a forefather; the progenitor or founder of a race, family, line, &c. (Often used in the plural.)

"They forsook the Lord God of their *fathers.*"—*Judges* ii. 12.

(3) In the same sense as II. 1.

"Our *Father*, which art in heaven."—*Matthew* vi. 9.

2. *Figuratively:*

(1) The creator, originator, or inventor of anything; the first to practise any art, profession, or occupation; the author or contriver.

"Vauban, the *father* of the science of fortification."—*Macaulay: Hist. Eng.*, ch. ix.

(2) The origin or cause of anything.

"The wish was *father*, Harry, to that thought."
Shakesp.: 2 Henry IV., iv. 5.

(3) A respectful mode of address to an old man.

(4) The title of the senators of ancient Rome.

"And *Fathers* mixed with Commons,
Seized hatchet, bar, and crow."
Macaulay: Horatius, xxxiv.

(5) One who acts as or occupies the place of a father to another; one who exercises paternal care over another.

"I was a *father* to the poor."—*Job* xxix. 16.

(6) One who by marriage comes to the position of a father; a father-in-law, a step-father.

(7) The eldest or senior member of any profession or body.

"Being at that time the oldest person who had a seat in St. Stephen's, though not the *father* of the House in Parliamentary standing."—*Times*, Feb. 2, 1876.

(8) In the same sense as II. 2.

II. *Technically:*

1. *Theol.:* The first person of the Trinity.

"Baptising them in the name of the *Father*, and of the Son, and of the Holy Ghost."—*Matthew* xxviii. 19.

2. *Ecclesiol. & Ch. Hist.:*

(1) *Pl.* The Christian writers prior to the seventh century, though some include under the designation also those of a considerably subsequent period. The first in time were the five Apostolic Fathers. [APOSTOLIC.] Of the others, there lived in the first three centuries, prior to the establishment of Christianity, Justin Martyr, Theophilus, bishop of Antioch, Clement of Alexandria, Cyprian, bishop of Carthage, Origen, Tertullian, &c. After its establishment there were of Greek Fathers, Eusebius of Cæsarea, Athanasius, &c.; and of Latin Church, Lactantius, Jerome, Augustine, and others.

(2) *Singular:*

(*a*) *Gen.:* An official title for a Roman or Ritualistic priest, a confessor, the superior of a convent, &c.

(*b*) *Spec.:* [HOLY FATHER].

¶ (1) *Fathers of the Christian Doctrine:*

Ch. Hist.: A Roman Catholic society founded in France in the sixteenth century by Cæsar de Bus, and enrolled by Pope Clement VIII. among the legitimate societies in A.D. 1597. They gave special attention to the religious instruction of the young and ignorant.

(2) *Fathers of the Oratory:*

Ch. Hist.: A Roman Catholic society founded in Italy in the sixteenth century by Philip Neri, and approved of by Pope Gregory VII. in A.D. 1577. The oratory referred to is that which Neri built for himself at Florence, and occupied for many years. The society has produced some learned men, Cæsar Baronius being one of the most distinguished.

(3) *Fathers of Somasquo:*

Ch. Hist.: A Roman Catholic society so named from Somasquo, the town in which their first general resided. The same as *Regular Clerks of St. Majoli* (q.v.) (*Mosheim: Ch. Hist.*, cent. xvi., sect. iii., pt. i., ch. i.)

(4) *Holy Father:*

Ecclesiol.: A designation for the Pope. [FATHER, II. 2 (2) (*a*).]

¶ *Father of a ship:*

Naut.: The title given in the dockyards to the constructor of a ship of the navy.

* **father-better**, *s.* Surpassing one's father in any respect.

"Remembering my service to your good kind Lady, and her glowming son, whom I pray God to bless, and make *father-better*, I rest," &c.—*Baillie: Lett.* ii. 138.

* **father-brother**, *s.* An uncle on the father's side. (*Scotch.*)

* **father-dust**, *s.* The dust from which all men are sprung.

"From family diffused
To family, as flies the *father-dust*,
The varied colours run." *Thomson: Spring*, 541.

father-in-law, *s.*

1. The father of one's husband or wife.

2. Improperly used for a step-father.

"I know Nancy could never bear a *father-in-law*."—*Richardson: Clarissa Harlowe*, iv. 186.

father-land, *s.* [FATHERLAND.]

father-lasher, *s.*

Icth.: *Cottus bubalis.* A voracious acanthopterygious fish, of the genus Cottus, found on the shores of Greenland, Britain, and Newfoundland. The head is armed with several formidable spines. It is from eight to ten inches in length, and is largely used as food.

father-longlegs, *s.* A common name for the Crane-fly (q.v.) It is also called Daddy-longlegs.

* **father-right**, *s.* A patrimony.

* **father-sick**, *s.* Pining after one's father. Cf. *Mother-sick.*

"So *father-sick*, so family-fond."—*Richardson: Clarissa Harlowe*, iii. 216.

father-sister, *s.* An aunt on the father's side.

* **father-worse**, * **father-waur**, *a.* Worse than one's father; falling short in goodness. [FATHER-BETTER.]

fa'-ther, *v.t.* [FATHER, *s.*]

I. *Literally:*

1. To beget as a father; to be father to.

"Cowards *father* cowards, and base things sire base."
Shakesp.: Cymbeline, iv. 2.

2. To provide with a father.

"Being so *fathered* and so husbanded."
Shakesp.: Julius Cæsar, ii. 1.

3. To adopt as a child.

"Ay, good youth,
'And rather *father* thee than master thee."
Shakesp.: Cymbeline, iv. 2.

4. To ascribe to a man as his child; to affiliate.

II. *Figuratively:*

1. To adopt or assume as one's own; to profess oneself the author or originator of; to take the responsibility of.

"By these two distinguished men Paterson's scheme was *fathered*."—*Macaulay: Hist. Eng.*, ch. xx.

2. To ascribe to any one as his offspring or production.

"Of the poor Pagan Poets, it must be confest,
That time, and transcribing, and critical note,
Have *fathered* much on them which they never wrote." *Byrom: Epistle* ii.

fa'-thĕr-hood, * **fa-dir-hode**, *s.* [Eng. *father*; *-hood*.]

I. *Lit.:* The state or condition of being a father; the character or position of a father.

"He saw the hated *fatherhood* reasserted."—*George Eliot: Felix Holt*, xlvii.

II. *Figuratively:*

1. The state or position of a senior or superior.

"If *fatherhood* go by age, I suppose that King Henrie was elder than Becket. If *fatherhood* consist in authoritie, I iudge the authoritie of a king to be aboue the authoritie of an archbishop."—*Fox: Martyrs*, p. 195.

2. A title of the Pope, as the Holy Father.

"I . . . besoughte his holy *fadirhode* that my boke myghten be examyned."—*Maundeville*, p. 315.

3. An epithet used of God in his relation to orphans, and the human race. (*Irving.*)

fa'-thĕr-lănd, *s.* [Eng. *father*, and *land*, in imitation of Ger. *Vaterland*.] One's native country.

"On the house was formerly legible an inscription purporting that to him to whom God is a father, every land is a *fatherland*."—*Macaulay: Hist. Eng.*, ch. xv.

fa'-thĕr-lĕss, * **fa-der-læs**, * **fa-der-les**, * **fa-der-lesse**, * **fe-der-lease**, * **fa-dyr-les**, * **va-der-lease**, *a.* & *s.* [A.S. *fæderleás*; Dut. *vaderloos*.]

A. *As adjective:*

1. *Lit.:* Destitute of a living father.

"My name is Alice Fell,
I'm *fatherless* and motherless."
Wordsworth: Alice Fell.

2. *Fig.:* Without any known author.

"Th' exposed and *fatherless*,
Poor orphans of the Pen and Press."
Butler: Satire upon Plagiaries.

B. *As subst.:* One who is destitute of a living father.

"In thee the *fatherless* findeth mercy."—*Hosea* xiv. 3.

fa'-thĕr-lĕss-nĕss, *s.* [Eng. *fatherless*; *-ness*.] The state or condition of being fatherless.

fa'-thĕr-lĭ-nĕss, *s.* [Eng. *fatherly*; *-ness*.] The state or quality of being fatherly; parental care, kindness, or tenderness.

"The accent is intreated to the first in *fatherlinesse*, motherlinesse."—*Ben Jonson: Eng. Grammar*, bk. i., ch. vii.

fa'-thĕr-lỹ *a.* & *adv.* [Eng. *father*; *-ly*.]

A. *As adjective:*

1. Like a father; proper to or becoming a father; kind, tender, loving.

"He tendered his brother's children with a *fatherly* affection."—*Greneway: Tacitus; Annales*, p. 90.

2. Of or pertaining to a father.

B. *As adv.:* In the manner of a father; as a father should; with parental care or affection.

"He cannot choose but take this service I have done, *fatherly*."—*Shakesp.: Cymbeline*, ii. 3.

fa'-thĕr-shĭp, *s.* [Eng. *father*; *-ship*.] The state or position of a father.

făth'-ŏm, * **fad-me**, * **fad-om**, * **fad-yme**, * **fed-eme**, * **fed-me**, * **vedh-me**, *s.* [A.S. *fædhm* = the space reached by the arms extended, a grasp; cogn. with Dut. *vadem*; Icel. *fadhmr*; Dan. *favn*; Ger. *faden*; O. H. Ger. *fadum* = a fathom; Sw. *famn* = an embrace.]

I. *Lit.:* A measure of length containing six feet, that being about the space which a man can cover with his extended arms. It is used principally in nautical and mining measurements.

"So grete trees, so huge of strengthe,
Of fourty, fifty *fedme* lengthe."
Chaucer: Book of the Duchess, 421.

II. *Figuratively:*

1. Depth, deeps.

"All the profound sea hides in unknown *fathoms*."
Shakesp.: Winter's Tale, iv. 4.

* 2. Depth, penetration, or reach of intellect.

"Another of his *fathom* they have none
To lead their business."
Shakesp.: Othello, i. 1.

fathom-line, *s.*

Naut.: The line by which the depth of water is ascertained.

"Thus much the *fathom-line* was sent
From Chillon's snow-white battlement."
Byron: Prisoner of Chillon, vi.

fathom-wood, *s.*

Naut.: Slabs and other offal or waste of timber sold at the yards by fathom lots, cubic measurement. (*Smyth.*)

făth'-ŏm, * **fad-men**, * **fad-myn**, * **fadom-yn**, *v.t.* [A.S. *fædhman*; Icel. *fadhma*; Sw. *famna*; Dan. *favne*.]

I. *Literally:*

* 1. To embrace; to enclose in the arms.

"Frendes fellen in fere *fathomed* togeder."
E. Eng. Allit. Poems; Cleanness, 399.

* 2. To seize, to catch.

"Lascivious Delilahs that *fathomed* him in the arms of lust."—*Adams: Works*, i. 241.

* 3. To encompass or enclose within the extended arms; to encircle.

"I *fadmede* al at ones
Denemark with mine longe bones."
Havelok, 1,294.

4. To measure or ascertain the depth of water by a fathom-line.

II. *Figuratively:*

1. To sound; to reach in depth; to get or reach to the bottom of.

"There is indeed such a depth in nature that it is never likely to be thoroughly *fathomed*."—*Glanvill: Essay* iv.

2. To penetrate, to comprehend, to understand.

"The short reach of sense and natural reason is not always able to *fathom* the contrivance."—*South: Sermons*, vol. x., ser. 5.

† **făth'-ŏm-a-ble**, *a.* [Eng. *fathom*; *-able*.] That may or can be fathomed, or comprehended.

"Those things which are not perceptible by sense not *fathomable* by reason."—*Bp. Hall: Satan's Fiery Darts Quenched*, Dec. 3.

făth'-ŏm-ẽr, *s.* [Eng. *fathom*; *-er*.] One who fathoms, penetrates into, or comprehends.

făth'-ŏm-lĕss, *a.* [Eng. *fathom*; *-less*.]

I. *Literally:*

* 1. That cannot be embraced or enclosed within the arms.

"Buckle in a waist most *fathomless*."
Shakesp.: Troilus & Cressida, ii. 2.

2. That cannot be fathomed; of which the bottom or depth cannot be found; bottomless.

"Ocean exhibits, *fathomless* and broad,
Much of the power and majesty of God."
Cowper: Retirement, 525, 526.

II. *Fig.:* That cannot be fathomed, sounded, or comprehended.

"Here lies the *fathomless* absurdity."—*Milton: Tetrachordon.*

* **fa-tĭd'-ĭc**, * **fa-tĭd'-ĭc-al**, *a.* [Lat. *fatidicus*, from *fatum* = fate, and *dico* = to say, to tell.] Declaring or having the power to foretell future events; prophetic.

"The oak, of all other trees only *fatidical*, told them what a fearful unfortunate business this would prove."—*Howell: Vocal Forest.*

* **fa-tĭd'-ĭc-al-lỹ**, *adv.* [Eng. *fatidical*; *-ly*.] In a prophetic manner.

* **fa-tĭd'-ĭ-çĕn-çỹ**, *s.* [Lat. *fatidic(us)*; Eng. suff. *-ency*.] Divination.

"Let us make trial of this kind of *fatidicency*."—*Urquhart: Rabelais*, bk. iii., ch. xix.

* **fa-tĭf'-ẽr-oŭs**, *a.* [Lat. *fatifer*, from *fatum* = fate, *fero* = to bear, to carry, and Eng. adj. suff. *-ous*.] Bringing fate or ruin; deadly, mortal, destructive.

* **făt'-ĭg-a-ble**, *a.* [Lat. *fatigabilis*, from *fatigo* = to weary.] Easily wearied or fatigued; liable to fatigue.

* **făt'-ĭ-gāte**, *v.t.* [Lat. *fatigatus*, pa. par. of *fatigo* = to weary.] To weary, to fatigue, to tire out, to exhaust.

"He . . . shoulde *fatigate* and weary the reader."—*Hall: Henry VI.* (an. 12).

* **făt'-ĭ-gāte**, *a.* [Lat. *fatigatus*.] [FATIGATE, *v.*] Tired out, wearied, exhausted, fatigued.

"His doubled spirit
Requickened what in flesh was *fatigate*."
Shakesp.: Coriolanus, ii. 2.

* **făt-ĭ-gā'-tion**, *s.* [Lat. *fatigatio*, from *fatigatus*, pa. par. of *fatigo*; O. Fr. *fatigation*; Sp. *fatigacion*.] Weariness, fatigue, exhaustion.

"The earth alloweth him nothing, but at the price of his sweat or *fatigation*."—*Mountague: Devoute Essayes*, pt. i., treat. xx., § 1.

fa-tĭg'ue, *s.* [Fr., from *fatiguer* = to fatigue, to weary, from Lat. *fatigo*; Sp. *fatiga*; Ital. *fatica*.]

I. *Ordinary Language:*

1. Weariness; exhaustion from bodily or mental labour or exertion.

"It was occasioned by his desire of lessening his *fatigue*."—*Walpole: Anecdotes of Painting*, vol. iv., ch. v.

2. That which causes weariness or exhaustion; exhausting labour, toil, or exertion.

"The great Scipio sought honours in his youth, and endured the *fatigues* with which he purchased them."—*Dryden.* (*Johnson.*)

II. *Technically:*

1. *Mech.:* The fracture of a bar owing to the repeated application and removal of a load which is considerably below the breaking-weight of the bar. To fatigue is ascribed the breaking of car-axles by the constant repetitive blows and strains incident to their duty.

2. *Milit.:* The duties of military men distinct from the use of arms: as, men on *fatigue.* [FATIGUE-DUTY.]

¶ Crabb thus discriminates between *fatigue, weariness,* and *lassitude:* "*Fatigue* is an exhaustion of the animal or mental powers; *weariness* is a wearing out the strength, or breaking the spirits; *lassitude* is a general relaxation of the animal frame: the labourer experiences *fatigue* from the toils of the day; the man of business, who is harassed by the multiplicity and complexity of his concerns, suffers *fatigue;* and the student, who labours to fit himself for a public exhibition of his acquirements, is in like manner exposed to *fatigue: weariness* attends the traveller who takes a long or pathless journey; *weariness* is the lot of the petitioner, who attends in the antechamber of a great man; the critic is doomed to suffer *weariness,* who is obliged to drag through the shallow but voluminous writings of a dull author; and the enlightened hearer will suffer no less *weariness* in listening to the absurd effusions of an extemporaneous preacher. *Lassitude* is the consequence of a distempered system, sometimes brought on by an excess of *fatigue,* sometimes by sickness, and frequently by the action of the external air." (*Crabb: Eng. Synon.*)

fatigue-dress, *s.*
Milit.: The working-dress of foot-soldiers.

fatigue-duty, *s.*
Milit.: The work or duties of soldiers distinct from the use of arms.

fatigue-party, *s.*
Milit.: A party or body of soldiers engaged on fatigue-duty.

fa-tī′gue, *v.t.* [Fr. *fatiguer,* from Lat. *fatigo;* Sp. & Port. *fatigar;* Ital. *fatigare, faticare.*]

1. To tire, to weary; to exhaust or wear out the strength of by bodily labour or mental exertion.

"Being himself so *fatigued* that he could hardly sit on the horse."—*Cambridge: The Scribleriad.* (Note 19.)

2. To weary by importunity; to harass; to importune.

¶ Blair thus discriminates between the two words to *weary* and to *fatigue:* "The continuance of the same thing *wearies* us; labour *fatigues* us. I am *weary* with standing; I am *fatigued* with walking. A suitor *wearies* us by his perseverance; *fatigues* us by his importunity." (*Blair: Rhetoric* (1817), i. 229, 230.)

***fa-tig′ue-sŏme,** *a.* [Eng. *fatigue; -some.*] Fatiguing, wearing, exhausting.

"The Attorney-General's place is very nice and *fatiguesome.*"—*North: Examen,* p. 515.

***fā-tĭl′-ō-quent,** *a.* [Lat. *fatum* = fate: *loquens,* pr. par. of *loquor* = to speak.]

1. Prophesying.

"Such like discourses of *fatiloquent* soothsayers."—*Urquhart: Rabelais,* bk. iii., ch. xxii.

2. Prophetic.

***fā-tĭl′-ō-quĭst,** *s.* [Lat. *fatum* = fate, and *loquor* = to speak.] A fortune-teller.

Făt′-ĭ-mīde, Făt′-ĭ-mīte, *a.* & *s.* [Named from Fatima, the daughter of Mohammed and wife of Ali, from whom the founder of the dynasty described in the definition professed to have sprung.]

A. *As adj.:* Sprung from Fatima. [Def.]

¶ *Fatimide Dynasty.* [B.]

B. *As subst.* (*Pl.*). (Fatimides.)

Hist: A race of Mohammedan kings, whose founder, Abu Mohammed Obeidallah was born in A.D. 882, and began to reign in 910, making Mahadi, the ancient Aphrodisium, about 100 miles south of Tunis, his capital. The place was called from the name Mahadi, or Director of the Faithful, which he had assumed. The dynasty there founded continued to reign till A.D. 1171, and produced in all fourteen kings.

***fa-tĭs′-çençe,** *s.* [Lat. *fatiscens,* pr. par. of *fatisco* = to gape open.] The state of gaping; a chink, an opening.

† **făt′-lĭng,** *s.* & *a.* [Eng. *fat;* dim. suff. *-ling.*]

A. *As subst.:* A young animal fattened for slaughter; a fattened animal.

"The calf, and the young lion, and the *fatling* together."—*Isaiah* xi. 6.

***B.** *As adj.:* Fat and young.

"Reach its *fatling* innocent arms."
Tennyson: Princess, vi. 122.

făt′-ly, *adv.* [Eng. *fat; -ly.*] In a fat manner or state; grossly, greasily.

***făt′-nĕr,** *s.* [Eng. *fat(te)n; -er.*] One who or that which fattens; a fattener (q.v.).

"The wind was west, on which that philosopher bestowed that encomium of *fatner* of the earth."—*Arbuthnot.*

făt′-nĕss, ***fat-nes,** ***fatte-nes,** ***fatt-nes,** *s.* [A.S. *fætness.*]

1. The quality or state of being fat; plumpness, corpulency, fleshiness, fulness of flesh.

"Youth or age, leanness or *fatness,* good or bad humour."—*Reid: Enquiry into Human Mind,* ch. iv., § 1.

2. Fat, grease; unctuous or greasy matter.

"Earth and water, mingled by the help of the sun, gather a nitrous *fatness.*"—*Bacon: Natural History.*

* 3. Fertility, richness, fruitfulness.

"God give thee of the dew of heaven, and the *fatness* of the earth, and plenty of corn and wine."—*Genesis* xxvii. 28.

* 4. The choicest or best parts or produce of.

"Abel forsothe offride of the firstgotun of his flok, and of the *fatnes* of hem."—*Wycliffe: Genesis* iv. 4.

* 5. That which causes fertility or fruitfulness.

făt′-ten, ***vet-ten,** *v.t.* & *i.* [A.S. *fættian;* O. H. Ger. *feiztjan.*]

A. *Transitive:*

I. *Lit.:* To make fat; to give flesh or fatness to.

"Dogs *fattened* on the blood of the slain . . . were luxuries which few could afford to purchase."—*Macaulay: Hist. Eng.* ch. xii.

II. *Figuratively:*

1. To make fruitful; to fertilise, to enrich.

"Thy tides of wealth o'erflow the *fattened* land."
Dryden: The Medal, 172.

2. To feed grossly; to fill.

"Obscene Orontes, diving underground,
Conveys his wealth to Tiber's hungry shores,
And *fattens* Italy with foreign whores."
Dryden: Juvenal, sat. iii.

B. *Intransitive:*

1. *Lit.:* To grow or become fat; to gain flesh.

"The cause of their *fattening* during their sleeping time, may be the want of assimilating."—*Bacon. Natural History,* § 829.

2. *Fig.:* To become rich.

făt′-ten-ĕr, *s.* [Eng. *fatten; -er.*] One who or that which fattens, or tends to produce fat.

făt′-tĕr, *v.t.* [Welsh *fat* = a stroke; *fatiaw* = to strike.] To thresh the awns or beards of barley.

făt′-tĭ-nĕss, *s.* [Eng. *fatty; -ness.*] The quality or state of being fatty or fat; fatness, grossness.

"We come next to the oleosity or *fattiness* of them."—*Bacon: Life & Death.*

făt′-tĭsh, ***fat-tissh,** *a.* [Eng. *fat; -ish.*] Rather or somewhat fat.

"*Fattish,* fleshy, not grete therwith."
Chaucer: Book of the Duchess, 951.

***făt′-treḷ,** *s* [O. Fr. *fatraille* = trash, trumpery.] A fold or pucker of a dress; the end of a ribbon.

făt′-tȳ, *a.* [Eng. *fat: -y.*] Consisting of or having the qualities of fat; greasy.

"Spirit of nitre will turn oil of olives into a sort of *fatty* substance."—*Arbuthnot: On Aliments,* ch. vi.

fatty-acids, *s. pl.*
Chem.: Monatomic organic acids belonging to the series $C_nH_{2n}O_2$. The first two acids, formic and acetic, are thin liquids which mix with water; propionic, and the higher acids, up to pelargonic acid $C_9H_{18}O_2$, are oily liquids; Rutic acid $C_{10}H_{20}O_2$, and those containing more carbon atoms, are solid at ordinary temperatures, and resemble fat.

fatty-degeneration, *s.* The abnormal deposition of free fatty matter in the elements of animal bodies.

fatty-infiltration, *s.*
Anat.: An infiltration of the tissues with fat deposited in them from the blood. It is only a deposit, and is therefore not synonymous with fatty degeneration.

fatty-kidney, *s.*
Med.: A name for Bright's disease of the kidney.

fatty-ligament, *s.*
Anat.: A name for a reflexion of the synovial membrane of the knee-joint, which passes from the *ligamentum patellæ* towards the cavity that separates the condyle of the femur, known as the intercondylar notch.

fatty-liver, *s.*
Med.: Adiposis hepatica. This disease can arise in man, but does so more frequently in birds; as, for instance, in the case of a goose or duck kept in quiescence and darkness, and well-fed.

fatty-membrane, *s.*
Anat.: The subcutaneous areolar tissue.

fatty-metamorphoses, *s. pl.*
Med.: [FATTY-DEGENERATION].

fatty-series, *s.*
Chem.: The group of organic compounds including hydrocarbons, alcohols, &c., derived from Methane CH_4, so called from the fats belonging to this series.

fatty-tissue, *s.*
Anat.: [ADIPOSE TISSUE].

fatty-vesicles, *s. pl.*
Anat.: Small bursæ or membranous vesicles which enclose the fat, and are found in the areola of the areolar tissue. They vary in size, but are usually round and globular.

fatty-vessels, *s. pl.*
Anat.: The vessels connected with the fat.

***fā-tū′-ĭ-toŭs,** *a.* [Lat. *fatuit(as);* Eng. adj. suff. *-ous.*] Simple, stupid, foolish, fatuous.

"A poor *fatuitous* father was linked to her fate."—*Emilia Wyndham,* ch. xvii.

***fā-tū′-ĭ-tȳ,** *s.* [Lat. *fatuitas,* from *fatuus* = simple, stupid.] Imbecility of mind; weakness of intellect; idiocy, silliness, stupidity.

"Ideocy or *fatuity,* a nativitate vel dementia naturalis, is such one as described by Fitzherbert, who knows not to tell twenty shillings, nor knows his own age, or who was his father."—*Hale: Pleas of the Crown.*

***făt′-ū-oŭs,** *a.* [Lat. *fatuus.*]

1. Stupid; weak in the intellect; imbecile, foolish.

2. Impotent; without force; illusory; applied to an *ignis fatuus.*

"Thence *fatuous* fires and meteors take their birth."
Denham: Progress of Learning, 160.

fau′-bôurg (au as **ō),** *s.* [Fr.; O. Fr. *forsbourg,* from Low Lat. *foris burgum,* from Lat. *foris* = out of doors, and Low Lat. *burgum* = a borough.]

1. A suburb of a town.

2. A part of a town now within a city, but formerly outside the walls.

fâu′-çal, *a.* [Eng. *fauc(es);* adj. suff. *-al.*] Of or pertaining to the fauces or gullet; specif., in phonology, applied to certain deep guttural sounds peculiar to the Semitic and some other tongues.

fâu′-çēs, *s. pl.* [Lat.]

1. *Anat.:* The hinder part of the mouth, terminated by the pharynx and larynx; the gullet or windpipe.

2. *Bot.:* The orifice or opening of a monopetalous flower.

3. *Conch.:* The opening into the first chamber of a shell.

fâu′-çĕt, *s.* [Fr. *fausset;* O. Fr. *faulset,* from *faulser* = to falsify, to make a breach in; Lat. *falso* = to falsify; *falsus* = false.]

FAUCET.

1. A form of valve or cock in which a spigot or plug is made to open or close an aperture in a portion which forms a spout or pipe for the discharge or passage of a fluid. The ordinary beer-tap is a familiar example.

2. The enlarged end of a pipe made to receive the spigot-end of the next section.

faucet-bit, *s.* A cutting lip and router on the end of a faucet. The faucet is rotated to cut the hole in the head of the cask, and then the barrel of the faucet immediately occupies the aperture so made.

faucet-filter, *s.* A faucet having a chamber for filtering material.

faucet-joint, *s.*

1. An expansion-joint for uniting two parts of a straight metallic pipe, which is exposed to great variations of temperature.

2. One form of breech-loader in which the rear of the bore is exposed by the turning of a perforated plug.

faucet-key, *s.* A key fitting upon a concealed square projection on the plug of a faucet.

faucet-valve, *s.* A valve in which the puppet or plug-valve is operated by a handle of the faucet order.

* **fauch, faw, faugh,** *a.* & *s.* [A.S. *fah.*] [FALLOW.]

A. *As adjective:*

1. Of a reddish or fallow colour.

"Ane furlenth before his folk, ane feildis sa *faw.*" *Gawan & Golagras,* iv. 22.

2. Fallow.

"It was in ane *fauch* eard and rid land quhair they moved for the tyme, and the stour was so great that nevir ane of thame might sie ane vther."—*Pitscottie's Cron.,* p. 499.

B. *As substantive:*

1. A single furrow, out of lea; a piece of fallow ground.

2. (*Pl.*): A division of a farm, so called because it gets no manuring, but is prepared for a crop by a slight fallowing.

"The other large portion is denominated *faughs.* The *faughs* never receive manure of any sort. They are broke up from grass."—*Agr. Surv. Aberd.,* p. 232.

fauch, *v.t.* [FAUCH, *s.*] To fallow ground.

* **fau-chion,** * **fau-chon,** * **fau-choun,** *s.* [FALCHION.]

fâu′-fĕl, *s.* [Hind. *fawfal, fûfal* = the betel-nut.]

Bot.: The fruit of the *Areca Catechu;* the Areca-nut, called also Malabar Nut.

fâugh, *interj.* [Onomatopœic.] An exclamation of disgust or abhorrence.

"*Faugh!* I have known a charnel-house smell sweeter." *Beaum. & Flet.: Prophetess,* ii. 2.

* **faught,** * **faught-en,** *pret. & pa. par.* [FIGHT, *v.*]

fâu-jas′-īte, *s.* [Named by Damour after Faujas de Saint Fond; suff. *-ite* (*Min.*).]

Min.: An isometric mineral, colourless and fragile, occurring with Augite in the Amygdaloid of Kaiserstuhl, Baden.

* **faul-chion,** *s.* [FALCHION.]

* **faul-con,** *s.* [FALCON.]

* **faul-con-ry,** *s.* [FALCONRY.]

* **fauld** (1), *s.* [FOLD.]

fâuld (2), *s.* [Etym. doubtful.] The tymp-arch or working arch of a furnace.

* **faule,** *s.* [FALL, *s.*] A fall; a pointed lace collar; a vandyke. (*Herrick.*)

fâult, * **faut,** * **faute,** * **fawte,** *s.* [O. Fr. *faute, faulte;* Fr. *faute,* from O. Fr. * *falter;* Sp. & Port. *fallar;* Ital. *fallare* = to lack, a frequent. from Lat. *fallo* = to deceive; Sp., Port., and Ital. *falta* = a defect, a want.]

I. *Ordinary Language:*

1. Defect, want, absence.

"I could tell to thee, as to one it pleases me, for *fault* of a better, to call my friend, I could be sad, and sad indeed too."—*Shakesp.: 2 Henry IV.,* ii. 2.

2. An error, a miss, a failing; a mistake or blunder.

3. A slight offence or deviation from right or propriety; a neglect of duty or propriety, arising from carelessness or inattention, rather than design.

"Confess your *faults* one to another."—*James* v. 16.

* 4. A blemish or defect; an imperfection.

"Take her with all *faults.*"—*Shakesp.: Taming of the Shrew,* i. 1.

5. Blame.

"Lay the *fault* on me."—*Shakesp.: 1 Henry VI.,* ii. 1.

* 6. Misfortune, mishap.

"The more my *fault,*
To scape his hands where I was like to die."
Shakesp.: Pericles, iv. 2.

II. *Technically:*

1. *Mining & Geol.:* The sudden interruption of the continuity of strata till then upon the same plane, this being accompanied by a crack or fissure varying in width from a mere line to several feet, generally filled with broken stone, clay, or similar material. In the fig. under the article Downthrow (*supra*) is a fault which has broken the continuity of the strata and produced a downthrow. There are faults in England of which the horizontal extent is thirty miles or more, the vertical displacement varying from 600 to 3,000 feet, and the width of the fissures filled up ranging from ten to fifty feet. One of the most celebrated faults in England is the Ninety-fathom Dyke of the Newcastle Coalfield. It is so called because the strata on the northern side of it are ninety fathoms lower than the corresponding ones on its southern side. It was once assumed that such faults could not have been produced unless by a single great convulsion, but Lyell maintained that a series of smaller displacements, followed by subsequent settling down, would produce the same results." (*Lyell: Princip. of Geol.,* ch. xi.)

2. *Hunt.:* A check, the losing of the scent.

"The cur is excellent at *faults.*"—*Shakesp.: Twelfth Night,* ii. 5.

3. *Tennis:* An improper service.

¶ (1) *At fault:* At a loss; in a difficulty; puzzled, embarrassed.

(2) *In fault:* To blame.

"Mine eyes were not *in fault.*" *Shakesp.: Cymbeline,* v. 5.

(3) *To find fault with:* To attribute blame to; to blame, to censure.

¶ For the difference between *fault* and *blemish,* see BLEMISH; for that between *fault* and *error,* see ERROR.

fault-finder, *s.* One who needlessly finds fault with or blames any person or thing; a censorious person.

fault-finding, *a.* & *s.*

A. *As adj.:* Given to finding fault; censorious.

"That no *fault-finding* eye did ever blame." *Davies: On Dancing.*

B. *As subst.:* The act or practice of finding fault; censoriousness.

* **fâult,** * **fau-ten,** *v.i.* & *t.* [FAULT, *s.*]

* **A.** *Intrans.:* To commit a fault; to err, to blunder, to go wrong.

"You must not *fault* twice in warre."—*P. Holland: Plutarch,* p. 345.

B. *Transitive:*

* 1. *Ord. Lang.:* To charge with a fault, to blame, to find fault with.

"*Faulting* not their nature, but our use and corruption."—*Bp. Hall: Holy Observations,* § 13.

2. *Geol.:* To cause a fault or displacement in strata or veins.

fâult′-ĕd, *a.* [Eng. *fault; -ed.*]

1. *Ord. Lang.:* Faulty, imperfect, full of faults or imperfections.

"A maid so *faulted* seldom proves good wife." *Machin: Dumb Knight,* iii. 1.

2. *Geol.:* A term applied to strata or veins in which a fault or displacement occurs.

* **fâult′-ēr,** * **fault-or,** *s.* [Eng. *fault; -er.*] One who commits a fault; an offender.

"Till I, with suite, the *faultor's* peace had made." *Mirrour for Magistrates,* p. 499.

* **fâult′-ĕr,** *v.i.* [FALTER.]

* **fâult′-fûl,** *a.* [Eng. *fault; -ful(l).*] Full of faults: faulty, guilty, criminal.

"So fares it with this *faultful* lord of Rome." *Shakesp.: Rape of Lucrece,* 715.

fâult′-ĭ-lȳ, *adv.* [Eng. *faulty; -ly.*] In a faulty, defective, or imperfect manner; imperfectly, defectively.

"An Englishman's book . . . which by stealth and very *faultily* came out here."—*Strype: Life of Whitgift,* ii. 166.

fâult′-ĭ-nĕss, *s.* [Eng. *faulty; -ness.*]

1. Badness, viciousness; evil disposition.

2. A failure in duty; delinquency.

"Considering his *faultiness* towards her in other things."—*Burnet: Hist. Own Time* (an. 1678).

fâult′-ĭng, *pr. par., a.,* & *s.* [FAULT, *v.*]

* **A.** & **B.** *As pr. par. & particip. adj.:* (See the verb).

C. *As substantive:*

Geol.: The state or condition of being faulted.

fâult′-lĕss, * **faut-les,** * **faut-lez,** *a.* [Eng. *fault; -less.*] Free from or without fault, defect, or imperfection; perfect, complete.

"There were on the stage many women of *faultless* beauty."—*Macaulay: Hist. Eng.,* ch. xix.

fâult′-lĕss-lȳ, *adv.* [Eng. *faultless; -ly.*] In a faultless manner.

fâult′-lĕss-nĕss, *s.* [Eng. *faultless; -ness.*] The quality or state of being faultless; freedom from fault, imperfection, or defect.

fâul′-tȳ, * **fau-tie,** * **fau-ty,** * **faw-ty,** *a.* [Eng. *fault; -y;* Fr. *fautif.*]

1. Containing faults, imperfections, or defects; defective; imperfect.

"Reject all *faulty* innovations."—*Goldsmith: Polite Learning,* ch. ii.

2. Guilty of a fault; blamable; deserving of blame or censure; culpable.

"O how sorrowfull am I, for in all these am I *fautie.*"—*Golden Book,* let. 6.

3. Not perfect or complete; imperfect, incomplete: as, a *faulty* copy of a book.

¶ For the difference between *faulty* and *culpable,* see CULPABLE.

Fâun, * **Fâwn,** *s.* [Lat. *Faunus.*]

I. *Roman Mythology:*

1. A Latin rural deity, who presided over woods and wilds, and whose attributes bear a strong analogy to those of the Grecian Pan, with whom he is sometimes identified. He was an object of peculiar adoration of the shepherd and husbandman, and at a later period he is said to have peopled the earth with a host of imaginary beings identical with himself. [2.]

YOUNG FAUN.
(*From Statue in Villa Albani.*)

2. One of a kind of demigods, or rural deities, bearing a strong resemblance in appearance and character to the satyrs, with whom they are generally identified. They are represented as men with the tail and hind legs of a goat, pointed ears, and projecting horns.

"The Satyrs and the *Fawns* by Dian set to keep
Rough hills and forest holts, were sadly seen to weep."
Drayton: Poly-Olbion, s. 24.

II. *Fig.:* The word Faun (I. 2.) is sometimes used by the poets as a synonym for intemperance.

"Arise and fly,
The reeling *Faun,* the sensual feast."
Tennyson: In Memoriam, cxviii.

Fâun′-a, *s.* [Lat.]

1. *Rom. Myth.:* A Roman goddess, originally called Marica, but after her marriage with Faunus, named Fauna. She is sometimes identified with Cybele.

2. *Nat. Science:* The zoology of a country; the different kinds of animals found in or peculiar to a certain region or epoch, with their descriptions. It is designed to correspond to the word Flora, used for the whole vegetation of a region or epoch. [FLORA.]

"Numerous vestiges of the *fauna* which animated the period are also revealed in the rocks of the period."—*Figuier: World before the Deluge,* p. 224.

* **fâun′-ĭst,** *s.* [Eng. *faun(a); -ist.*] One who studies or treats of the fauna of any country or district.

"The southern parts of Europe . . . have as yet produced no *faunist* to assist the inquiries of the naturalist."—*Barrington: Migrations of Birds.*

fâun′-ŭs (pl. **fâun′-ī**), *s.* [FAUN.]

* **faurd,** *a.* [FAVOURED.] (*Scotch.*)

fâuse, *a.* [FALSE.] (*Scotch.*)

* **fause-face,** *s.* A false face; a mask, a visor.

"Christmas was also preceded by the appearance of guisards, young men and boys, who in antic habiliments and masks (called *fause-faces*) went round the houses in the evenings performing fragments of those legendary romances of religious moralities, which were once the only dramatic representations of Britain."—*Blackwood's Magazine,* Dec., 1821, p. 692.

fause-house, *s.* A vacancy in a stack for preserving corn.

fâus'-en, *s.* [Wel. *llyswen*; Ir. & Gael. *easgan*.] A kind of large eel.

"He left the waves to wash
The wave-sprung entrails, about which *fausens* and other fish
Did shole." *Chapman: Homer; Iliad* xxi. 190.

faus'se-brāye (au as ō), *s.* [Fr. *faux* (m.), *fausse* (f.) = false, and *braye*, *braie* = breeches; Lat. *braccæ*.]

Fortif.: A low rampart or counterguard to protect the lower part of the main escarp.

fâu'-sĕr-īte, *s.* [Ger. *fauserit*. Named after Mr. Fauser.]

Min.: An orthorhombic translucent or transparent mineral, of vitreous lustre, yellowish-white to colourless. Hardness, 2 to 2·5; sp. gr. 1·89; taste bitter. Compos.: sulphuric acid, 34·7; protoxide of manganese, 20·5; magnesia, 5·8; water, 39 = 100. Found in Hungary. (*Dana*).

* **faut,** * **faute,** * **fawt,** *s.* [FAULT, *s.*]

* **faut,** * **faut-en,** *v.i.* [FAULT, *v.*]

* **fâu'-tĕr-ĕr,** *s.* [Eng. *fautor*; *-er*.] A favourer, a supporter.

"As thou art the *fauterer* of all wickedness."—*Heylin: Life of Laud*, p. 198.

fau'-teûil (au as ō), *s.* [Fr., from O. Fr. *fauldetueil*, from Low Lat. *faldistolium*.] [FALDSTOOL.]

1. An easy, upholstered arm-chair.
2. The chair or seat of a president.
3. A seat in the French Academy.

* **fâu'-tŏr,** * **fâu'-toŭr,** *s.* [Lat. for *favitor*, from *faveo* = to favour.] A favourer; a supporter; an advocate.

"Him and his *fautours* be caused everilkon."
Robert de Brunne, p. 209.

* **fâu'-trĕss,** * **fau-tresse,** *s.* [Eng. *fautor*; *-ess*; Lat. *fautrix*.] A female supporter or favourer; a patroness.

"Thou, thou the *fautresse* of the learned well."
Browne: Britannia's Pastorals, bk. i., § 5.

† **fau-vĕt'te (au as ō),** *s.* [Fr., from *fauve* = fawn-coloured.]

Zool.: A generic term sometimes applied to any of the soft-billed birds or warblers.

fâux, *s.* [Lat.] [FAUCES.]

1. *Anat.*: The pharynx.
2. *Bot.*: The mouth of the tube of the corolla.
3. *Conchol.*: That part of a shell which can be seen by looking in at the opening.

* **faux (aux as ō),** *a.* [Fr.] False.

faux-bourdon, *s.*
Music: [FABURDEN].

faux-jour, *s.*
Art: False light; a term denoting that the light in which a picture is hung falls on it in a different direction from what the painter has represented it as coming.

faux-pas, *s.* A false step; a mistake; a breach of propriety, manners, or morality; a lapse from chastity.

* **fa-văg'-ĭ-noŭs,** *a.* [Lat. *favus* = a honeycomb.] Formed like or resembling a honeycomb.

"A like ordination there is in the *favaginous* sockets."—*Browne: Garden of Cyrus*, ch. iii.

* **fa-vel,** * **fa-vell,** *s.* [O. Fr. *favele*; Ital. *favella*; Lat. *fabula*.] Flattery, cajolery.

"False and *Favel*, and hire feeres manye."
P. Plowman, 889.

* **fā'-vel,** * **fa-vell,** *a.* & *s.* [Fr. *fauveau*, *fauve* = fallow, dun.] [FALLOW.]

A. *As adj.*: Yellow, dun, fallow.
B. *As subst.*: A dun-coloured horse.
¶ *To curry favel*: [*Curry favour*].

fa-vĕl'-la (pl. **fa-vĕl'-læ**), *s.* [FAVILLA.]

fā-vĕl-lĭd'-ĭ-ŭm, *s.* [FAVILLIDIUM.]

fa-vē'-ō-lāte, *a.* [Lat. *favus* = a honey-comb.] Formed like a honey-comb; alveolate; cellular.

făv'-ĕr-ĕl, *s.* [FAVEROLE.]

Bot.: (1) An onion, (2) *Draba verna*. (*Britten & Holland*.)

făv'-ĕr-ōle, *s.* [Cf. Fr. *faverolle* = a haricot bean, dimin. of Lat. *faba* (q.v.).]

Bot.: Water-dragons, *Calla palustris*. (*Britten & Holland*.)

fa-vĭl'-la, fa-vĕl'-la, *s.* [Lat. *favilla* = ashes.]

Bot.: A form of the conceptacular fruit of the Florideous Algæ, where the spores are collected in spherical masses, situated wholly upon the external surface of the frond, as in Ceramium and Callithamnion. (*Griffith & Henfrey*.)

fā-vĭl-lĭd'-ĭ-ŭm, *s.* [Lat. *favilla* = ashes, and Gr. εἶδος (*eidos*) = form, appearance.]

Bot.: A form of the conceptacular fruit of the Florideous Algæ, where the spores are collected in spherical masses attached to the wall of the frond or imbedded in its substance, as in Halymenia and Dumontia. The term is usually extended to similar fruits not perfectly immersed, where they form tubercles upon the branches. (*Griffith & Henfrey*.)

* **fa-vĭl'-loŭs,** *a.* [Lat. *favilla* = ashes.]

1. Consisting of or pertaining to ashes.

"As to foretelling of strangers, from the fungous particles about the wicks of the candle, it only signifieth a moist air about them, hindering the avolation of light and *favillous* particles."—*Browne: Vulgar Errours*, bk. v., ch. xxii.

2. Resembling ashes.

fā-vō'-nĭ-an, *a.* [Lat. *Favonius* = the west wind.] Pertaining to the west wind; hence, gentle, favourable, prosperous.

fā'-vŏr, *s.* & *v.* [FAVOUR, *s.* & *v.*]

fā-vō'se, *a.* [Lat. *favosus*, from *favus* = a honey-comb.]

1. *Bot.*: Applied to parts of plants; as the receptacle of the Onopordum, which has cells like a honey-comb; faveolate.

2. *Med.*: Applied to some diseases of the skin, as Favus (q.v.), when it is covered with a gummy secretion resembling a honey-comb.

fā'-vŏ-sītes, *s. pl.* [Lat. *favosus* = like a honey-comb.]

Palæont.: A genus of sessile-spreading corals common to the Silurian, Devonian, and Carboniferous systems, and so called from the regular polygonal arrangement of the pore-cells.

fā-vō-sĭt'-ĭ-dæ, *s. pl.* [Lat. *favosus* = like a honey-comb, and fem. pl. adj. suff. *-idæ*.]

Palæont.: A family of tabulate corals, having the septa and corallites distinct, and little or no true cœnenchyma.

fā-vō-spŏn'-ġĭ-a, *s.* [Lat. *favus* = a honey-comb, and *spongia* = a *sponge*.]

Palæont.: A genus of fossil sponges found in the Upper Silurian rocks.

fā'-voŭr, fā'-vŏr, * **fa-ver,** *s.* [O. Fr. *favor*, *faveur*; Fr. *faveur*, from Lat. *favor*, from *faveo* = to favour; Sp. & Port. *favor*; Ital. *favore*.]

* 1. Countenance; kind regard or feelings towards any one; friendly disposition or partiality.

"They got not the land by their own sword; but thy right hand and thine arm, and the light of thy countenance, because thou hast a *favour* unto them."—*Psalm* xliv. 3.

2. Support, defence, vindication, patronage, advancement.

3. A kindness done; a kind act or office; an act of grace or good will done as a kindness and not as an act of justice or right.

"If thou will deign this *favour*."
Shakesp.: Venus & Adonis, 15.

4. That which is favoured; the object of kind feelings or goodwill.

"All these his wondrous works, but chiefly man,
His chief delight and *favour*."
Milton: P. L., iii. 664, 665.

5. A benefit or benevolent gift or grant; an evidence of goodwill.

"Religion, richest *favour* of the skies."
Cowper: Table Talk, 269.

6. A token of love or affection; specifically, something given by a lady to her lover to be worn as

"With *favour* in his crest, or glove."
Scott: Lay of the Last Minstrel, iv. 16.

7. A bunch or knot of ribbons worn at a marriage or other festive occasion.

8. Lenity, kindness, charitableness.

"Justice with *favour* have I always done."
Shakesp.: 2 Henry VI., iv. 7.

9. Leave; goodwill; pardon; indulgence; countenance.

"Give me your *favour*;
My dull brain was wrought with things forgotten."
Shakesp.: Macbeth, i. 3.

10. Partiality; bias: as, A jury must give a verdict without *favour* to either party.

11. Advantage; convenience.

* 12. That which conciliates affection; an attraction; a charm.

"She showed him *favours* to allure his eye."
Shakesp.: Passionate Pilgrim, 48.

* 13. A feature, a countenance; an aspect; a look.

* 14. The outward appearance of things.

"Have I not seen dwellers on form and *favour*
Lose all?" *Shakesp.: Sonnet* 125.

15. A letter or written communication. (Used complimentarily in business: as, Your *favour* of yesterday's date is to hand.)

¶ (1) *A challenge to the favour*:

Law: A challenge or objection to a juror on the ground of real or supposed partiality, bias, or prejudice.

(2) *In favour of*:

(*a*) *Ordinary Language*:

(i) Inclined to support; favourable to: as, I am *in favour of* the measure.

(ii) For the good, benefit, or advantage of: as, The will was made *in* his *favour*.

(iii) Favourably to: as, The case was decided *in* his *favour*.

(*b*) *Comm.*: In the name or to the order of: as, The cheque was drawn *in* his *favour*.

¶ For the difference between *favour* and *credit*, see CREDIT; for that between *favour* and *benefit*, see BENEFIT; and for that between *favour* and *grace*, see GRACE.

fā'-voŭr, * **fa-ver,** * **fa-vor,** * **fa-vor-yn,** *v.t.* [FAVOUR, *s.*]

I. *Ordinary Language*:

1. To regard with favour or kindness; to have or show kindness or goodwill towards; to countenance; to encourage; to befriend.

"Knowing
You were a man I *favour'd*, he disdained not
Against himself to serve you."
Massinger: Bondman, iv. 3.

2. To support.

"The principal anatomical fact which *favours* this conclusion."—*Todd & Bowman: Physiol. Anat.*, i. 349.

3. To be propitious or fortunate for; to afford or present advantages to: as, The darkness *favoured* their undertaking.

"No one place about is weaker than another to *favour* an enemy in his approaches."—*Addison: Examiner*.

4. To show partiality or bias towards; to support or encourage unfairly.

5. To extenuate; to palliate; to represent favourably.

"He has *favoured* her squint admirably."—*Swift*.

6. To ease; to spare; to treat with gentleness; to be careful of.

7. To resemble in features; to be like.

"Fleuret, whose appearance is said to *favour* Monarque."—*Standard*, Sept. 3, 1882.

II. *Naut.*: To be careful of: as, To *favour* the mast.

fā'-voŭr-a-ble, fā'-vŏr-a-ble, * **fa-vor-a-bel,** *a.* [Fr. *favorable*, from Lat. *favorabilis*, from *faveo* = to favour; Ital. *favorabile*; Sp. *favorable*; Port. *favoravel*.]

1. Kind, friendly; well-disposed; encouraging.

"Till tham the world es *favorabel*."
Hampole: Pricke of Conscience, 1,344.

2. Propitious.

"The heavens look
With an aspect more *favourable*."
Shakesp.: Winter's Tale, ii. 1.

3. In favour of another; good; high.

"Nor does Evelyn seem to have formed a much more *favourable* opinion of his august tenant."—*Macaulay: Hist. Eng.*, ch. xxiii.

4. Partial; manifesting partiality or bias.

5. Conducive; tending to promote or to encourage; contributing.

6. Convenient; advantageous; affording advantages or facilities: as, The army took up a *favourable* position.

* 7. Beautiful; well-favoured.

"Of all the race of silver-winged flies,
Which do possess the empire of the air,
Was none more *favourable*, nor more fair."
Spenser: Muiopotmos.

¶ Crabb thus discriminates between *favourable* and *propitious*: "*Propitious* is a species of the *favourable*, namely, the *favourable* as it

springs from the design of an agent: what is *propitious*, therefore, is always *favourable*, but not *vice versâ*: the *favourable* properly characterizes both persons and things; the *propitious*, in the proper sense, characterizes the person only; as applied to persons, an equal may be *favourable*: a superior only is *propitious*: the one may be *favourable* only in inclination; the latter is *favourable* also in granting timely assistance. . . . In the improper sense, *propitious* may be applied to things with a similar distinction: whatever is well disposed to us, and seconds our endeavours, or serves our purpose, is *favourable*; whatever efficaciously protects us, speeds our exertions, and decides our success, is *propitious* to us; on ordinary occasions a wind is said to be *favourable* which carries us to the end of our voyage; but it is said to be *propitious* if the rapidity of our passage forwards any great purpose of our own." (*Crabb: Eng. Synon.*)

fā'-voŭr-ą-ble-nĕss, fā'-vŏr-ą-ble-nĕss, *s.* [Eng. *favourable; -ness.*]

1. The quality or condition of being favourable, kindly, or well-disposed; partiality.

"We ought to rest persuaded of its [Providence] *favourableness.*"—*Mountague: Devoute Essayes*, pt. ii., treat. iv., § 4.

2. The quality or condition of being favourable, convenient, commodious, or suitable.

"The *favourableness* of the present times to all exertions in the cause of liberty."—*Burke: French Revolution.*

fā'-voŭr-ą-blĭ, fā'-vŏr-ą-blĭ, *adv.* [Eng. *favourab(le); -ly.*]

1. In a favourable manner; with kindness, good-will, or friendly disposition.

"He would have judged more *favourably* of his situation."—*Maty: Memoirs of Lord Chesterfield.*

2. Conveniently; commodiously; suitably; advantageously.

fā'-voŭred, fā'-vŏred, * fa-verd, *a.* [Eng. *favour; -ed.*]

1. Regarded or treated with favour, kindness, good-will, or friendliness of disposition.

"Confess that beauty best is taught
By those, the *favored* few."
Mason: English Garden, bk. i.

2. Supplied with advantages, conveniences, or facilities.

3. Used in composition with a qualifying word in the sense of featured.

"The *ill-favoured* and lean-fleshed kine did eat up the seven *well-favoured* and fat kine."—*Genesis* xli. 4.

*** fā'-voŭred-lĭ, fā'-vŏred-lĭ, * fa-verd-ly, * fa-vered-ly,** *adv.* [Eng. *favoured; -ly.*]

1. With favour or kindness; favourably.

"Which hath diligentlye and *favouredlye* written it."—*Ascham: Toxophilus.*

2. Used in composition with *well* or *ill* to signify of a good or bad appearance.

fā'-voŭred-nĕss, fā'-vŏred-nĕss, *s.* [Eng. *favoured; -ness.*]

1. The quality or state of being favoured.

2. Appearance, look; used in composition with *well, ill*, &c.

"Thou shalt not sacrifice unto the Lord thy God any bullock or sheep, wherein is blemish or any *evil-favouredness.*"—*Deut.* xvii. 1.

fā'-voŭr-ĕr, fā'-vŏr-ĕr, *s.* [Eng. *favour; -er.*] One who favours; one who regards or treats another with favour, kindness, good-will or friendliness; a well-wisher; a supporter.

"For being now a *favourer* to the Roman."
Shakesp.: Cymbeline, v. 3.

*** fā'-voŭr-ĕss, * fā'-vŏr-ĕss,** *s.* [Eng. *favour; -ess.*] A female who favours, supports, or gives countenance.

fā'-voŭr-ĭng, fā'-vŏr-ĭng, *pr. par., a., & s.* [Favour, *v.*]

A. & **B.** *As pr. par. & particip. adj.:* (See the verb).

C. *As subst.:* The act of regarding or treating with favour; a showing favour or good-will.

fā'-voŭr-ĭng-lĭ, fā'-vŏr-ĭng-lĭ, *adv.* [Eng. *favouring; -ly.*] In a favourable manner; in a manner showing favour, good-will, or friendliness of disposition.

fā'-voŭr-ĭte, fā'-vŏr-ĭte, *s. & a.* [Fr. *favorite*, fem. of *favori*; O. Fr. *favorit* = favoured; Sp. & Ital. *favorito*, fem. *favorita.*]

A. *As substantive:*

1. A person or thing beloved or regarded with especial favour, affection, predilection, or partiality.

"They almost invariably choose their *favourites* so ill that their constancy is a vice and not a virtue."—*Macaulay: Hist. Eng.*, ch. xix.

2. One chosen as a companion and intimate associate by a superior; one unduly favoured.

"There is no prince so bad whose *favourites* and ministers are not worse."—*Burke: Vindication of Natural Society.*

3. In racing applied to that horse which is considered to have the best chance of winning, and against which the shortest odds are offered.

* 4. (*Pl.*): Short curls on the top of the head.

"The *favourites* hang loose upon the temples."—*Farquhar: Sir H. Wildair*, i. 1.

B. *As adj.:* Regarded with especial favour, affection or predilection; beloved; preferred before all others.

"She rears her *favourite* man of all mankind."
Cowper: Table Talk, 217.

fā'-voŭr-ĭt-ĭsm, fā'-vŏr-ĭt-ĭsm, *s.* [Eng. *favourit(e); -ism.*]

1. A disposition to favour, aid, or promote the interests of a favourite person, class, or number to the exclusion of others; partiality.

"This unnatural infusion of a system of *favouritism* in a government."—*Burke: Present Discontents.*

2. The position or condition of a favourite.

"Nesscliff, who has already been promoted to prominent *favouritism.*"—*Standard*, Feb. 6, 1882.

* **fā'-voŭr-īze, * fā'-vŏr-īze,** *v.i.* [Eng. *favour; -ize.*] To show favour, partiality, or bias.

"To seek out the truth in common, and never to *favorize.*"—*P. Holland: Plutarch*, p. 833.

* **fā'-voŭr-lĕss, * fā'-vŏr-lĕss, * fa-vour-lesse,** *a.*

1. Unfavoured; not regarded with favour; not countenanced.

2. Unfavouring; unfavourable; not propitious.

"Such happiness
Heaven doth me envy, and fortune *favourless.*"
Spenser: F. Q., II., ix. 7.

* **fā'-voŭr-oŭs, * fa-ver-ous, * fa-vor-ows,** *a.* [Eng. *favour; -ous.*]

1. Favourable, propitious.

"The tyme is than so *faverous.*"
Romaunt of the Rose, 82.

2. Handsome.

"I have a *favorous* fode." *Digby: Mysteries*, 942.

fāv-ŭ-lār'-ĭ-ą, *s.* [Lat. *favus* = a honeycomb; neut. adj. pl. suff. *-aria.*]

Palæobot.: A genus of fossil plants belonging to the Sigillarioids (q.v.). They are found first in the Devonian period, and attain their maximum in the Carboniferous. They often attained a height of thirty to fifty feet or more. The smaller branches were destitute of ribs, with elliptical, spirally-disposed areoles. The stem branched dichotomously; leaves broad, with numerous parallel veins.

fā'-vŭs, *s.* [Lat. = a honey-comb.]

1. *Ord. Lang.:* A slab or piece of marble cut into a hexagonal shape, so as to produce a honey-comb pattern.

2. *Pathol.:* A disease of the skin, characterized by the breaking out of pustules, which are succeeded by cellular crusts bearing some fanciful resemblance to an irregular honey-comb. Their seat is commonly upon the scalp. Infants are often affected by it, adults more rarely. The disease does not hurt the general health. It is caused by the attack of a parasitic fungus, *Achorion Schœnleinii.* Cleanliness, soap, and hot water, with attention to diet, are its appropriate remedies.

* **fâwe,** *a.* [Fain.] Glad, fain.

"Eche of hem ful blisful was and *fawe.*"
Chaucer: C. T., 5,802.

fâwn, * **fawne** (1), *s.* [O. Fr. *faon, fan, feon*; Fr. *faon*; from a supposed Low Lat. *fœtonus*, a dim. from Lat. *fœtus* = a birth, progeny.]

1. A young deer of the first year.

"The bounding *fawn* that darts across the glade."
Cowper: Task, vi. 327.

* 2. The young of any animal.

"She [the tigress] followeth . . . her *fawns.*"—*Holland.* (*Ogilvie.*)

fawn-like, *a.* Soft and tender like a fawn.

"Thou with eyes so soft and *fawn-like.*"
Longfellow: Song of Hiawatha, xi.

* **fâwn** (2), *s.* [Fawn, *v.*] A cringe or bow; servile flattery.

"Spend a *fawn* upon them."
Shakesp.: Coriolanus, iii. 2.

fâwn (1), * **fawne,** * **fawn-yn,** *v.i. & t.* [Icel. *fagna* = to rejoice, to be fain; A.S. *fægnian*; from *fægen* = glad.] [Fain.]

A. *Intransitive:*

1. To court favour by frisking about one, as a dog.

"*Fawnyn*, as houndys. *Applando, blandior.*"—*Prompt. Parv.*

2. To court servilely, to blandish, to flatter, to cringe; followed by *on* or *upon.*

"The vulgar crowd of courtiers who *fawn* on a master while they betray him."—*Macaulay: Hist. Eng.*, ch. xxiii.

* **B.** *Trans.:* To fawn upon, to court favour with.

"There came by mee
A whelpe that *faunede* me as I stoode."
Chaucer: Book of the Duchess, 329.

* **fâwn** (2), *v.i.* [Fawn (1), *s.*] To bring forth a fawn.

fâwn'-ĕr, * **fâun'-ĕr,** *s.* [Eng. *fawn* (1), *v*; *-er.*] One who fawns upon or cringes to another; a servile courtier.

"By softness of behaviour we are arrived at the appellation of *fawners.*"—*Spectator.*

fâwn'-ĭng, * **faunyng,** * **fawnynge,** *pr. par., a., & s.* [Fawn (1), *v.*]

A. & **B.** *As pr. par. & particip. adj.:* (See the verb).

C. *As substantive:*

1. A courting favour in any way; servile or mean courting or cringing to another; mean flattery.

"As a messager comende neigh, with the *faunyng* of his tail he joyede."—*Wycliffe: Tobit* xi. 9.

* 2. Applause.

"He made *fawnyng* with his hondis."—*Wycliffe: Judith* xiv. 13.

fâwn'-ĭng-lĭ, *adv.* [Eng. *fawning; -ly.*] In a fawning, servile, or cringing manner; with mean courting or flattery.

"He that *fawningly* enticed the soul to sin."—*South: Sermons*, vol. ix., ser. 1.

* **fâwn'-ĭng-nĕss,** *s.* [Eng. *fawning; -ness.*] The quality of being fawning; smoothness, sycophancy.

"I'm for peace, and quietness, and *fawningness.*"—*De Quincey: Murder as a Fine Art.*

* **fâx,** * **vaxe,** *s.* [A.S. *feax, fex*; Icel. *fax*; O. H. Ger. *fahs.*] Hair.

"His berde and his bright *fax* for tale he totwight."
William of Palerne, 2,097.

Fâx'-œ, *s. & a.* [See A.]

A. *As substantive:*

Geog.: A small place in the island of Seeland, Zealand, or Sjeland, near Copenhagen.

B. *As adj.:* Found at or derived from the place described under A.

Faxoe-beds, *s. pl.*

Geol.: A yellow limestone found at Faxoe, at Stevensklint, &c., apparently about contemporaneous with the Maestricht beds. One or other is the highest known member of the Cretaceous rocks. The Faxoe limestone is rich in gasteropodous univalves, and to a certain limited extent diminishes the breadth of the great gap between the Secondary and the Tertiary rocks.

* **fâxed,** *a.* [A.S. *feaxede, fexede*; from *feax* = hair.] Hairy.

"They could call a comet a *faxed* star, which is all one with stella crinita, or cometa."—*Camden: Remains; The Languages.*

* **fāy** (1), *s.* [Fr. *fée* = a fairy, an elf; Port. *fada*; Ital. *fata*; from Low Lat. *fata* = (1) a fate; (2) a fairy; Lat. *fatum* = fate.] [Fairy.] A fairy.

"I found a *fay* in fairy-land."
Scott: Lady of the Lake, i. 22.

* **fāy** (2), *s.* [Fr. *fei*; Fr. *foi.*] Faith.

"Shall we to the court? for by my *fay*, I cannot reason."—*Shakesp.: Hamlet*, ii., 2.

fāy, *v.t. & i.* [A.S. *fegan* = to fit, to join, to fasten.]

A. *Transitive:*

Naut.: To fit two pieces of timber or plank to each other so as to make a flush surface.

B. *Intrans.:* To fit, to unite, or join closely; specif. naut., to fit or lie close together, as two pieces of timber, so as to form a flush surface.

fāy'-ąl-ĭte, *s.* [From Fayal in the Azores, where it occurs, and suff. *-ite* (*Min.*).]

Min.: An opaque, black, greenish, or

brownish-black mineral of a metalloid lustre, found in Fayal and in the Morine mountains in Ireland. Hardness, 6·5; sp. gr., 4 to 4·14.

fay'-bĕr-rȳ, *s.* [Eng *fey* (1)(?), and *berry.*]

Botany:

1. The fruit of the gooseberry.

† 2. That of the berry *Vaccinium myrtillus.* [FEABERRY.]

fay'-ĭng, *pr. par., a., & s.* [FAY, *v.*]

A. & B. *As pr. par. & particip. adj.:* (See the verb).

C. *As subst.:* The act or process of joining two pieces of timber together, so as to make a flush surface.

faying-surface, *s.* That surface of a plate or angle-iron which is to be against the object to which it is to be riveted. The faying-surface of the side-arm of the angle-iron of a ship's side, and the inside or faying-surface of the plate, are in contact.

* **fayld,** *pa. par.* or *a.* [FAIL, *v.*]

* **fayne** (1), *v.i.* [FEIGN.]

* **fayne** (2), *v.i.* [FAIN.]

* **fayre,** *a.* [FAIR.]

* **fayre-ly,** *adv.* [FAIRLY.]

* **fay'-tŏr,** * **fay'-toŭr,** *s.* [FAITOR.]

* **faz'-zō-let (faz** as **făt),** *s.* [Ital. *fazzoletto;* O. Sp. *fazoleto,* prob. from Ger. *fetzen* = a rag, a shred.] A handkerchief.

F. D. A contraction for *Fidei Defensor* = Defender of the Faith (q.v.).

* **fē,** *s.* [Sp. & Port.] Faith.

fē'a-bĕr-rȳ, *s.* [Etym. doubtful.] The gooseberry.

* **fēague,** *v.t.* [Ger. *fegen* = to cleanse, to scour, to chastise.] To beat, to whip.

* **fēak,** * **fēake,** *s.* [A spurious form arising from the mistaken notion that *fax* or *feax,* A.S. *feax,* was a plural form.] A curl, a lock of hair.

"Can dally with his mistress' dangling *feak.*"
Marston: Satires, i.

fēal (1) **fēale,** *a. & s.* [Fr. *féal* = trusty, faithful.]

A. *As adj.:* Faithful, loyal. (*Scotch.*)

"My auld *feal* friend the deacon."—*Scott: Rob Roy,* ch. xxviii.

B. *As subst.:* A liegeman, a faithful adherent. (*Jamieson.*)

fēal (2), *s.* [FAIL.] (*Scotch.*)

¶ *Feal and divot:* [FAIL AND DIVOT.]

feal-broom, *s.*

Bot.: Lotus corniculatus.

feal-dike, *s.* A wall of sods for an enclosure. (*Scotch.*)

"Edie will hirple out himself if he can get a *feal-dike* to lay his gun ower."—*Scott: Antiquary,* ch. xx.

fē'-ăl-tȳ, * **feaute,** *s.* [O. Fr. *feaute, feauté,* from Lat. *fidelitas,* from *fidelis* = faithful; *fides* = faith; Ital. *fedelta.*]

I. *Ordinary Language:*

1. True service or duty to a superior lord; fidelity to a master; loyalty; faithful adherence.

"The stout old Cavalier who bore true *fealty* to Charles the First in prison and to Charles the Second in exile."—*Macaulay: Hist. Eng.,* ch. xiv.

2. Fidelity, constancy; as of a wife to her husband.

II. *Law:* (See extract).

"*Fealty,* suit of court, and rent, are duties and services usually issuing and arising *ratione tenuræ,* being the conditions upon which the ancient lords granted out their lands to their feudatories: whereby it was stipulated that they and their heirs should take the oath of *fealty* or fidelity to their lord, which was the feudal bond or *commune vinculum* between lord and tenant; that they should do suit, or duly attend and follow the lord's courts, and there from time to time give their assistance, by serving on juries, either to decide the property of their neighbours in the court-baron, or correct their misdemeanours in the court-leet; and, lastly, that they should yield to the lord certain annual stated returns, in military attendance, in provisions, in arms, in matters of ornament or pleasure, in rustic employments, or prædial labours, or, which is *instar omnium,* in money, which will provide all the rest; all which are comprised under the one general name of *reditus,* return, or rent. And the subtraction or non-observance of any of these conditions, by neglecting to swear *fealty,* to do suit of court, or to render the rent or service reserved, is an injury to the freehold of the lord, by diminishing and depreciating the value of his seignory."—*Blackstone: Comment.,* bk. iii., ch. 8.

¶ For the difference between *fealty* and *homage,* see HOMAGE.

fēap'-bĕr-rȳ, *s.* [FAYBERRY.]

fēar, * **feer,** * **fer,** * **fere,** *s.* [A.S. *fǽr;* cogn. with Icel. *fár* = harm, mischief; O. H. Ger. *fâra, vâr* = danger, fright; Ger. *gefahr* = danger. From the same root as to *fare,* specifically and originally used of the *perils* and *experiences* of a way-*faring.* (*Skeat.*)]

1. Dread, horror; a painful apprehension of danger, or of some impending evil.

"A grete *fere* assaylede alle."—*Wycliffe: 2 Paralip.* xiv. 14.

2. Awe; dejection or humbling of mind at or in the presence of any person or thing.

"And the *fear* of you, and the dread of you, shall be upon every beast."—*Genesis* ix. 2.

3. Reverence; respect due.

"Render to all their dues . . . *fear* to whom *fear* [is due]."—*Romans* xiii. 7.

4. A holy awe and reverence for God and His Word, leading us to avoid everything which can offend Him, and to endeavour to fulfil His will in all things.

"The *fear* of the Lord is the beginning of wisdom."—*Psalm* cxi. 10.

5. Dread of God as an avenger.

"There is no *fear* in love, for perfect love casteth out *fear.*"—1 *John* iv. 18.

6. Timidity, fearfulness, cowardice.

"Put thyself into a haviour of less *fear.*"
Shakesp.: Cymbeline, iii. 4.

* 7. Doubt, mistrust.

"I, for *fear* of trust, forget to say."
Shakesp.: Sonnet 23.

8. Anxiety, solicitude.

9. The cause or object of fear.

"I was a *fear* to mine acquaintance."—*Psalm* xxxi. 11.

* 10. Anything set up to frighten or scare away wild beasts, &c.

"He who fleeth from the noise of the *fear* shall fall into the pit, and he that cometh up out of the midst of the pit, shall be taken in the snare."—*Isaiah* xxiv. 18.

¶ *For fear:*

1. Through dread or terror.

2. Lest; in case.

"*For fear* you ne'er see chain nor money more."
Shakesp.: Comedy of Errors, iii. 2.

* **fear-babe,** *s.* A bugbear; anything which would frighten children.

fear-naught, fear-nought, *s. & a.*

A. *As substantive:*

Fabric: A heavy, shaggy, woollen fabric, used for seamen's coats, for lining port-holes and the doors of powder-magazines. It is also called Dreadnaught (q.v.).

B. *As adj.:* Made of the fabric described in A.

"I . . . gave to each man the *fear-naught* jacket and trousers."—*Cook: Voyages,* vol. i., ch. ii.

* **fear-struck,** *a.* Struck with fear or terror.

* **fear-surprised,** *a.* Overcome by fear.

"Thrice he walked
By their oppressed and *fear-surprised* eyes."
Shakesp.: Hamlet, i. 2.

fēar, * **fear-en,** * **feere,** * **fere,** * **fer-yn,** *v.t. & i.* [A.S. *fǽran* = to terrify; O. H. Ger. *fâren;* M. H. Ger. *vâren;* Dut. *varen, vervaren;* Sw. *förfära.*]

A. *Transitive:*

* 1. To frighten; to terrify; to make afraid; to affright.

"A sweuen whiche *feerde* me."—*Wycliffe: Daniel* iv. 1.

* 2. To frighten away; to drive away by causing fear; to scare.

"We must not make a scarecrow of the law,
Setting it up to *fear* the birds of prey."
Shakesp.: Measure for Measure, ii. 1.

3. To be afraid of; to dread; to regard or look forward to with fear, terror, or alarm.

"The earth was not of my mind,
If you suppose, as *fearing* you, it shook."
Shakesp.: 1 Henry IV., iii. 1.

4. To reverence; to feel reverence or awe for; to venerate.

"*Fear* God, honour the king."—1 *Peter* ii. 17.

* 5. To be anxious or solicitous about; to fear for.

"He was much *feared* by his physicians."
Shakesp.: 1 Henry IV., iv. 1.

6. To suspect, to doubt; to mistrust.

"I speak not, 'Be thou true,' as *fearing* thee."
Shakesp.: Troilus & Cressida, iv. 4.

B. *Reflex:* To feel fear, anxiety, or alarm in.

C. *Intransitive:*

1. To be in fear, terror, or alarm; to be afraid.

"Aristippus being in ieoperdie of death *feared* and weaxed pale."—*Udal: Apoph. of Erasmus,* p. 53.

2. To feel anxiety or solicitude; to be anxious.

"Then let the greedy merchant *fear*
For his ill-gotten gain." *Dryden: Horace.*

3. To doubt, to mistrust.

"If you shall see Cordelia,
As *fear* not but you shall." *Shakesp.: Lear,* iii. 1.

* **fear,** *s.* [FERE, *s.*] A companion, a mate.

* **fēar,** * **feër,** *a.* [FERE, *a.*]

fēared, *pa. par. & a.* [FEAR, *v.*]

A. *As pa. par.:* (See the verb).

B. *As adjective:*

1. Regarded or looked upon with fear; dreaded, reverenced, venerated.

* 2. Tainted or mixed with fear.

"In these *feared* hopes." *Shakesp.: Cymbeline,* ii. 4.

3. Affected with fear; afraid; terrified.

"A vexed man he's been, and a *feared.*"—*Scott: Old Mortality,* ch. xxvii.

† **fēar'-ēr,** *s.* [Eng. *fear; -er.*] One who fears or is afraid or reverences.

"Fellowship and Friendship's best,
With thy *fearers* all I hold."
Sidney: Psalm cxix.

fēar'-fŭl, * **feare-full,** * **feer-ful,** * **fer-ful,** * **fere-full,** *a.* [Eng. *fear; -ful(l).*]

1. Timid; timorous; afraid; full of fear; easily made afraid.

"So ek as she was the *ferfullest* wight
That might be."
Chaucer: Troilus & Cressida, ii. 449.

2. Afraid. (Generally followed by *of.*)

"The Irish are more *fearful* to offend the law than the English."—*Davies: On Ireland.*

* 3. Anxious, solicitous; full of anxiety.

"*Fearful* of his life."—*Shakesp.: 3 Henry VI.* v. 6.

* 4. Produced by or indicating fear.

"Cold *fearful* drops stand on my trembling flesh."
Shakesp.: Richard III., v. 3.

* 5. Awful; to be reverenced or feared.

"Who is like thee, glorious in holiness, *fearful* in praises?"—*Exod.* xv. 11.

6. Causing fear or terror; terrible, awful, frightful.

"In dreams they *fearful* precipices tread."
Dryden: Annus Mirabilis, lxxi.

¶ Crabb thus discriminates between *fearful, dreadful, frightful, tremendous, terrible, terrific, horrible,* and *horrid:* "The first two affect the mind more than the senses; all the others affect the senses more than the mind: a contest is *fearful* when the issue is important, but the event doubtful; the thought of death is *dreadful* to one who feels himself unprepared. The *frightful* is less than the *tremendous;* the *tremendous* than the *terrible;* the *terrible* than the *horrible:* shrieks may be *frightful;* thunder and lightning may be *tremendous;* the roaring of a lion is *terrible;* the glare of his eye *terrific;* the actual spectacle of killing is *horrible* or *horrid.* In their general application these terms are often employed promiscuously to characterize whatever produces very strong impressions: hence we may speak of a *frightful, dreadful, terrible,* or *horrid* dream; of a *frightful, dreadful,* or *terrible* tempest; *dreadful, terrible,* or *horrid* consequences." (*Crabb: Eng. Synon.*)

fēar'-fŭl-lȳ, * **feare-ful-lye,** *adv.* [Eng. *fearful; -ly.*]

1. In a timid, frightened, or timorous manner.

"Ellen and Margaret *fearfully*
Sought comfort in each other's eye."
Scott: Lady of the Lake, ii. 29.

2. In a manner to cause fear, terror, or alarm; frightfully, awfully; in an awe-inspiring manner.

"There is a cliff, whose high and bending head
Looks *fearfully* on the confined deep."
Shakesp.: Lear, iv. 1.

fēar'-fŭl-nĕss, * **fear-ful-nesse,** *s.* [Eng. *fearful; -ness.*]

* 1. The quality or state of being full of fear; timidity, timorousness.

"A cloud of civile dissention to cloke their *fearfulnesse.*"—*P. Holland, Livy,* p. 74.

2. The state of being afraid; awe; dread; fear.

"[He] else would soar above the view of men,
And keep us all in servile *fearfulness.*"
Shakesp.: Julius Cæsar, i. 1.

3. The quality of being fearful, dreadful, or awful; awfulness; frightfulness.

fēar'-lĕss, * feare-lesse, *a.* [Eng. *fear; -less.*]

1. Free from fear; bold; courageous; undaunted; intrepid.

"Then Talus forth issuing from the tent
Unto the wall his way did *fearelesse* take."
Spenser: F. Q., V. iv. 50.

† 2. Protecting or saving from fear.

"And Marmaduke in *fearless* mail."
Wordsworth: White Doe of Rylstone.

¶ For the difference between *fearless* and *bold*, see BOLD.

fēar'-lĕss-lȳ, * feare-les-ly, *adv.* [Eng. *fearless; -ly.*] In a fearless, bold, intrepid, or daring manner; without any fear; boldly.

"Mounting *fearlessly* the rocky heights."
Wordsworth: Excursion, bk. vi.

fēar'-lĕss-nĕss, *s.* [Eng. *fearless; -ness.*]

1. The quality of being fearless or without fear; daring; boldness; intrepidity.

"He gave instances of an invincible courage, and *fearlessness* in danger."—*Clarendon.*

* 2. It was followed by *of* before the object.

"By their *fearelessness* of earthquakes."—*Bp. Hall: Heaven upon Earth*, § 3.

fēar'-sŏme, *a.* [Eng. *fear*, and suff. *-some.*] Fearful; terrible; dreadful; awful. (*Scotch.*)

"I wish we may get the light keepit in neist, wi this *fearsome* wind."—*Scott: Antiquary*, ch. xxv.

fēase, *v.* [FEAZE.]

fēas-ĭ-bĭl'-ĭ-tȳ, *s.* [Eng. *feasible; -ity.*]

1. The quality of being feasible or practicable; practicability.

"This did not hinder me from prosecuting a design whose *feasibility* I considered."—*Boyle: Works*, iii. 569.

2. A thing feasible or practicable; a possibility.

"Men often swallow falsities for truths, dubiosities for certainties, possibilities for *feasibilities*, and things impossible for possibilities themselves."—*Browne: Vulgar Errours*, bk. i., ch. v.

fēas'-ĭ-ble, *a.* & *s.* [Fr. *faisable* = possible to be done, from *faisant*, pr. par. of *faire* = to do; Lat. *facio.*]

A. *As adjective:*

1. That may or can be done, performed, or effected; practicable; possible to be done.

"Finding the warre of Britaine . . . not so *feasible*."—*Bacon: On Learning.*

2. Likely to occur, result, or fall out; probable; colourable.

"But, fair although and *feasible* it seem,
Depend not much upon your golden dream."
Cowper: Tirocinium, 428, 429.

* 3. That may be used, worked, or tilled, as land.

* **B.** *As subst.:* Anything practicable or possible to be done.

"We conclude many things impossibilities, which are easy *feasibles*."—*Glanvill: Scepsis Scientifica*, ch. xii.

fēas'-ĭ-ble-nĕss, * fe-ci-ble-ness, *s.* [Eng. *feasible; -ness.*] The quality or state of being feasible; feasibility.

fēas'-ĭ-blȳ, *adv.* [Eng. *feasib(le); -ly.*] In a feasible or practicable manner; practically.

fēast, * feest, * feeste, * fest, * feste, *s.* [O. Fr. *feste*; Fr. *fête*, from Lat. *festa* (= festivals), neut. pl. of *festum* = a festival, from *festus* = joyful; O. Sp., Port. & Ital. *festa*; Sp. *fiesta*; Ger. *fest.*]

I. *Ordinary Language:*

1. *Literally:*

(1) A sumptuous meal or entertainment of which a large number of persons partake; a public entertainment or banquet.

"Alle the noble men of this loud to the noble *fest* come." *Robert of Gloucester*, p. 156.

(2) An anniversary or periodical celebration of some event; a festival in commemoration of some great event or personage.

"Now at that *feast* he released unto them one prisoner, whomsoever they desired."—*Mark* xv. 6.

2. *Figuratively:*

(1) A pleasing or abundant repast; anything very grateful to the palate.

(2) Entertainment, treat.

"The *feast* of reason, and the flow of soul."
Pope: Horace; Satires, ii. 1. 128.

II. *Religious, &c.:* A day set apart for religious observance, accompanied with joy, as distinguished from one attended by sorrow.

1. *Ethnic:* Such feasts exist in most faiths, and are much more common than fasts. The Greeks and Romans had many of them; so have the modern Hindoos and the Mohammedans. [FESTIVAL.]

2. *Jewish:* Of all the Jewish festivals, only that on the great day of Atonement was a fast: the rest were joyous observances. Among the latter were the Passover, Pentecost, the Feast of Tabernacles, that of Trumpets, &c.

3. *Christian:* To put down a festival once established in any faith is almost impossible: it may be transformed but not extinguished. The early missionaries finding this to be the case, christianized the feasts they could not destroy, and many Christian festivals nearly or quite agree in time with ethnic ones of greater antiquity. The same process had taken place in India ages before: the Aryans, having failed to eradicate various Turanian festivals, had to give them a Brahminic varnish, and adopt them into the Hindoo faith. Of the joyous festivals existing at the time of the Reformation, the Church of England has retained some immovable and some movable festivals. The former are Christmas Day, the Circumcision, the Epiphany, Candlemas or the Purification, Lady Day or the Annunciation of the Virgin Mary, and the various Saints' Day. Of the latter are Easter, the time of which fixes all the rest, Ascension Day, Whitsun Day, and Trinity Sunday.

¶ (1) Crabb thus discriminates between *feast, banquet, carousal, entertainment*, and *treat:* "A *feast* may be given by princes or their subjects, by nobility or commonality; the *banquet* is confined to men of high estate, and more commonly supposes indulgence of the appetite, both in eating and drinking, but not intemperately; a *carousal* is confined mostly to drinking, and that to an excess: a *feast*, therefore, is always a good thing, unless it ends in a *carousal*; a *feast* may be given by one or many, at private or public expense; but an *entertainment* and a *treat* are altogether personal acts, and the terms are never used but in relation to the agents; a *treat* is given by way of favour to those whom one wishes to oblige; a nobleman provides an *entertainment* for a particular party whom he has invited; he gives a *treat* to his servants, his tenants, his tradespeople, or the poor of his neighbourhood. *Feast, entertainment*, and *treat*, are taken in a more extended sense, to express other pleasures besides those of the table; *feast* retains its signification of a vivid pleasure, such as voluptuaries derive from delicious viands; *entertainment* and *treat* retain the idea of being granted by way of courtesy: we speak of a thing as being a *feast* or high delight; and of a person contributing to one's *entertainment*, or giving one a *treat*; men of a happy temper give and receive *entertainment* with equal facility; they afford *entertainment* to their guests by the easy cheerfulness which they impart to everything around them; they in like manner derive *entertainment* from everything they see, or hear, or observe; a *treat* is given or received only on particular occasions; it depends on the relative circumstances and tastes of the giver and receiver; to one of a musical turn one may give a *treat* by inviting him to a musical party."

(2) He thus discriminates between *feast, festival*, and *holiday:* "*Feast* as a technical term is applied only to certain specified *holidays:* a *holiday* is an indefinite term, it may be employed for any day or time in which there is a suspension of business; there are, therefore, many feasts which are no *holidays*, and many *holidays* where there are no *feasts:* a *feast* is altogether sacred; a *holiday* has frequently nothing sacred in it, nor even in its cause; it may be a simple, ordinary transaction, the act of an individual; a *festival* has always either a sacred or a serious object. A *feast* is kept by religious worship; a *holiday* is kept by idleness; a *festival* is kept by mirth and festivity: some *feasts* are *festivals*, as in the case of the carnival at Rome; some *festivals* are *holidays*, as in the case of weddings and public thanksgivings." (*Crabb: Eng. Synon.*)

feast-day, * feeste-day, *s.* A day of feasting; the day on which a feast or festival is observed.

* **feast-finding,** *a.* Attending feasts or banquets.

"*Feast-finding* minstrels, tuning my defame,
Will tie the hearers to attend each line."
Shakesp.: Rape of Lucrece, 817.

* **feast-night,** *s.* A night on which a feast or banquet is held.

"These all wear out of me, like forms with chalk
Painted on rich men's floors for one *feast-night*."
Wordsworth: Personal Talk, i.

* **feast-rites,** *s. pl.* The rites or customs observed at a feast or festival.

* **feast-won,** *a.* Gained or got by feasting.

"*Feast-won*, fast-lost."—*Shakesp.: Timon*, ii. 2.

fēast, * feeste, * feste, * fest-eye, * fest-yn, *v.t.* & *i.* [O. Fr. *fester*; Fr. *fêter*; Ital. *festare.*]

A. *Transitive:*

I. *Literally:*

1. To entertain with sumptuous food; to feed magnificently and deliciously.

"I do *feast* to-night
My best-esteemed acquaintance."
Shakesp.: Merchant of Venice, ii. 2.

2. To entertain or treat with ceremony and magnificence.

"And whan thei had been well *feestid* at Valencenes [they] went to the Duke of Brebant, who *feastid* them greatly, and agreed, and promyseed to sustayne ye kyng of Englonde."—*Berners: Froissart; Chronicle*, vol. i., ch. xxviii.

II. *Fig.:* To gratify or please greatly, as with something delicious or luscious: as, To *feast* one's eyes on a picture.

B. *Intransitive:*

1. *Lit.:* To feed sumptuously or deliciously; to banquet; to make a feast.

"And his sons went and *feasted* in their houses."—*Job* i. 4.

2. *Fig.:* To be highly gratified or pleased; to derive the greatest enjoyment.

"With my love's picture then my eye doth *feast*."
Shakesp.: Sonnet 47.

* **fēast'-ĕr,** *s.* [Eng. *feast: -er.*]

1. One who fares or lives sumptuously.

"Lud was hardy and bold in war, in peace a jolly *feaster*."—*Milton: Hist. Eng.*, bk. i.

2. One who entertains others sumptuously.

"Drinking with the royal *feaster*."
Longfellow: Musician's Tale.

* **fēast'-fŭl, * feast-full, * fes-ty-fulle,** *a.* [Eng. *feast; -ful(l).*]

1. Festive, joyful, festival.

"The virgins also shall on *feastful* days
Visit his tomb with flowers."
Milton: Samson Agonistes, 1,741.

2. Festive; enjoying a feast.

"The Bridegroom with His *feastful* friends
Passes to bliss at the mid-hour of night."
Milton: Sonnet xii

* **fēast'-fŭl-lȳ,** *adv.* [Eng. *feastful; -ly.*] In a festive or luxurious manner.

fēat, * faite, * feacte, * feate, * feet, * feite, * fete, * fet, *s.* [Fr. *fait*, from Lat. *factum* = a deed, neut. sing. of *factus*, pa. par. of *facio* = to do. *Feat* is thus a doublet of *fact* (q.v.).]

1. Action, working.

"Men said he changed his mortal frame
By *feat* of magic mystery."
Scott: Lay of the Last Minstrel, i. 11.

2. An act or deed of an extraordinary or remarkable nature; an exploit, a performance displaying great strength, art, or dexterity.

"The *feats* of heroes and the wrath of kings."
Cowper: Table Talk, 597.

¶ For the difference between *feat* and *deed*, see DEED.

* **fēat, * fete,** *a.* & *adv.* [Fr. *fait*, pa. par. of *faire* = to make.]

A. *As adjective:*

1. Neat, trim.

"None who played a *feater* cast."
A New-married Student.

2. Dexterous, skilful, deft.

"So tender over his occasions, true,
So *feat*, so nurse-like."
Shakesp.: Cymbeline, v. 5.

B. *As adv.:* Neatly, trimly.

"Look how well my garments sit upon me,
Much *feater* than before."
Shakesp.: Tempest, ii. 1.

* **feat-bodied,** *a.* Neat, trim, spruce.

"This is a *feat-bodied* thing, I tell you."—*Beaum. & Fletc.: Coxcomb*, iii. 1.

fēat, *v.t.* [FEAT, *a.*] To make neat, to form, to fashion; to set an example to.

"A sample to the youngest; to the more mature
A glass that *feated* them."
Shakesp.: Cymbeline, i. 1.

* **fēa'-tĕ-ŏŭs, * fetis,** *a.* [FEATOUS.]

* **fē'a-tĕ-ŏŭs-lȳ,** *adv.* [FEATOUSLY.]

***fĕaṭh′-ẽr, *fed-yr, *feth-er, *feth-re, *fyth-ere,** *s.* [A.S. *feđer*; cogn. with Dut. *veder*; Dan. *fæder*; Sw. *fjæder*; Icel. *fjödhr*; Ger. *feder*; Lat. *penna*; Gr. *πτερόν* (*pteron*); Sansc. *pætra*, from a root *pæt* = to fly.]

I. *Ordinary Language:*

1. *Lit.:* In the same sense as II. 6.

"His *feathers* all seemed to be turned the wrong way." *Barham: Ingoldsby Legends; Jackdaw of Rheims.*

2. *Figuratively:*

*(1) A kind, a class, a species: as in the proverb, "Birds of a *feather* flock together."

"I am not of that *feather* to shake off my friend." *Shakesp.: Timon of Athens*, i. 1.

(2) Anything very light.

II. *Technically:*

1. *Join.:* A tongue on the edge of a board, fitting into a channel on the edge of another board, in the operation of joining boards by feathering or tonguing and grooving.

2. *Found.:* A narrow, strengthening rib on a structure; a longitudinal rib on a shaft to resist flexion or fracture.

3. *Mach.:* A slip inserted longitudinally into a shaft or arbor, and projecting as a fin therefrom so as to fit a groove in the eye of a wheel which may have a longitudinal motion on the said shaft, but no rotation.

4. *Mason.:* A wedge-shaped key between two semi-cylindrical plugs placed in a hole bored in a stone, and driven in to rend the stone.

5. *Naut.:* The same as FEATHER-SPRAY (q.v.).

6. *Ornith. & Physiol.:* A plume or quill, one of the dermal growths, multitudes of which constitude the covering of a bird. A feather is homologous with a hair from the skin of a mammal, and some of the inferior birds have imperfect feathers suggestive of hairs only. A feather consists (*a*) of a central *shaft*, which is tubular at the base. This is inserted in the skin like a plant in the earth, living and growing. (*b*) Of a web on either side, that on one side being often developed more than on the other. This web is composed of a series of regularly arranged fibres, called *barbs*. (*c*) In some cases, of a small supplementary shaft with barbs, called the *plumule*—*i.e.*, the little plume. Feathers are of two kinds, quills on the wings and tail, and plumes generally diffused. The *Primary feathers* rise from the bone corresponding to the hand in mammals; the *Secondary feathers* from the distal end of the fore-arm; and the *Tertiary feathers* from the proximal end of the fore-arm. A feather is intensely strong; the arch of the shaft resisting pressure. It is a bad conductor of heat, and is therefore very useful in preserving the high temperature of the bird, while it is so light that it is easily carried in flight, which, moreover, is effected chiefly through the instrumentality of the wing and tail quills. The feathers are renewed once or twice a year: the bird is languid during the process, but, when fresh plumage is obtained, renews its youth in vigour as well as in beauty.

7. *Chem.:* The beard and quill of feathers have essentially the same composition, containing about 52·5 of carbon, 7·2 of hydrogen, 17·9 of nitrogen, and 22·4 of oxygen and sulphur. The ash of feathers of graminivorous birds contain about 40 per cent. of silica, of which there is more in the feathers of old than of young birds. Feathers owe their permanent colour to peculiar pigments, of which the red, green, lilac, and yellow are soluble in alcohol and ether. Black feathers contain a pigment insoluble in alcohol and ether, but soluble in ammonia. Feathers when heated give off a peculiar odour; when submitted to destructive distillation they yield pyrrol, a mixture of volatile bases and a gas containing sulphur. Goose-feathers boiled for a considerable time with dilute sulphuric acid yield leucine $CH_3(CH_2)_3CH(NH_2)CO{\cdot}OH$, and tyrosine $C_6H_4{<}^{OH}_{CH_2{\cdot}CH(NH_2){\cdot}CO{\cdot}OH}$. Feathers damaged by bending may be restored to shape by dipping them for a minute in boiling and then in cold water. (*Watts: Dict. Chem.*)

8. *Racing:* The same as FEATHER-WEIGHT (q.v.).

9. *Rowing:* The horizontal adjustment of an oar as it rises from the water.

10. *Vet.:* A sort of natural frizzling of the hair on a horse, which in some places rises above the lying hair, and presents the appearance of the tip of an ear of wheat.

¶ (1) *A feather in the cap:* An honour; a distinction: as, His victory was a *feather* in his cap.

"If I had a right to the *feathers*, I should stick one of the finest *in my cap*."—*Southey: Letters*, iv. 442.

(2) *To be in high feather:* To be in high spirits; to be elated.

(3) *To show the white feather:* To show signs of cowardice or timidity.

(4) *To cut a feather:*

Naut.: To leave a foamy ripple, as a ship moving rapidly; hence, figuratively; to make oneself conspicuous; to cut a dash. [FEATHER-SPRAY.]

"I made a jury-leg that he shambles about with as well as ever he did—for Jack could never *cut a feather*."—*Scott: Pirate*, ch. xxxiv.

feather-alum, *s.*

Min.: Also called Hair-salt. It is a hydrous sulphate of alumina, usually produced by the decomposition of iron pyrites in an aluminous shale.

feather-bearers, *s.*

Entom.: A family of moths, Pterophori. They are more generally termed Plume Moths.

feather-bed, *fether-bedde, *fedyr-bed, *s. & a.*

A. *As subst:* A bed filled or stuffed with feathers.

"In peril of my life with the edge of a *feather-bed*."—*Shakesp.: Merchant of Venice*, ii. 2.

†**B.** *As adj.:* Effeminate.

"Each *feather-bed* warrior."—*Black: Adventures of a Phaeton*, ch. xxiii.

feather-boarding, *s.*

Join.: Also called Weather-boarding. An arrangement of boarding in which the edge of one board overlaps a small portion of that next to it.

***feather-brained,** *a.* Giddy, flighty.

"To a *feather-brained* school-girl nothing is sacred."—*Miss Brontë: Villette*, ch. xx.

feather-cling, *s.* A disease of black cattle. (*Scotch.*) "This disorder is occasioned by want of water in very dry summers, or in the hard frosts of winters. The food parches the stomach and intestines, hardens and concretes in the fold of the second stomach or *monny plies*, so that the dung of the animal is excreted in small quantities, and in the form of small hard purls, which are generally black and fœtid." (*Prize Essays, Highl. Soc.*, S. ii. 218.)

feather-columbine, feathered-columbine, feathering-columbine, *s.*

Bot.: A bookname for *Thalictrum aquilegium.* (*Britten & Holland.*)

feather-driver, *s.* One who cleanses feathers by whisking them about.

"A *feather-driver* had the residue of his lungs filled with the fine dust or down of feathers."—*Derham.*

feather-duster, *s.* A light dusting-brush made of feathers.

feather-edge, *s. & a.*

A. *As subst.:* An edge like a feather; the thinner edge of a board or plank.

B. *As adj.:* Feather-edged.

"Boards or planks that have one edge thinner than another, are called *feather-edge* stuff."—*Moxon: Mechanical Exercises.*

Feather-edge file: A file with an acute edge; the cross-section of the file being an isosceles triangle with a short base; a knife-file.

feather-edged, *s.*

Carp.: Having one edge thinner than the other; said of boards. They are used for roofs, facings of walls, cottages, &c., the thinner edge being set uppermost, and the thicker overlapping a portion of the board immediately below.

Feather-edged coping:

Mason.: A coping thinner at one edge than the other, for throwing off the water.

feather-few, *s.* [FEVER-FEW.]

feather-flower, *s.* An artificial flower made of feathers, and worn as an ornament by ladies.

feather-foil, *s.*

Bot.: *Hottonia palustris*, the Water Violet, from its beautiful feathery leaves. Also called Bog Feather-foil. (*Britten & Holland.*)

feather-grass, *s.*

Bot.: *Stipa pennata.*

***feather-head,** *s.* A light-headed, giddy person.

"Show the haughtiest *feather-head* that a soul higher than himself is actually here."—*Carlyle: Miscell.*, iv. 136.

***feather-headed,** *a.* Giddy, foolish.

"So far above this *feather-headed* puppy."—*Cibber: Love Makes a Man*, ii.

***feather-heeled,** *a.* Light-heeled, gay, frisky.

feather-joint, *s.*

Join.: A mode of joining the edges of boards by a fin or feather let into opposite mortises on the edges of the boards.

feather-maker, *s.* A maker of plumes of real or artificial feathers.

feather-nerve, *a.*

Bot.: Having the nerves disposed like the feathers of a pen.

feather-ore, *s.*

Min.: A capillary variety of Jamesonite, occurring at Wolfsberg, in the Eastern Hartz, and other places.

***feather-pated,** *a.* Giddy, fickle, feather-headed.

"The *feather-pated*, giddy madman."—*Scott: Ivanhoe*, ch. xxxiv.

feather-shot, feathered-shot, *s.* A name given to copper in the form which it assumes when poured in a molten state into cold water.

feather-spray, *s.*

Naut.: A name given to the foamy ripple produced by the swift motion of the cutwater of a vessel through the water.

feather-spring, *s.*

Gun-making: The searspring of a gun-lock.

feather-star, *s.*

Zool.: *Comatula* (*Antedon*) *rosacea*, a genus of echinoderms. [COMATULA.]

feather-top, *a.*

Bot.: Applied to grasses having a soft wavy panicle.

Feather-top grass:

Bot.: *Calamagrostis Epigejos.*

feather-veined, *a.*

Bot.: Applied to leaves in which the veins diverge from the midrib to the margin, as in the oak, chestnut, &c.

feather-weight, *s.*

Racing: The lightest weight allowed to be carried by a horse in a handicap. It is now fixed at 5 st. 7 lbs.

feather-wheelie, *s.*

Bot.: [FEVERFEW].

fĕaṭh′-ẽr, *fed-er, *feth-er, *feth-ir, *feth-ri, *vedh-ren, *v.t. & i.* [A.S. *gefedhran*, *gefidhrian*; O. H. Ger. (pa. par.) *gafidarit*; M. H. Ger. *videren*; Sw. *fjädra.*] [FEATHER, *s.*]

A. *Transitive:*

I. *Ordinary Language:*

1. *Literally:*

(1) To provide or furnish with feathers; hence, to give wings to.

"Thu hauest imaked uother to neui uorte *uedhren* mide the soule."—*Ancren Riwle*, p. 140.

(2) To dress or cover with feathers: as, To tar and *feather* a person.

*2. *Figuratively:*

(1) To cover with foliage or anything resembling feathers.

(2) To tread as a cock. (*Dryden: Cock & Fox*, 70.)

(3) To enrich, to ennoble, to exalt.

"They stuck not to say, that the king cared not to plume his nobility and people, to *feather* himself."—*Bacon: Henry VII.*, p. 111.

II. *Technically:*

1. *Joinery:* To join boards together by tonguing and grooving. [FEATHER-EDGE.]

2. *Rowing:* To turn the blade of the oar as it leaves the water, so that the blade is in a

horizontal position, thus diminishing the resistance of the air.

"Mr. Verdant Green made considerable progress in the skill and dexterity with which he *feathered* his oars."—*Cuthbert Bede: Verdant Green*, ch. vi.

B. *Intransitive:*

*1. *Ord. Lang.:* To have the appearance or form of a feather.

†2. *Rowing:* To have the blade horizontal.

"The *feathering* oar returns the gleam." *Tickell.*

¶ *To feather one's nest:* To accumulate wealth; to make provision for oneself: a proverb taken from the habits of birds in collecting feathers for their nests.

"You have forgot this, have you, now you have *feathered your nest?*"—*Congreve: Way of the World*, v.

fĕath'-ĕred, *feth-ered, *feth-er-id, *a.* [Feather, *v.*]

I. *Ordinary Language:*

1. *Literally:*

(1) Clothed or covered with feathers.

"Were it *feathered* fowl or fourefoted best."
William of Palerne, 191.

*(2) Furnished or provided with wings; winged.

"Rise from the ground like *feathered* Mercury."
Shakesp.: 1 Henry IV., iv. 1.

(3) Fitted with a feather or feathers.

"A *feathered* arrow sharp, I ween,
Shall make him wink and warre to see."
Scott: Thomas the Rhymer, pt. ii.

2. *Figuratively:*

(1) Covered with foliage, or anything resembling feathers.

*(2) Consisting of birds.

"Dark'ning the sky, they hover o'er and shroud
The wanton sailors with a *feathered* cloud."
Waller: St. James's Park, 29, 30.

*(3) Rivalling the swiftness of a bird; speedy, winged.

"In *feathered* briefness sails are fitted."
Shakesp.: Pericles, v. 2.

*(4) Smoothed, as with down or feathers.

"Nonsense *feathered* with soft and delicate phrases."—*Scott: Works*, ii. 124. (*Johnson.*)

II. *Her.:* Applied to an arrow in which the feather is of a different tincture from the shaft.

feathered-gillofers, *s.*

Bot.: Dianthus plumarius. So called from the deeply fringed petals. (*Lyte; Britten & Holland.*)

fĕath'-ĕr-ĭ-nĕss, *s.* [Eng. *feathery; -ness.*]

1. *Lit.:* The quality or state of being feathery.

*2. *Fig.:* Lightness, levity, fickleness.

"There is such a levity and *featheriness* in our minds."—*Bates: Sure Trial of Uprightness.*

fĕath'-ĕr-ĭng, *pr. par., a., & s.* [Feather, *v.*]

A. & **B.** *As pr. par. & particip. adj.:* (See the verb).

C. *As substantive:*

I. *Ord. Lang.:* The act of clothing, providing, or furnishing with feathers.

II. *Technically:*

1. *Joinery:* The act or art of joining boards by grooving and tonguing.

2. *Arch.:* An arrangement of small arcs or foils separated by projecting points or cusps, used as ornaments in the mouldings of arches, &c., in Gothic architecture (*Weale*). [Foliation.]

3. *Rowing:* The turning of the blade of the oar horizontally as it leaves the water.

feathering-columbine, *s.*

Bot.: [Feather-columbine.]

feathering-float, *s.* The paddle or float-board of a paddle-wheel, so arranged as to turn on an axis to present its broad side to the water at its lowest submergence, but to turn its edge to the water in entering and emerging.

feathering paddle-wheel, *s.* A wheel whose floats have a motion on an axis, so as to descend nearly vertically into the water and ascend the same way, avoiding beating on the water in the descent and lifting water in the ascent.

feathering-propeller, *s.* An invention of Maudslay, London, in which the vanes of the propeller screw are adjustable, so as even to be turned into the plane of the propeller-shaft and offer no resistance when the vessel is under sail and the propeller not used.

feathering-screw, *s.* [Feathering-propeller.]

feathering-wheel, *s.* [Feathering paddle-wheel.]

***fĕath'-ĕr-lĕss,** *a.* [Eng. *feather; -less.*] Destitute of or deprived of feathers.

"This so high grown ivy was like that *featherless* bird, which went about to beg plumes of other birds, to cover his nakedness."—*Howell: Vocal Forest.*

***fĕath'-ĕr-lȳ̆,** *a.* [Eng. *feather; -ly.*] Like or resembling feathers; feathery. Prob. an error for *feathery* (q.v.).

"The accretion or pluvious aggellation of hail about the mother and fundamental atoms thereof, seems to be some *featherly* particle of snow, although snow itself be sexangular."—*Browne: Vulgar Errours*, bk. ii., ch. i.

fĕath'-ĕr-ȳ̆, *a.* [Eng. *feather; -y.*]

I. *Ordinary Language:*

1. *Literally:*

(1) Covered with feathers; feathered.

"Come all ye *feathery* people of mid-air."
Barry Cornwall: Invocation to Birds.

(2) Resembling feathers: as, *feathery* spray.

*2. *Fig.:* Light or fickle; easily moved or carried away.

"Our resolutions are light and *feathery*, soon scattered by a storm of fear."—*Bates: Spiritual Reflections Unfolded*, ch. xii.

II. *Bot.:* Consisting of long hairs, which are themselves hairy; plumose.

"This pappus is either simple or *feathery*."—*Balfour: Botany*, § 965.

feathery-footed, *a.* Having feathers on the feet.

fēat'-lȳ̆, *adv.* [Eng. *feat; -ly.*] Neatly, dexterously, nimbly.

"Foot it *featly* here and there,
And sweet sprites the burthen bear."
Shakesp.: Tempest, i. 2.

***fēat'-nĕss,** *s.* [Eng. *feat*, a.; *-ness.*] Neatness, dexterity, adroitness, skilfulness.

***fēat'-oŭs, *fēat'-ĕ-oŭs, *fet-is, *fet-ise, *fet-yse,** *a.* [O. Fr. *faitice, faitis, fetis;* Lat. *facticius.*]

1. Neat, comely, handsome.

"How fair, how *fetis* sche is."
William of Palerne, 1,447.

2. Dexterous, nimble, adroit.

***fēat'-oŭs-lȳ̆, *fēat'-ĕ-oŭs-lȳ̆, *fet-is-liche, *fet-is-ly, *fet-ous-ly, *fet-ys-el-y,** *adv.* [Eng. *featous*, &c.; *-ly.*] In a neat, comely, dexterous, or adroit manner.

"Whan she kempte was *fetisly*."
Romaunt of the Rose, 577.

fē'a-tūre, *fe-ture, *fey-ture, *s.* [O. Fr. *faiture, faicture*, from Lat. *factura*=a forming, a work, from *facturus*, fut. part. of *facio* = to make, to form; O. Sp. & Port. *factura;* Ital. *fattura.*]

*1. Anything made.

"He shall bring together every joint and member, and shall mould them into an immortal *feature* of loveliness and perfection."—*Milton: Areopagitica.*

*2. A shape, a form, a figure.

*3. The shape, make, or external appearance; the whole turn or style of the body.

"Bemonster not thy *feature*."
Shakesp.: Lear, iv. 2.

4. The form or external appearance of any thing, as of a landscape.

5. The make, form, cast, or style of any lineament or single part of the face.

"Pale as the beam that o'er his *features* played."
Byron: Lara, i. 13.

*6. Handsomeness; pleasingness of form or figure.

"I, that am curtailed of this fair proportion,
Cheated of *feature* by dissembling nature."
Shakesp.: Richard III., i. 1.

7. A prominent or important part or item: as, the chief *feature* of a work.

***fē'a-tūre,** *v.t.* [Feature, *s.*] To resemble, to favour.

"Two at least did not *feature* the Garths."—*G Eliot: Middlemarch*, ch. last.

fē'a-tūred, *a.* [Eng. *featur(e); -ed.*]

1. Having a certain shape, form, or style; shaped.

"This is a mightie people, well *featured*, and without any grossenesse."—*Hackluyt: Voyages*, iii. 427.

2. Having a certain cast or style of face.

3. Provided with or formed into features. (*Langhorne: Studley Park.*)

***fē'a-tūre-lĕss,** *a.* [Eng. *feature; -less.*] Without any distinct or distinctive features; shapeless.

"Harsh, *featureless*, and rude."
Shakesp.: Sonnet 11.

***fē'a-tūre-lĭ-nĕss,** *s.* [Eng. *featurely; -ness.*] The quality of being featurely or handsome.

***fē'a-tūre-lȳ̆,** *a.* [Eng. *feature; -ly.*] Having features; handsome; shapely.

fēaze (1), *v.t.* [A.S. *fæs* = a fringe; Ger. *fasen* = to ravel out.] To untwist the end of a rope; to unravel.

***fēaze** (2), *v.t.* [Fr. *fesser.*] To beat, to whip.

***fe-ble,** *a.* [Feeble.]

***fe-ble-nes, fe-byl-nesse,** *s.* [Feebleness.]

***fe-blesse, *fe-blesce,** *s.* [O. Fr. *feblesce;* Fr. *faiblesse;* Prov. *febleza.*] Feebleness, weakness.

"Thet we iknowen ure owune *feblesce* and ure owune muchele unstrencthe."—*Ancren Riwle*, p. 232.

***fē-brĭç'-ĭ-tāte,** *v.i.* [Lat. *febricito*, from *febris* = a fever.] To be sick of a fever.

***fē-brĭç-ĭ-tā'-tion,** *s.* [Febricitate.] The state of being sick of a fever. (*Ash.*)

fē-brĭc'-ŭ-la, *s.* [Lat., dimin. of *febris.*]

Med.: A slight fever.

***fē-brĭc'-u-lōse,** *a.* [Lat. *febriculosus*, from *febricula.*] Troubled or affected with a slight fever.

***fē-brĭc-u-lŏs'-ĭ-tȳ̆,** *s.* [Eng. *febriculos(e); -ity.*] The state of suffering from a fever; feverishness.

***fē-brĭ-fā'-çĭ-ent** (or **çĭ** as **shĭ**), *a. & s.* [Lat. *febris* = a fever; and *faciens*, pr. par. of *facio* = to make, do.]

A. *As adj.:* Causing or bringing on fever; productive of fever; febrific.

B. *As subst.:* Anything which causes or brings on fever.

***fē-brĭf'-ĕr-oŭs,** *a.* [Lat. *febris* = a fever; *fero* = to bring; Eng. adj. suff. *-ous.*] Causing or bringing on fever.

***fē-brĭf'-ĭc, *fē-brĭf'-ĭck,** *a.* [Lat. *febris* = a fever; *facio* (pass. *fio*) = to make, to cause; O. Fr. *febrifique.*] Causing or productive of fever; feverish.

"Thus will aggravate the *febrific* symptoms."—*Fielding: Hist. of a Foundling*, bk. viii., ch. iii.

***fē-brĭ-fūg'-al,** *a.* [Eng. *febrifug(e); -al.*] Having the qualities or properties of a febrifuge.

"Nor the mixture hath been noted for any *febrifugal* virtues."—*Boyle: Works*, ii. 158.

fĕb'-rĭ-fūge, *s. & a.* [Fr. *febrifuge*, from Lat. *febris* = a fever, and *fugo* = to put to flight, to drive away; Sp. *febrifugo;* Ital. *febbrifugo.*]

A. *As subst.:* A medicine or preparation which has the property or quality of dispelling or mitigating fever.

"Our jungles so abound with plants which may be converted into useful *febrifuges*."—*Technologist*, Dec., 1861, p. 129.

***B.** *As adj.:* Having the property or quality of dispelling or mitigating fever.

"I find noted down the names of a goodly number of *febrifuge* plants."—*Technologist*, Dec., 1861, p. 130.

fē'-brīle, *a.* [Fr., from Lat. **febrilis*, from *febris* = a fever; Sp. & Port. *febril;* Ital. *febbrile.*] Pertaining to; proceeding from or constituting a fever.

"Quinine was had recourse to, in order to check the *febrile* symptoms."—*Technologist*, Dec., 1861, p. 122.

fē'-bris, *s.* [Lat.] Fever (q.v.).

fē-brō'-nĭ-an-ĭsm, *s.* [From Justinus Febronius, a *nom de plume* assumed by John Nicholas von Hontheim, Archbishop of Trèves.]

Rom. Cath. Theol.: A system of doctrines antagonistic to the admitted claims of the pope, and asserting the independence of national churches, and the rights of bishops to unrestricted action in matters of discipline and church government, within their own dioceses. (*Ogilvie.*)

Fĕb'-rû-a-rȳ̆, *s.* [Lat. *Februarius* = the month of expiation, from *februa*,= Roman fes-

tival of expiation, held on the 15th of this month; *februus* = cleansing; *februo* = to cleanse; Fr. *Février*; Sp. *Febrero*; Port. *Fevereiro*; Ital. *Febbrajo*.] The name of the second month of the year. It contains in ordinary years twenty-eight days, and in bissextilis, or leap year, twenty-nine.

"Many are of opinion that Numa added these two, January and *February*."—*North: Plutarch*, p. 60.

¶ By the calendar of Julius Cæsar, February had twenty-nine days except in bissextile or leap year, when it had thirty. But Augustus took a day from it, and added it to his own month, August, that it might not have a less number of days than July, dedicated to Julius Cæsar. Previously August had been called Sextilis, and consisted of thirty days only.

* **fĕb-rû-ā´-tion,** *s.* [Lat. *februatio*, from *februo* = to cleanse, to expiate.] The act of cleansing, expiating, or purifying.

fē´-cal, *a.* [FÆCAL.]

* **fecche, * fecchen,** *v.t.* [FETCH.]

fē´-çēş, *s.* [FÆCES.]

fecht, *v.t. & i.*, & *s.* [FIGHT.] (*Scotch.*)

fē´-cial (cial as **shal),** *a.* & *s.* [Lat. *Fetialis*, a public officer employed in the declaration of war.]

A. *As adj.:* Of or pertaining to the Fecials.

B. *As substantive:*

Roman Antiq.: One of a college of priests, said to have been instituted by Numa, consisting of twenty members, who presided over all the ceremonies connected with the ratification of peace or the formal declaration of war, including the preliminary demand for satisfaction, as well as the actual denunciation of hostilities. Their chief was termed Pater Patratus. When sent to a distance to conclude a treaty, they carried with them certain sacred herbs called Verbenæ or Sagmina, which were gathered on the Capitoline Hill, and which were considered indispensable in their rites.

fē´-çi-fork, *s.* [Eng. *fæces*, and *fork*.]

Entom.: The anal fork on which the larvæ of certain insects carry their fæces.

fē´-çit, *pret. of v.* [Lat. = he (or she) has done or made it; 3rd pers. sing. perf. indic. of *facio* = to make or do.] A word placed along with the maker's or designer's name on a work, as a statue, &c.

fĕck, *s.* & *a.* [Etym. doubtful.]

A. *As substantive:*

1. A part of a thing.

"I hae been through France and the Low Countries, and a' Poland, and maist *feck* o' Germany."—*Scott: Waverley*, ch. xxxvi.

2. Space, quantity.

3. Strength, value, vigour.

B. *As adj.:* Fresh, vigorous, active, strong.

fĕck´-ĕt, *s.* [Etym. doubtful.] An under waistcoat with sleeves. (*Scotch.*)

"Grim loon! he gat me by the *fecket*."
Burns: To Mr. Mitchell. (Post.)

fĕck´-fụ̂l (1), **feck-fow,** *a.* [Eng. *feck*; *-ful(l)*.]

1. Wealthy; possessing substance.

2. Active; possessing bodily ability.

fĕck´-fụ̂l (2), *a.* [FECTFUL.] Powerful.

"The man who has this boldness is a *feckful* man."—*Rollock: On 2 Thess.*, p. 49.

fĕck´-fụ̂l-lȳ, *adv.* [Eng. *feckful*; *-ly*.] Powerfully; effectually.

fĕck´-lĕss, *a.* [Eng. *feck*; *-less*.]

1. Puny; weak in body.

"Poor devil! see him owre his trash,
As *feckless* as a withered rash."
Burns: To a Haggis.

2. Weak or feeble in mind.

* **fĕck´-lĕss-nĕss,** *s.* [Eng. *feckless*; *-ness*.] Feebleness; weakness.

"Love overlooketh blackness and *fecklessness*."—*Rutherford: Letters*, i., let. 193.

fĕck´-lȳ, *adv.* [Eng. *feck*; *-ly*.] Partly; for the most part; mostly.

"Wheel carriages I hae but few—
Three carts, and twa are *feckly* new."
Burns: Answer to a Mandate.

fĕck´-ȳ, *a.* [Eng. *feck*; *-y*.] Gaudy, rich.

* **fĕct´-fụ̂l,** *a.* [A contr. of *effect*; *-full*.] Powerful.

* **fĕct´-fụ̂l-lȳ,** *adv.* [Eng. *fectful*; *-ly*.] Powerfully, effectually.

"That great man of God, who hath so faithfully, so *fectfully*, and so zealously served his generation."—*M'Ward: Contendings*, p. 153.

* **fĕct´-lĕss, * fect-lesse,** *a.* [Eng. *effect*; *-less*.] Powerless, weak.

"Where the Lord geues not this libertie, all the preaching is *fectlesse* and without frute."—*Rollock: On 2 Thess.*, p. 49.

fĕc´-ụ-lạ, *s.* [Lat., dimin. of *fæx* (genit. *fæcis*) = dregs, lees.] Any pulverulent matter obtained from plants by simply breaking down the texture, washing with water, and subsidence; especially applied to: (1) The nutritious part of wheat; starch or farina; called also Amylaceous fecula. (2) Chlorophyll, the green colouring matter of plants.

fĕc´-ụ-lẹnçe, fĕc´-ụ-lẹn-çȳ, *s.* [Lat. *fæculentia*; Fr. *féculence*.] [FECULENT.]

1. The quality or state of being feculent; muddiness, foulness.

2. Dregs, lees, sediment, fæces.

"That crust or dry *feculency* that is commonly called Tartar."—*Boyle: Works*, i. 580.

3. Refuse, dregs.

"The dregs and *feculence* of every land."
Cowper: Task, i. 684.

fĕc´-ụ-lẹnt, * fæc´-ụ-lẹnt, *a.* [Lat. *fæculentus*, from *fæcula*, dimin. of *fæx* (genit. *fæcis*) = dregs, lees; Fr. *féculent*; Sp. & Port. *feculento*.] Foul with extraneous matter; full of dregs, lees, or sediment; muddy, thick, turbid.

"Herein may be perceived slender perforations, at which may be expressed a black and *fæculent* matter."—*Browne: Vulgar Errours*, bk. iii., ch. xvii.

* **fĕc´-ŭnd,** *a.* [Fr. *fécond*, from Lat. *fecundus*, from the same root as *fœtus* (q.v.); Sp. *fecundo*; Ital. *fecondo*.] Fruitful, prolific.

"The more sickly the years are, the less *fecund* or fruitful of children also they be."—*Graunt: Bills of Mortality.*

fĕc´-ŭn-dāte, *v.t.* [Lat. *fecundatus*, pa. par. of *fecundo* = to make fruitful, from *fecundus* = fruitful; Fr. *féconder*; Ital. *fecondare*; Sp. & Port. *fecundar*.]

* 1. To make fruitful or prolific.

"Refresh and *fecundate* even the best mould they fall upon."—*Mountague: Devoute Essayes*, pt. ii., treat. iv., § 4.

2. To impregnate.

"The flowers of the male plant are produced under water, and as soon as the *fecundating* farina is mature, they separate themselves from the plant."—*Darwin: Botanic Garden*, 395. (Note.)

fē-cŭn-dā´-tion, *s.* [Lat. *fecundatus*, pa. par. of *fecundo*.] The art or process of making fruitful or prolific.

"Hence we cannot infer a fertilating condition or property of *fecundation*."—*Browne: Vulgar Errours*, bk. vii., ch. vii.

* **fē-cŭnd´-ĭ-fȳ,** *v.t.* [Lat. *fecundus* = fruitful; *facio* (pass. *fio*) = to make.] To make fruitful or prolific; to fecundate.

fē-cŭnd´-ĭ-tȳ, * fe-cund-i-tee, *s.* [Fr. *fécondité*, from Lat. *fecunditas* = fruitfulness, from *fecundus* = fruitful; Ital. *fecondità*.]

I. *Literally:*

1. The quality or state of being fruitful or prolific; the quality of producing young in great numbers.

"The leaste parte of the realme, and the same sterile and without all *fecunditee*."—*Hall: Henry VII.* (an. 12).

2. The power or property of producing young or germinating.

"It will continue its *fecundity* . . . even twenty or thirty years."—*Ray: On the Creation*, pt. 1.

II. *Fig.:* Power of producing; richness of invention.

"We shall find in each the same vivacity and *fecundity* of invention."—*Pope: Homer; Odyssey.* (Post.)

* **fĕd´-ạ-rȳ,** *a.* [FEODARY.]

* **fĕd´-dĕr-few (ew** as **ū),** *s.* [FEATHERFEW].

fĕd´-ĕr-ạ-çy, *s.* [Lat. *fœdus* (genit. *fœderis*) = a treaty, an alliance.] A confederation or union of several states under one central authority, consisting of delegates from each state, in matters of general polity, but self-governing in local matters.

"The sovereignty exercised by the whole *federacy*."—*Brougham.*

fĕd´-ĕr-ạl, *a.* & *s.* [Fr., from Lat. *fœdus* (gen. *fœderis*) = a treaty, an alliance.]

A. *As adjective:*

I. *Ordinary Language:*

1. Pertaining to a treaty, league, or contract; derived from or founded on an agreement or contract between parties.

"Parties to the *federal* rites which confirmed those benefits."—*Warburton: Divine Legation*, bk. ix., ch. ii.

2. United in or under a federacy.

"Such as those composed of the *federal* tribes."—*Shaftesbury: Advice to an Author*, pt. ii., § 2.

3. Favourable to the preservation of federal government. [II.]

II. *History:*

1. (*Gen.*): In the same sense as I. 2. Used chiefly in connection with American politics.

2. (*Spec.*): Pertaining or relating to the Federals in the struggle described under B. (q.v.).

B. *As subst.* (*Pl.*): The name assumed by that vast section of the American republic who sought to maintain the Federation, more commonly called the Union of the Federal states in opposition to the Confederates, who sought, and with temporary success, to draw some states into secession. For the war between the Federals and the Confederates, carried on from 1861 to 1865, see Confederate States of America.

federal-states, *s.* States united by a federation or treaty which, binding them sufficiently for mutual defence and the settlement of questions bearing on the welfare of the whole, yet leaves each state free within certain pretty wide limits to govern itself. Switzerland and the United States are examples of this political constitution.

fĕd´-ĕr-ạl-ĭşm, *s.* [Eng. *federal*; *-ism*.] The principles of federalists.

"Whether he is suspected of royalism or *federalism*."—*Burke: On the Policy of the Allies.*

fĕd´-ĕr-ạl-ĭst, *s.* [Eng. *federal*; *ist*.] A federal (q.v.).

fĕd´-ĕr-ạl-īze, *v.t.* & *i.* [Eng. *federal*; *-ize*.]

A. *Trans.:* To unite or bring together in a political confederacy.

B. *Intrans.:* To join or unite in a political confederacy.

* **fĕd´-ĕr-ạl-nĕss,** *s.* [Eng. *federal*; *-ness*.] The state of being federal or federate. (*Ash.*)

* **fĕd´-ĕr-ạr-ȳ, * fĕd´-ạ-rȳ,** *s.* [Lat. *fœdus* (gen. *fœderis*) = a treaty, league.] An accomplice, a confederate, a partner.

"Art thou a *fedary* for this act, and lookest
So virgin-like without?"
Shakesp.: Cymbeline, iii. 2.

fĕd´-ĕr-āte, *a.* [Lat. *fœderatus*, pa. par. of *fœdero* = to unite by a treaty: *fœdus* (genit. *fœderis*) = a treaty; Ital. *federato*.] Leagued: confederate; joined in a confederacy.

"In a *federate* alliance the two societies still subsist intire."—*Warburton: Alliance between Church & State*, bk. ii.

fĕd-ĕr-ā´-tion, *s.* [Lat. *fœderatus*, pa. par. of *fœdero*.]

1. The act of uniting in a confederacy or league.

2. A confederacy; a league.

"To keep any terms with those clubs and *federations*."—*Burke: Appeal from the New to the Old Whigs.*

3. A federal government.

"That renowned *federation* had reached the height of power, prosperity, and glory."—*Macaulay: Hist. Eng.*, ch. ii.

fĕd´-ĕr-ā-tĭve, *a.* [Eng. *federat(e)*; *-ive*.]

1. Uniting or joining in a league or confederacy.

2. Confederate; leagued.

"What they are to admit into the *federative* society."—*Burke: Policy of the Allies.*

fē´-dĭ-a, *s.* [Named by Adanson, it is believed, from Lat. *fedus*, the same as *hœdus* = a kid. The allusion is to the smell.]

Bot.: Corn-salad. A genus of Valerianaceæ. Four British species were formerly placed under it, but these are now reduced to three, and ranked under Valerianella (q.v.). [LAMB'S-LETTUCE.]

* **fĕd-ĭf´-ra-goŭs,** *a.* [Lat. *fœdifragus*, from *fœdus* = a treaty, and *frag* = stem of *frango* = to break.] Breaking or violating a treaty.

* **fē´-dĭ-ty, * fœ´-dĭ-tȳ,** *s.* [Lat. *fœditas*, from *fœdus* = foul, vile.] Vileness, filthiness.

"A second may be the *fœdity* and unnaturalness of the match."—*Bp. Hall: Cases of Conscience*, Dec. 4, ch. x.

* **fed-yr-foy,** *s.* [FEATHERFEW.]

feē, * fe, * feh, * feo, * feoh, *s.* [A.S. *feoh, feó* = cattle, property; cogn. with Dut. *vee* = cattle: Icel, *fé*; Dan. & Sw. *fæ, fä*; Goth. *faihu*; Ger. *vieh*; O. H. Ger. *fihu*; Lat. *pecus*; Sansc. *paçu*.]

I. *Ordinary Language:*

* 1. Cattle.

"Gaf him lond and agte and *fe*." *Genesis & Exodus*, 782.

* 2. Property, goods.

"His gold and his *feo*
Among the pore delte he."
Legend of St. Alexius, p. 33.

3. A reward, compensation, or return for services rendered. It is especially applied to the money paid to professional men for their services: as, a lawyer's *fees*, marriage *fees*, &c.

"I was obliged to pay the *fees* myself at the council." —*State Trials* (an. 1680); *Eliz. Cellier.*

* 4. A share, a portion.

"Give sheepe to their *fees*
The mistle of trees."
Tusser: Husbandrie, ch. xxxiii. 12.

5. Wages. (*Scotch.*)

"I sowed for little *fee* and bountith."—*Scott: Guy Mannering*, ch. xxxix.

6. Possession.

"Who holds the land in *fee*, its careless lord!"
Wordsworth: Excursion, bk. vii.

II. *Technically:*

1. *Feudal Law:* All lands and tenements which are held by any acknowledgment of superiority to a higher lord; land held by the benefit of another, and in name whereof the grantee owes services or pays rent or both to a superior lord. All land in England, with the exception of the crown lands, is of the nature of fee.

2. *Eng. Law:* A freehold estate of inheritance, descendible to heirs general, and liable to alienation at the pleasure of the proprietor.

(1) A tenant in *fee-simple* (also called *fee-absolute*) is one who has lands, tenements, or heriditaments, to hold to him and his heirs for ever: generally absolutely and simply; without mentioning what heirs, but referring that to his own pleasure, or to the disposition of the law. This is property in its highest degree; and the owner thereof is said to be seised *in dominico suo*, in his demesne, as of *fee*. It is his demesne, or property, since it belongs to him and his heirs for ever: yet this *dominicum* is strictly not absolute, but feudal: it is his demesne, as of *fee*: that is, it is not purely and simply his own, since it is held of a superior lord, in whom the ultimate property resides. (*Blackstone.*)

(2) Limited fees, or such estates of inheritance as are clogged with conditions, are of two sorts:—(1) Qualified, or base fees; and (2) Fees conditional, so called at the common law; and afterwards fees-tail, in consequence of the statue *De Donis.*

(*a*) A base, or qualified, fee is such a one as has a qualification subjoined thereto, and which must be determined whenever the qualification annexed to it is at an end. As in the case of a grant to A and his heirs, tenants of the manor of Dale; in this instance, whenever the heirs of A cease to be tenants of that manor, the grant is entirely defeated. This estate is a fee, because by possibility it may endure for ever in a man and his heirs: yet, as that duration depends upon the concurrence of collateral circumstances which qualify and debase the purity of the donation, it is therefore a qualified or base fee.

(*b*) A conditional fee, at the common law, was a fee restrained to some particular heirs, exclusive of others: as to the heirs of a man's body, by which only his lineal descendants were admitted, in exclusion of collateral heirs; or to the heirs male of his body, in exclusion both of collaterals, and lineal females also. It was called a conditional fee, by reason of the condition implied in the donation, that, if the donee died without such particular heirs, the land should revert to the donor. (*Blackstone.*)

fee-absolute, *s.*
Law: [FEE, *s.*, II. 2. (1)].

fee-estate, *s.* A freehold estate. [FEE, *s.*, II. 2.]

fee-expectant, *s.*
Law: A term employed when lands are given to a man and his wife and to the heirs of their bodies.

fee-farm, * fee-farme, *s.* The tenure by which lands are held from a superior lord without homage or service, except that mentioned in the feoffment, which is usually the full rent.

"John surrendered his kingdoms to the pope, and took them back again, to hold in *fee-farm*; which brought him into such hatred, as all his lifetime after he was possest with fear."—*Davies.*

Fee-farm rent:

Law: A perpetual rent-service reserved by the Crown, or before the statue of *Quia emptores*, by a subject upon a grant in fee-simple.

fee-farmer, *s.* One who holds land in fee-farm.

"To sue or implead her majesties *fee-farmer*."—*Robert de Brunne*, p. 417. (Note.)

fee-fund, *s.*

Scots Law: The fees or dues of court payable on tabling summonses in the Court of Session, extracting decrees, &c. Out of these fees the officers of the court are paid.

fee-simple, *s.*
Law: [FEE, *s.*, II. 2. (1)].

fee-tail, *s.* [FEE, *s.*, II. 2. (2).]

feē, *v.t.* [FEE, *s.*]

1. To give a fee or reward to; to pay; to reward.

"In vain for hellebore the patient cries,
And *fees* the doctor."
Dryden: Persius, sat. iii.

* 2. To keep in hire.

"There is not a thane of them but in his house I have a servant *feed*."—*Shakesp.: Macbeth*, iii. 4.

* 3. To bribe, to hire.

"This th' accompt
Of all that world of wealth I have drawn together
For mine own ends: (Indeed, to gain the Popedom,
And *fee* my friends in Rome)."
Shakesp.: Henry VIII., iii. 2.

4. To let out to hire. (*Scotch.*)

feē′-a-ble, *a.* [Eng. *fee*; *-able*.] That may or can be feed.

feē′-ble, * fe-ble, * fe-bul, * fe-bylle, * fie-ble, * fye-ble, *a.* [O. Fr. *foible, floible, feble*; Fr. *faible*, from Lat. *flebilis* = mournful, from *fleo* = to weep; Ital. *fievole*.]

1. Weak, debilitated; destitute of physical strength; infirm.

"He was *feble* and old."
Robert of Gloucester, p. 301.

2. Weak; wanting in strength, force, vigour, or energy.

"Some *feeble* attempts, however, were made to restore what had perished."—*Macaulay: Hist. Eng.*, ch. xxiv.

* 3. Worn out, poor.

"Up an seli asse he rod, and in *feble* cloths also."
Legends of the Holy Rood, p. 54.

¶ For the difference between *feeble* and *weak*, see WEAK.

feeble-bodied, *a.* Weak or infirm in body; without physical strength.

"Those gigantic powers
Which by the thinking mind have been compelled
To serve the will of *feeble-bodied* man."
Wordsworth: Excursion, bk. viii.

feeble-minded, *a.* Weak in mind; irresolute; wanting in resolution.

"Warn them that are unruly, comfort the *feeble-minded*, support the weak, be patient toward all men." —1 *Thess.* v. 14.

* **feeble-mindedness,** *s.* Weakness in mind; irresolution.

* **feē′-ble, * fe-ble, * fe-bly,** *v.t.* & *i.* [O. Fr. *febloier, febleier*.]

A. *Trans.:* To make weak or feeble; to weaken.

"Shall that victorious hand be *feebled* here?"
Shakesp.: King John, v. 2.

B. *Intrans.:* To become feeble or weak; to lose strength.

"Kyng Wyllam bygan sone to grony and to *febly* also."
Robert of Gloucester, p. 380.

feē′-ble-nĕss, * fe-ble-nes, * fe-bul-nesse, * fe-byl-nesse, *s.* [Eng. *feeble*; *-ness*.]

1. Weakness of body; physical infirmity; debility.

"A better head her glorious body fits
Than his that shakes for age and *feebleness*."
Shakesp.: Titus Andronicus, i.

2. Want of strength, vigour, force, or energy.

"Scarcely one whose writings do not indicate either extreme *feebleness* or extreme flightiness of mind."—*Macaulay: Hist. of Eng.*, ch. xiv.

feē′-blȳ, * fe-bli, * fe-ble-like, fe-bliche, * fe-blyche, *adv.* [Eng. *feeb(le)*; *-ly*.] In a feeble, weak, or infirm manner; without force, or energy.

"The restored Church contented indeed against the prevailing immorality, but contended *feebly*, and with half a heart."—*Macaulay: Hist. of Eng.*, ch. ii.

feēd, * fed-en, *v.t.* & *i.* [A.S. *fédan*, from *fód* = food; Dut. *voeden*; Icel. & Sw. *föda*; Dan. *føde*; O. Fris. *féda, fóda*; O. Sax. *fódian*; Goth. *fodjan*.] [FOOD.]

A. *Transitive:*

I. *Ordinary Language:*

1. *Literally:*

(1) To give food to; to supply with food or nourishment.

"To other cares than those of *feeding* you,
Whate'er befall, unless by cruel chance."
Cowper: Death of Damon. (Trans.)

(2) To graze; to eat off or down; to consume with cattle.

"The frost will spoil the grass; for which reason take care to *feed* it close before winter."—*Mortimer: Husbandry.*

† (3) To give as food: as, To *feed* out turnips to cattle.

2. *Figuratively:*

(1) To nourish, to supply with that which is necessary to existence or continuance, and of which there is a constant consumption; to supply: as, To *feed* a fire by adding fuel; to *feed* a stream by a supply of water, &c. [II.]

* (2) To delight, to gratify, to please.

"The sight of lovers *feedeth* those in love."
Shakesp.: As You Like It, iii. 4.

(3) To nourish, to cherish, to indulge: as, To *feed* one's hopes.

"To *feed* his brain-sick fits."
Shakesp.: Titus Andronicus, v. 2.

* (4) To keep in hope or expectation.

"Barbarossa learned the strength of the emperor, craftily *feeding* him with the hope of liberty."—*Knowles: Historie of the Turkes.*

II. *Mach.:* To supply material to a machine on which it is to work: as wood to a saw-mill, &c.

"The breadth of the bottom of the hopper must be half the length of a barleycorn, and near as long as the rollers, that it may not *feed* them too fast."—*Mortimer: Husbandry.*

B. *Intransitive:*

I. *Literally:*

1. To take food; to eat.

"To *feed* were best at home;
From thence the sauce to meat is ceremony;
Meeting were bare without it."
Shakesp.: Macbeth, iii. 4.

2. To subsist by eating; followed by *upon* or *on*.

"The Brachmans were all of the same race, lived in fields and woods, and *fed* only upon rice, milk, or herbs."—*Temple.*

† 3. To pasture, to graze; to put out cattle to pasture.

"If a man shall cause a field to be eaten, and shall put in his beast, and shall *feed* in another man's field, he shall make restitution."—*Exodus* xxii. 5.

4. To grow fat.

II. *Figuratively:*

1. To support oneself; to be supported or maintained.

"Such as your oppression *feeds* upon."
Shakesp.: 1 Henry VI., iv. 1.

2. To indulge or gratify oneself mentally: as, To *feed* on hope.

"I have *fed* upon this woe already."
Shakesp.: Two Gentlemen, iii. 1.

feēd, *s.* [FEED, *v.*]

I. *Ordinary Language:*

1. Food; that which is eaten; especially, fodder, pasture, food for cattle.

"An old worked ox fats as well as a young one, their *feed* is much cheaper, because they eat no oats."—*Mortimer: Husbandry.*

2. A meal; the act of eating.

"Such pleasure till that hour
At *feed* or fountain never had I found."
Milton: P. L., ix. 597.

3. Pasture ground.

"Besides his cote, his flocks and bounds of *feed*
Are now on sale." *Shakesp.: As You Like It*, ii. 4.

4. A certain amount of food or provender given to horses, cattle, &c., at a time.

"Give poor Ball a *feed* of oats."
Smart: Fable 11.

II. *Technically:*

1. *Mechanics:*

(1) The motion or action which carries stuff forward to the machine: as, the cloth to the needle in a sewing-machine; the board to the planer, &c.

(2) The motion of a tool towards its work: as, the auger, bit, or drill into the object; the cutter on the slide-rest of a lathe to or parallel to the work suspended on the centres, &.

2. *Mach.:* The supply of material to a machine: as, the water to a steam-boiler; the grain to a run of stones, &c.

feed-bag, *s.* A nose-bag for a horse or mule, to contain his noon-day feed.

feed-cloth, *s.*

Fibre: The apron which leads the cotton, wool, or other fibre into the cleaning, lapping, carding, spinning, or other machine.

feed-cutter, *s.* A machine for cutting straw, hay, or cornstalks into short feed or chaff. [STRAW-CUTTER.]

feed-hand, *s.*

Gear.: A rod by which intermittent rotation is imparted to a ratchet-wheel.

feed-head, *s.*

1. *Steam-eng.:* A cistern containing water and communicating with the boiler of a steam-engine by a pipe, to supply the water by the gravity of the water, the height being made sufficient to overcome the pressure within the boiler.

2. *Found.:* Also called Dead-head, or simply Head. The metal above and exterior to the mould which flows into the latter as the casting contracts, and also serves to render the casting more compact by its pressure; also called a Riser, and the metal which occupies it a Sullage-piece.

feed-heater, *s.*

Steam:

1. A drum or chamber in which feed-water for the boiler is heated by the exhaust steam.

2. A boiler or kettle for heating food for stock.

feed-motion, *s.* That contrivance in a machine by which the material under treatment is advanced or fed to the machine. [FEED, *s.* II. 1. (1).]

feed-pipe, *s.*

Steam-eng.: The pipe carrying water to the boiler. [FEED, *s.*, II. 2.]

feed-pump, *s.*

Steam- or Donkey-eng.: A force-pump driven by hand, by doctor- or donkey-engine, or by the engine itself, for supplying to the boiler a quantity of water equal to that removed in the form of steam, by the brine-pump in the marine engine, the blow-off or mud valve, or other sources of outlet. In high-pressure engines it takes water from the heater; in condensing engines from the hot-well.

feed-rack, *s.* A stock-feeding device with grain-trough and hay-rack under shelter, which is sometimes extended to the stock.

feed-screw, *s.*

Turn.: A long screw employed to impart a regular motion to a tool-rest or to the work; as the feed-screw in the bed of a lathe, which moves the screw-cutting tool.

feed-water, *s.*

Steam-eng.: The water supplied to steam-boilers by the feed-pump through the feed-pipe.

Feed-water apparatus: An automatic device for supplying steam-boilers with feed-water.

Feed-water heater: A device for heating the feed-water for high-pressure engines by passing it through a chamber traversed by a coil of pipe carrying the exhaust steam.

Feed-water pump: [FEED-PUMP].

feed-wheel, *s.* A continuously or intermittingly revolving wheel or disc which carries forward an object or material.

Feed of a lock:

Hydraul. Engin.: The amount of water required to pass a boat through a canal lock.

feēd'-ĕr, *s.* [Eng. *feed*; *-er.*]

I. *Ordinary Language:*

1. *Literally:*

(1) One who feeds or supplies food or nourishment.

> "With besotted base ingratitude
> Crams and blasphemes his *feeder*."
> *Milton: Comus*, 779.

(2) One who feeds or eats.

> "He tires betimes, that spurs too fast betimes:
> With eager feeding, food doth choke the *feeder*."
> *Shakesp.: Richard II.*, ii. 1.

(3) One who feeds or subsists on certain foods: as, Small birds are *feeders* upon grain or seeds.

> "We meet in Aristotle with one kind of thrush, called the missel thrush, or *feeder* upon misselto."—*Browne: Vulgar Errours*, bk. ii., ch. vi.

(4) One who looks after the feeding of cattle, &c.; one who fattens cattle.

> "I will your very faithful *feeder* be."
> *Shakesp.: As You Like It*, ii. 4.

*(5) One who eats in a certain mode: as, A nice *feeder*; a gross *feeder*, &c.

> "The inhabitants partaking of its influence, gross *feeders*, fat-witted."—*Dryden: Life of Plutarch.*

*(6) A master, an employer.

> "His *feeders* have of late put him upon another jobb."—*The Loyal Observator*, 1683.

*(7) A servant, a dependant.

2. *Figuratively:*

(1) One who nourishes, encourages, or supports; a supporter.

> "The tutor and the *feeder* of my riots."
> *Shakesp.: 2 Henry IV.*, v. 5.

(2) A stream, fountain, or channel which feeds or supplies a main stream or canal with water.

(3) A branch or side railway, intended to bring traffic to the main line.

> "It is proposed to construct lines of a less substantial character, to act as *feeders* to the main lines."—*Daily Telegraph*, Nov. 8, 1882.

II. *Technically:*

1. *Hydraul. Engin.:* A water-course, natural or artificial, carrying water to a canal or reservoir. Obviously, the principal feeder is at the summit level, and it is commonly supplied from a reservoir.

2. *Mining:* The side branch of a vein which passes into a lode.

3. *Sewing-mach.:* That part which carries the cloth along the length of a stitch between each penetration of the needle. [SEWING-MACHINE FEED.]

4. *Mach.:* An auxiliary or a supplying part of a machine, that which leads along the stuff being operated upon: as—

(1) A toothed or binding wheel which carries and directs a plank into the planing machine.

(2) That motion or combination of parts which carries and directs a blank or rod to the place where it is operated upon. Such are the feeders and feed-motions in machines for making wood screws, pins, eyelets, hooks and eyes, &c. Such also are the motions by which planchets are fed to the coining-press; eyelets and clasps to the machines for attaching them to garments; pins, needles, and hooks and eyes to the machines which stick and paper them.

5. *Iron-found.:* A head or supply of fluid iron to a runner or mould in heavy castings.

6. *Nail-making:* A contrivance with an intermittent oscillating or semi-rotary and forward motion to present the plate to the cutters, so that the head of the nail may be taken from the respective edges alternately.

7. *Print., &c.:* A device with fingers which take the top sheet from a pile and lead it into the press where it is printed, folded, or what not. Also a device by which blanks are taken successively from a pile and carried into an envelope-machine, or paper-bag or box-machine, as the case may be.

8. *Steam-eng.:* A device for supplying steam-boilers with water in quantities as required. Automatic boiler-feeders act by means of floats upon the surface of the water in the boilers.

9. *Thrashing:* The grain-feeder which forwards the opened sheaves into the throat of the thrasher, or the grain into the eye of the millstone, or the grain and chaff from the hopper to the riddle of a winnowing-machine, or the grain from the bin to the manger of sheep or other stock.

feēd'-ĭng, *fed-yng, *fed-ynge, *pr. par., a., & s.* [FEED, *v.*]

A. & B. *As pr. par. & particip. adj.:* (See the verb).

C. *As substantive:*

I. *Ordinary Language:*

1. The act of supplying with food or nourishment.

2. The act of taking food or eating.

> "There is a sacramental *feeding* and a spiritual *feeding*"—*Waterland: Works*, vii. 101.

3. That which supplies food; pasture or grazing land.

> "So much that do rely
> Upon their *feedings*, flocks, and their fertility."
> *Drayton: Poly-Olbion*, s. 7.

4. That which is eaten; food.

> "*Fedynge*, or fode. *Pastum, alimentum.*"—*Prompt. Parv.*

feeding-bottle, *s.* A bottle with a tube for supplying liquid nutriment to infants.

feeding-engine, *s.*

Steam-eng.: A supplementary engine for feeding the boiler, when the main engine is stopped. A doctor or donkey-engine.

feeding-head, *s.*

Found.: An opening in a mould up which the metal rises, and which supplies metal as the casting contracts.

feeding-storm, *s.* Such a fall of snow as threatens that it will lie deep on the ground. (*Scotch.*)

> "Yesterday morning we had a pretty copious fall of snow. At one time everything seemed to portend what is called a *feeding-storm*."—*Caledonian Mercury*, Dec. 30, 1819.

feē'-fō-fŭm, feē'-fa-fŭm, *interj.* [A nonsensical exclamation used by the giant in the nursery tale of "Jack the Giant-killer" on detecting the presence of Jack by the smell.] Nonsensical contrivances or actions to produce terror or alarm among the ignorant or weak-minded. (*Macaulay.*)

feēl, *fele, *felen, *feil, *vele, *v.t. & i.* [A.S. *félan*; cogn. with Dut. *voelen*; Ger. *fühlen*; O. H. Ger. *fôljan, fuolan.*]

A. *Transitive:*

I. *Literally:*

1. To perceive by the touch; to have a sensation caused by contact with any part of the body.

2. To touch, to handle.

> "Her other tender hand his fair cheek *feels*."
> *Shakesp.: Venus & Adonis*, 352.

II. *Figuratively:*

1. To have a sensation of; to perceive within oneself; to be sensible of; to be affected by; to experience.

> "Pressing my hand with force against the table, I *feel* pain, and I *feel* the table to be hard."—*Reid: Essays*, ii. 16.

*2. To smell.

> "So nobil smell was tham about,
> And so gude sauore gan thai *fele*."
> *Legends of Holy Rood*, p. 73.

*3. To understand; to comprehend; to perceive with the intellect.

> "We saie comenly in English that we *feel* a man's mind when we understand his entent or meaning, and contrariwise, when the same is to us very darke and hard to be perceived, we do comenly say, 'I cannot *feel* his mind,' or 'I have no maner feeling in the matter.'"—*Udal: Apoph. of Erasmus*, p. 128.

4. To be touched or moved by.

> "What heart but *feels* his sweetly moral lay?"
> *Goldsmith: Epitaph on Dr. Parnell.*

*5. To experience.

> "Would I had never trod this English earth,
> Or *felt* the flatteries that grow upon it!"
> *Shakesp.: Henry VIII.*, iii. 1.

*6. To try; to sound; to make trial of; to essay; to test.

> "He hath wrote this to *feel* my affection to your honour."—*Shakesp.: Lear*, i. 2.

*7. To know; to be acquainted with.

> "Then, and not till then, he *felt* himself."
> *Shakesp.: Henry VIII.*, iv. 2.

B. *Reflex:* To be in health; to find oneself in health: as, How do you *feel* yourself to-day?

> "How dost thou *feel* thyself now?"—*Shakesp.: Richard III.*, i. 4.

C. *Intransitive:*

I. *Literally:*

1. To perceive by the touch; to have perception by the sense or act of touching.

2. To seek for by feeling.

3. To give or raise a sensation by contact or touch; to excite the sense of feeling; to appear to the touch.

> "Blind men say black *feels* rough, and white *feels* smooth."—*Dryden.* (*Webster.*)

II. *Figuratively:*

1. To have the passions moved.

> "Oh! could I *feel* as I have felt, or be what I have been."
> *Byron: Stanzas for Music.*

2. To feel oneself; to perceive oneself to be,

(Followed by an adjective descriptive of the state: as, A person *feels* sick.)

3. To know in the heart; to be conscious.

"That I love her *I feel.*"
Shakesp.: Much Ado about Nothing, i. 1.

* 4. To search after; to seek.

"They should seek the Lord if haply they might *feel* after him, and find him."—*Acts* xvii. 27.

¶ Crabb thus discriminates between to *feel*, to be *sensible*, and to be *conscious*: "In the moral application to *feel* is peculiarly the property or act of the heart: to be *sensible* is that of the understanding: an ingenuous mind *feels* pain when it is *sensible* of having committed an error: one may, however, *feel* as well as be *sensible* by means of the understanding; a person *feels* the value of another's service; is *sensible* of his kindness; one *feels* or is *sensible* of what passes outwardly; one is *conscious* only of what passes inwardly; we *feel* the force of another's remark; we are *sensible* of the evil which must spring from the practice of vice; we are *conscious* of having fallen short of our duty." (*Crabb: Eng. Synon.*)

* **feēl** (1), *s.* [Fool.]

* **feēl** (2), * **feil,** *s.* [Feel, *v.*]

1. The sense of feeling; the touch.

2. The quality of producing a particular sensation or feeling on being touched.

"The difference of these tumours will be distinguished by the *feel*."—*Sharp: Surgery.*

* 3. Knowledge, acquaintance.

"Thou has full little *feil* of fair indyte."
Dunbar: Everyreen, ii. 53, st. 8.

feēl'-ēr, *s.* [Eng. *feel; -er.*]

I. *Ordinary Language:*

1. *Lit.:* One who feels.

"This hand, whose touch,
Whose ev'ry touch would force the *feeler's* soul
To the oath of loyalty." *Shakesp.: Cymbeline*, i. 7.

2. *Fig.:* Any device, plan, or means resorted to in order to ascertain the designs, wishes, or opinions of others; tentative action.

"After putting forth his right leg now and then as a *feeler*."—*Dickens: Sketches by Boz*, ch. i.

II. *Technically:*

1. *Zoology:*

(1) *Gen.:* A generic term used to designate various organs of touch in animals, each of which, however, has a more specific name.

(2) *Specially:*

(*a*) The palpi of insects which are organs of touch connected with their labrum or maxillæ.

(*b*) The antennæ of insects popularly called their horns, and by Owen jointed feelers.

(*c*) The palps of Lepadidæ or Barnacles. (*Owen: Invertebrata*, lect. xii.)

2. *Bot.:* A tendril.

feeler-wort, *s.*

Bot.: The Orchidaceous genus, Catasetum.

feē'-lĕss, *a.* [Eng. *fee; -less.*] Without fee or reward; unrewarded; unrecompensed.

feēl'-ĭng, * **fel-ing,** *pr. par., a., & s.* [Feel, *v.*]

A. *As pr. par.:* (See the verb).

B. *As adjective:*

1. *Lit.:* Perceiving by the touch; having perception by touch.

II. *Figuratively:*

1. Easily affected or moved; of great sensibility.

"Earn, if you want; if you abound, impart:
These both are pleasures to the *feeling* heart."
Cowper: Progress of Error, 253, 254.

2. Expressive of or manifesting great sensibility; tending to excite the emotions; affecting: as, He spoke in a most *feeling* manner.

"Thy wailing words do much my spirits move,
They uttered are in such a *feeling* fashion."
Sidney. (*Johnson.*)

* 3. Coming from the heart; heartfelt.

"I had a *feeling* sense
Of all your royal favours." *Southerne.* (*Johnson.*)

B. *As substantive:*

I. *Ordinary Language:*

1. *Literally:*

(1) In the same sense as II. 2.

(2) The sensation or impression produced in the mind when a material body is touched by any part of the body.

2. *Figuratively:*

(1) A physical sensation of any kind due to any one of the senses: as, a *feeling* of warmth, or of cold.

(2) A mental sensation or emotion; mental state or disposition.

"There was a faction among them which regarded him with no friendly *feeling*."—*Macaulay: Hist. Eng.*, ch. v.

(3) Moral conception, consciousness, conviction.

"One word alone can paint to thee
That more than *feeling*—I was Free!"
Byron: Bride of Abydos, ii. 18.

* (4) Experience, knowledge, acquaintance.

"He had some *feeling* of the sport."
Shakesp.: Measure for Measure, iii. 2.

(5) Sensibility; readiness to feel for and sympathise with distress; tenderness of heart.

"By objects which might force the soul to abate
Her *feeling*, rendered more compassionate."
Wordsworth: Happy Warrior.

(6) That element in our moral constitution which is possessed of sensibility or sensitiveness: as, To hurt a person's *feelings.*

II. *Technically:*

1. *Fine Arts:* That visible quality of a work of art which embodies the mental emotion of the artist, and similarly affects the spectator.

2. *Phys. & Psychol.:* According to Mr. Herbert Spencer any portion of consciousness which occupies a place sufficiently large to give it a perceivable individuality, any one which has its individuality so marked off from adjacent portions of consciousness by quantitative contrasts, and which when introspectively contemplated appears to be homogeneous. Classifying them by their functions, they may be divided into centrally-initiated feelings called emotions, and peripherally-initiated feelings called sensations. These last again are subdivided into epiperipheral sensations, being those which arise on the exterior surface of the body, and endoperipheral sensations, those which arise in its interior. The proximate components of mind are of two broadly contrasted kinds, feelings and the relations between them. Quantity of feeling is of two kinds, that which arises from intense excitation of a few nerves, and that which springs from slight excitation of many nerves. (*H. Spencer: Psychol.*, ch. ii.)

¶ Crabb thus discriminates between *feeling*, *sensation*, and *sense*: "*Feeling* is the general, *sensation* and *sense* are the special terms; the *feeling* is either physical or moral: the *sensation* is mostly physical: the *sense* physical in the general, and moral in the particular application. The term *feeling* is most adapted to ordinary discourse; that of *sensation* is better suited to the grave and scientific style: a child may talk of an unpleasant *feeling*; a professional man talks of the *sensation* of giddiness: it is our duty to command and curb our *feelings*; it is folly to watch every passing *sensation*. The *feeling*, in a moral sense, has its seat in the heart; it is transitory and variable: *sense* has its seat in the understanding; it is permanent and regular. We may have *feelings* of anger, ill-will, envy, and the like, which cannot be too quickly overpowered, and succeeded by those of love, charity, and benevolence; although there is no *feeling*, however good, which does not require to be kept under control by a proper *sense* of religion."

(2) He thus discriminates between *feeling*, *sensibility*, and *susceptibility*: "*Sensibility* is always taken in the sense of a habit. Traits of *feeling* in young people are happy omens in the estimation of the preceptor: an exquisite *sensibility* is not a desirable gift; it creates an infinite disproportion of pains. *Feeling* and *sensibility* are here taken as moral properties, which are awakened as much by the operations of the mind within itself as by external objects. *Susceptibility* designates that property of the body or the mind which consists in being ready to take an affection from external objects; hence we speak of a person's *susceptibility* to take cold, or his *susceptibility* to be affected with grief, joy, or any other passion: if an excess of *sensibility* be an evil, an excess of *susceptibility* is a still greater evil; it makes us a slave to every circumstance, however trivial, which comes under our notice." (*Crabb: Eng. Synon.*)

feēl'-ĭng-lĭ, * **fel-ing-ly,** *adv.* [Eng. *feeling; -ly.*]

1. With feeling or expression of sensibility; tenderly.

"The words of men leaving the world make usually the deepest impressions, being spoken most *feelingly*, and with least affectation."—*Bates: Funeral Sermon of Dr. T. Jacomb.*

2. So as to be sensibly felt; heartily.

"How toilsome, nay, how dire it was, by thee
Is known—by none, perhaps, so *feelingly*."
Wordsworth: To Thomas Clarkson.

* **feēl'-lĕss,** *a.* [Eng. *feel; -less.*] Without or destitute of feeling; insensible.

* **feelth,** *s.* [Eng. *feel;* suff. *-th*, as in warmth, &c.] Feeling.

feēr, fēir, *s.* [A.S. *fyrian* = to make a furrow.] The act or process of marking out the limits of a field to be ploughed by drawing a furrow on each side.

* **feēre,** *s.* [Fere.]

feēs, *s. pl.* [Fee, *s.*]

Law: Certain perquisites allowed to officers in the administration of justice. Their amount is fixed by Act of Parliament, by rule or order of a Court, or by ancient usage. (*Wharton.*)

feēse, *s.* [Etym. doubtful.] A race, a run. (*Baret.*)

feēt, *s. pl.* [Foot.]

feet-sides, *s. pl.* Ropes, used instead of chains, which are fixed to the hames before, and to the swingletree behind, in ploughing. (*Scotch & Northum.*)

feet-washing, *s.*

1. A ceremony performed, often with some ludicrous accompaniments, to a bride or bridegroom, the night preceding marriage.

"The evening before a wedding there is a ceremony called the *feet-washing*, when the bride-maids attend the future bride, and wash her feet."—*Letters from a Gentleman in North of Scotland*, i. 261.

2. Transferrently, the night on which this custom is observed.

"The eve of the wedding-day is termed the *feet-washing*, when a party of the neighbours of the bride and bridegroom assemble at their respective houses; a tub of water is brought, in which the feet of the party are placed, and a small piece of silver or copper money dropped into the water; but at this moment one of the company generally tosses in a handful of soot, by which the water is completely blackened; a most eager and ludicrous scramble now takes place among the lads and lasses, striving who shall get the piece of money, pushing, shoving, and splashing above the elbows; for the lucky finder is to be first married of the company. A second and more cleanly ablution takes place."—*Edinburgh Magazine*, Nov. 1818, p. 412.

feeth, feith, *s.* [Etym. doubtful.] A net, fixed and stretching into the bed of a river.

feith-net, *s.* The same as Feeth (q.v.).

"The largest *feith-net* is six fathoms long, two fathoms deep at the river end, and one fathom at the land end."—*State, Leslie of Powis, &c.*, p. 169.

feēt'-lĕss, *a.* [Eng. *feet; -less.*] Destitute or deprived of feet; footless.

"There behold the mangled, headless, *footless* corpses of their fellow-countrymen."—*Fuller: Holy War*, p. 196.

feēze (1), *v.t.* [Feaze.]

feēze (2), *v.t.* [Fr. *vis* = a screw.] To twist or turn, as a screw.

¶ (1) *To feeze about:* To hang off and on; to move backwards and forwards within a small compass.

(2) *To feeze on:* To screw.

(3) *To feeze off:* To unscrew.

(4) *To feeze up:*

(*a*) To flatter.

(*b*) To work up into a passion.

feeze-nail, *s.* A screw-nail.

feēze, *s.* [Feeze, *v.*] A state of excitement.

* **feffe,** *v.t.* [Feoff, *v.*]

* **fĕg,** *s.* [Fig.]

* **fĕgs,** *exclam.* [A corrupt. of *faith.*] In faith.

Fĕh'-lĭng, *s.* [For etym. see def.] The name of the inventor of the solution called after him.

Fehling's solution, *s.*

Chem.: A solution used to determine the amount of glucose in a solution. It is prepared by dissolving in 200 cubic cent. of distilled water, 34·64 grammes of pure crystallized cupric sulphate, previously powdered and pressed between blotting paper, and mixing it with 174 grammes of Rochelle salt dissolved in 400 c.c. of a solution of pure caustic soda. Sp. gr. 1·14, the volume being made up to 1 litre. Each c.c. of the solution represents 5 millegrammes of anhydrous grape sugar, 7·46 millegrammes of milk sugar, ·03464 gramme

of cupric sulphate and ·01103 gramme of CuO. The liquid must be kept in bottles protected from the light, and from absorption of CO_2 from the air. A known volume of the Fehling's solution, 10 c.c. of solution and 40 c.c. of water is placed in a white porcelain dish, heated to boiling, and a diluted solution of liquid to be examined is run in from a burette till the whole of the copper is separated as suboxide, as shown from the absence of blue colour. Starch can be converted into glucose by boiling with dilute sulphuric acid 100 parts of grape sugar = 90 of starch, therefore each c.c. of Fehling's solution equals 4·5 millegrammes of starch. (*Blyth: Pract. Chem.*)

* **fēide,** *s.* [FEUD.]

fēigh (*gh* guttural), *interj.* [FY.]

fēign (*g* silent), * **fain-en,** * **fayn-en,** * **feigne,** * **feine,** * **feyne,** *v.t. & i.* [Fr. *feindre*, from Lat. *fingo* = to feign.]

A. *Transitive:*

1. To invent or imagine; to image by an act of the mind.

"No such things are done as thou sayest, but thou *feignest* them out of thine own heart."—*Nehem.* vi. 8.

2. To make a show of, to pretend, to counterfeit.

"He shulde not with *feigned* chere
Deceive love." *Gower*, i. 67.

* 3. To dissemble, to hide, to conceal under a false show.

"Yet both do strive their fearfulness to *feign*."
Spenser: F. Q., II. iii. 20.

* **B.** *Reflex.:* To assume a false or counterfeit appearance.

"He *feynede* hym somdel syk."
Robert of Gloucester, p. 336.

C. *Intransitive:*

1. To represent falsely, to fable, to relate in fiction.

"The poet
Did *feign* that Orpheus drew trees, stones, and floods."
Shakesp.: Merchant of Venice, v. 80.

2. To counterfeit, to dissemble.

"Most friendship is *feigning*."
Shakesp.: As You Like It, ii. 7.

¶ Crabb thus discriminates between to *feign* and to *pretend*: "These words may be used either for doing or saying; they are both opposed to what is true, but they differ from the motives of the agent: to *feign* is taken either in a bad or an indifferent sense; to *pretend* always in a bad sense: one *feigns* in order to gain some future end; a person *feigns* sickness in order to be excused from paying a disagreeable visit: one *pretends* in order to serve a present purpose; a child *pretends* to have lost his book who wishes to excuse himself for his idleness. To *feign* consists often of a line of conduct; to *pretend* consists always of words; Ulysses *feigned* madness in order to escape from going to the Trojan war; according to Virgil, the Grecian Sinon *pretended* to be a deserter come over to the Trojan camp: in matters of speculation, to *feign* is to invent by force of the imagination; to *pretend* is to set up by force of self-conceit." (*Crabb: Eng. Synon.*)

fēigned (*g* silent), *pa. par.* or *a.* [FEIGN.]

feigned-diseases, *s.*

Civil or Military Law, & Med.: A simulated disease, a disease of which a person imitates the symptoms. Beggars sometimes do so to excite pity, soldiers to escape duty, prisoners to gain mitigation of punishment, and people hurt in railway or other accidents or in assaults, to create the belief that they are more seriously injured than is really the case. [MALINGERING.]

feigned-issue, *s.*

Law: A proceeding in law whereby an action is supposed to be brought by consent of the parties, to determine some disputed right, without the formality or expense of pleading.

fēign'-ĕd-lȳ (*g* silent), * **fain-ed-ly,** *adv.* [Eng. *feigned; -ly.*] In a feigned or fictitious manner; in fiction; not in reality; not truly.

"Such is found to have been falsely and *feignedly* in some of the heathens."—*Bacon: Essays: Of Friendship.*

* **fēign'-ĕd-nĕss,** * **feign-ed-nesse,** *s.* [Eng. *feigned; -ness.*] Deceit, deception, false pretence, sham.

"The church is not the school of *feignednesse* and hypocrisy, but of truth and sincerity." — *Hamar: Trans. of Beza's Sermon*, p. 39.

fēign'-ĕr (*g* silent), * **fain-er,** * **fayn-er,** * **feyn-are,** * **feyn-ere,** *s.* [Eng. *feign; -er.*] One who feigns; an inventor; one who assumes a false appearance; a counterfeiter.

"And these three voices differ: all the things done, the doing, and the doer; the thing feigned, the feigning, and the *feigner*; so the poem, the poesy, and the poet. —*Ben Jonson: Discoveries.*

fēign'-ĭng (*g* silent), * **fain-ing,** * **feining,** * **feyn-yng,** * **feyn-ynge,** *pr. par., a., & s.* [FEIGN.]

A. & **B.** *As pr. par. & particip. adj.:* (See the verb).

C. *As subst.:* The act of inventing; the act of assuming a false or counterfeit appearance; a false appearance.

"Wholle and plaine I yelde me
Without *feining* or faintise."
Romaunt of the Rose.

* **fēign'-ĭng-lȳ** (*g* silent), * **fain-ing-ly,** *adv.* [Eng. *feigning; -ly.*] In a feigning, assumed, or counterfeit manner; under a false appearance; falsely, not truly.

"To the which they *fainingly* assented."—*Stow: West Saxons* (an. 1011).

* **feil,** *v.t.* [FEEL.]

* **feine,** *v.t.* [FEIGN.]

* **fēint,** *a.* [FAINT, *a.*]

* **fēint,** *v.i.* [FAINT, *v.*]

fēint, *a. & s.* [Fr. *feinte*, fem. of *feint*, pa. par. of *feindre* = to feign.]

* **A.** *As adj.:* Feigned, counterfeit.

"Dressed up into any *feint* appearance of it."—*Locke.*

B. *As substantive:*

1. A feigned or assumed appearance; a false or counterfeit show; a sham; something unreal or counterfeit.

"And, serving God herself through mere constraint,
Concludes his unfeigned love of him a *feint*."
Cowper: Conversation, 747, 748.

2. A feigned or mock attack; a pretence of aiming at one part while another is the real object of attack.

"In the breast encamped, prepares
For well-bred *feints* and future wars."
Prior: Alma, ii.

fēint, *v.i.* [FEINT, *a.*] To make a feint, or pretended attack.

"He practised every pass and ward,
To thrust, to strike, to *feint*, to guard."
Scott: Lady of the Lake, v. 15.

* **feint-ise,** * **feynt-yse,** *s.* [FAINTISE.]

* **feint-ly,** * **feynt-ly,** *adv.* [FAINTLY.]

* **feint-ness,** * **feynt-ne,** *s.* [FAINTNESS.]

* **feire,** *s.* [FAIR, *s.*]

* **feith,** *s.* [FAITH.]

* **fēl** (1), *s.* [FELL (1), *s.*]

* **fēl** (2), *s.* [Lat. = gall.] [FELL (3), *s.*] Gall.

fel-bovinum, *s.* Ox-gall. An extract of this is used by artists to remove greasiness from colours, &c.

* **fēl,** *pret. of v.* [FALL.]

* **fēl,** *a.* [FELL, *a.*]

fēl'-ăn-dĕrs, *s.* [FILANDERS.]

fēl'-ăp'-tŏn, *s.* [A word of no etymology.]

Logic: An arbitrary name for a mode of syllogisms in the third figure, in which the Middle Term is made the subject of the Major and of the Minor premiss. By this mode we arrive at a Particular Negative from a Universal Negative and a Universal Affirmative, thus:

(fEl) No A is B.
(Ap) All A is C.
(tOn) Some C is not B.

* **fel-aw,** *s.* [FELLOW.]

* **fel-aw-ship,** *s.* [FELLOWSHIP, *s.*]

* **fel-aw-shipe,** *v.t.* [FELLOWSHIP, *v.*]

* **feld,** *s.* [FIELD.]

* **feld-en,** *pret. of v.* [FELL.]

* **feld-fare,** *s.* [FIELDFARE.]

fēld'-spar, fēld'-path, fēl'-spath, *s.* [FELSPAR.]

fēld-spăth'-ĭc, fēld-spăth'-ōse, *a.* [Eng. *feldspath; -ic, -ose.*]

Min.: Of, or pertaining to, or containing feldspar. [FELSPATHIC.]

* **fēle** (1), * **feale,** * **feole,** * **veole,** *a. & adv.* [A.S. *fela, feola, feola* = a large number.]

A. *As adj.:* Many.

"Fiewe mene agayne *fele*." *Morte Arthure*, 2,162.

B. *As adv.:* Very, exceedingly.

"Syn the fre is so faire, and so *fele* vertus."
Destruction of Troy, 1,884.

* **fēle** (2), * **feal,** * **feall,** *a. & s.* [A.S. *fǣle* = faithful.]

A. *As adjective:*

1. Faithful, loyal.

"I sall be leall an *feal* to you."—*Balfour: Practicks*, p. 127.

2. Just, fair, proper.

"To pay the *feall* thirle of the said abbay."—*Acts James VII.* (1381), p. 236.

B. *As substantive:*

1. A liege-man, a faithful adherent.

"That they sall be leall *fealis* to him and his airis."
—*Balfour: Practicks*, p. 127.

2. A salary, a stipend.

"The said lorde quiet clamis and dischargis the said James of all and syndry guidis of alrschip, to gidder with the *fealis* of the chantorie and denris of Glasgw bishopric," &c.—*Acts Mary*, 1543 (ed. 1814), p. 439.

* **fele** (1), *v.* [FEEL, *v.*]

* **fele** (2), *v.t.* [A.S. *feolan;* Icel. *fela;* O. H. Ger. *falhan;* Goth. *filhan.*] To hide, to conceal, to veil.

"This godhed in fleis was *feleld*."
Metrical Homilies, p. 12.

* **fele-fold,** * **fele-feld,** * **fele-fald,** *a.* [A.S. *felafeald.*] Manifold, of many kinds.

"That land fole hom ouersette mid *felefelde* pine."
Old English Homilies, ii. 51.

* **fele-fold,** * **fele-falde,** *v.t. & i.* [FELEFOLD, *a.*]

A. *Trans.:* To multiply, to increase in numbers.

"Hou *felefolded* are thai that droves me to do me wa." *Early English Psalter: Ps.* iii. 2.

B. *Intrans.:* To multiply; to be increased in numbers.

"Over se-sand *felefa'de* sal thai."
Early English Psalter: Ps. cxxxviii. 18.

* **fē-lĭç'-ĭ-fȳ,** *v.t.* [Lat. *felix* (genit. *felicis*) = happy: *facio* (pass. *fio*) = to make.] To make happy; to felicitate. (*Quarles.*)

fē-lĭç'-ĭ-tāte, *v.t.* [FELICITATE, *a.*; Fr. *féliciter;* Sp. *felicitar;* Ital. *felicitare.*]

* 1. To make happy; to confer happiness upon.

"What a glorious entertainment and pleasure would fill and *felicitate* his spirit."—*Watts.* (*Johnson.*)

2. To congratulate; to wish joy or happiness to.

"The enemies of France . . . eagerly *felicitated* one another."—*Macaulay: Hist. Eng.*, ch. xvi.

¶ Crabb thus discriminates between to *felicitate* and to *congratulate*: "*Felicitate* . . . signifies to make happy, and is applicable only to ourselves; *congratulate* . . . is to make agreeable, and is applicable either to ourselves or others; we *felicitate* ourselves on having escaped the danger; we *congratulate* others on their good-fortune." (*Crabb: Eng. Synon.*)

* **fē-lĭç'-ĭ-tāte,** *a.* [Low Lat. *felicitatus*, pa. par. of *felicito*, from Lat. *felix* (genit. *felicis*) = happy.] Made happy.

"I am alone *felicitate*
In your dear highness' love."
Shakesp.: Lear, i. 1.

fē-lĭç-ĭ-tā'-tion, *s.* [Fr., from *féliciter* = to felicitate (q.v.).] The act of felicitating or congratulating another on his good fortune; congratulation.

"I did not think myself warranted to break in upon you, either with my acknowledgments or *felicitations*."
—*Anecdotes of Bp. Watson*, i. 177.

* **fē-lĭç'-ĭ-tŭs,** *a.* [Lat. *felix* (genit. *felicis*) = happy.] Happy; prosperous; skilful; well-suited, adapted, or expressed.

"A *felicitous* adaptation of the organ to the object."
—*Paley: Natural Theology*, ch. xxvi.

fē-lĭç'-ĭ-tŭs-lȳ, *adv.* [Eng. *felicitous; -ly.*]

1. In a felicitous, happy, or prosperous manner; prosperously.

"To reign long, prosperously, and *felicitously* to God's pleasure."—*Burnet: Records*, bk. iii., No. 17.

2. Appropriately, suitably, in a fit and becoming manner: as, He expressed himself very *felicitously* on the subject.

fē-lĭç′-ĭ-tŏŭs-nĕss, *s.* [Eng. *felicitous; -ness.*] The quality or state of being felicitous; appropriateness; aptness.

fē-lĭç′-ĭ-tȳ, * **fe-lic-i-te,** * **fe-lic-i-tee,** * **fe-lic-i-tie,** *s.* [Fr. *félicité*, from Lat. *felicitas*, from *felix* (genit. *felicis*) = happy; Sp. *felicidad;* Port. *felicidade;* Ital. *felicità.*]

1. Happiness; blissfulness; blessedness; good fortune.

"Johnson declared that a tavern chair was the throne of human *felicity.*"—*Macaulay: Hist. Eng.*, ch. iii.

* 2. A blessing; a source of happiness or bliss.

"The *felicities* of her wonderful reign may be complete."—*Atterbury.* (*Johnson.*)

* 3. A happy faculty or skill; dexterity.

"His *felicity* in taking a likeness."—*Walpole: Anecdotes of Painting*, vol. iv., ch. iii.

4. Appropriateness, neatness, happiness, aptness: as, the *felicity* of an expression.

¶ For the difference between *felicity* and *happiness*, see HAPPINESS.

fĕld′-spar, *s.* [FELSPAR.]

fē′-lĭ-dæ, *s. pl.* [Lat. *felis, feles* (genit. *felis*) = a cat, and fem. pl. adj. suff. *-idæ.*]

1. *Zool.:* A family of Mammals, order Carnivora, tribe Digitigrada. Head, short, round; jaws, short; teeth, incisor, $\frac{3-3}{3-3}$, or they may be called $\frac{6}{6}$, premolars, $\frac{4-4}{2-2}$, molars, $\frac{2-2}{1-1}$. Or by another arrangement preferred by Owen the premolars are called $\frac{3-3}{3-3}$, and the molars, $\frac{1-1}{1-1}$. In all there are thirty teeth. The canines are long and large: it is with them that prey is held. The true molars are also large, sharp, and terminated by two or three points: the others, too, are enamelled, and the cutting edges of the upper and lower series fit into each other and operate like a pair of scissors. The motion of the jaw is chiefly vertical. The legs are powerful, claws prehensile, the foot so cushioned on the sole as to permit these animals to approach their victims with noiseless tread. The species, notwithstanding great external diversities, so much agree in all essential respects that it has been doubted whether there is in the family more than a single recent genus, the typical Felis. Most modern naturalists, however, break it up into various genera, as Felis, Leo, Leopardus, Lynx or Lyncus, &c. Representatives of the family exist in both the Old and New Worlds. One is British. [FELIS.]

2. *Palæont.:* The family has existed from at least the Middle Eocene. It became abundant in the Miocene.

† **fē-lī′-næ,** *s. pl.* [Lat. *felis, feles* (genit. *felis*) = a cat, and fem. pl. adj. suff. *-inæ.*]

Zool.: The typical sub-family of Felidæ. When the family Felidæ was made to comprehend the hyænas and dogs as well as the cats, as was the case in the arrangement of Swainson and his school, such a sub-family as Felinæ was necessary; now that these are excluded, it has sunk into disuse.

fē′-lĭne, *a.* & *s.* [Lat. *felinus*, from *felis* = a cat.]

A. *As adjective:*

1. *Lit.:* Like or allied to a cat in outward form.

"In the diluvial period a *feline* species was living which had much resemblance to the lion."—*Van der Hoeven: Handbook of Zoology*, ii. 704.

2. *Fig.:* Having the mental characteristics attributed to the species; sly, stealthy.

B. *As subst.:* A member of the family Felidæ (q.v.).

"The large savage *feline* that ranges the waste lands."—*Wood: Illus. Nat. Hist.*, i. 196.

fē′-lĭs, *s.* [Lat., = a cat.]

1. *Zool.:* Cat. A Linnæan genus of animals corresponding with FELIDÆ (q.v.). Some, however, break it up into various genera, though admitting the difficulty of obtaining any important characters to discriminate them. When the genus is not broken up, then *Felis leo* is the Lion, *F. tigris* the Bengal Tiger, *F. leopardus* the Leopard—of which the Panther (*F. pardus*) may be only a variety, and the Ounce (*F. uncia*) the half-developed young—*F. jubata* the Hunting Leopard or Cheetah, *F. onca* the Jaguar, *F. concolor* the Puma, *F. lyncus* the European Lynx, and *F. catus* the Wild Cat, the last-named species being British.

2. *Palæont.:* The genus came into existence at least as early as the Miocene. Subsequently to the Glacial period there was a British species, *Felis spelæa*, which was, perhaps, not specifically distinct from the modern lion, *F. leo.*

Fē-lĭx′-ĭ-ăn, *s.* [From Felix, bishop of Urgel.]

Ch. Hist.: One of a religious sect in Spain in the eighth century who supported the teaching of the Adoptians. [ADOPTIAN.]

fĕll, *pret. of v.* [FALL, *v.*]

fĕll, * **fel,** * **felle,** *a.* & *adv.* [A.S. *fel;* O. Dut. & O. Fr. *fel.*]

A. *As adjective:*

1. Cruel, fierce, barbarous, savage, inhuman.

"The keen hyæna, *fellest* of the *fell.*"
Thomson: Summer, 921.

2. Marked by cruelty or savageness.

"Whose *fell* delight
Was to encourage mortal fight
'Twixt birds to battle trained."
Cowper: Cock-Fighter's Garland.

3. Strong and active.

"A bonny terrier that, sir, and a *fell* chield at the vermin."—*Scott: Guy Mannering*, ch. xxii.

* 4. Earnest, intent.

"I am so *fell* to my business."—*Pepys: Diary*, Jan. 15, 1666-7.

* **B.** *As adv.:* In a cruel, fierce, or barbarous manner.

fĕll (1), * **fĕl** (1), * **felle** (1), *s.* [Icel. *fiall, fell* = a mountain; cogn. with Dut. *field;* Sw. *fjäll.*]

1. A rocky hill; precipitous, rocky, and barren ground.

"The moon will soon rise over the *fells.*"—*Scott: Rob Roy*, ch. xiv.

* 2. A field.

"In the mossy *fell.*" *Drayton: Poly-Olbion*, s. 17.

fell-bloom, *s.*

Bot.: Lotus corniculatus.

fell-wort, fel-wort, feld-wort, *s.*

Bot.: The herb Baldmoney, a species of Gentiana, *G. Amarella.*

"Tho took sche *feld-wort* and verveyne."—*Gower: M.S. in Halliwell.*

fĕll (2), * **fel** (2), * **felle** (2), *s.* [A.S. *fel, fell;* cogn. with Dut. *vel;* Icel. *fell;* M. H. Ger. *vel;* Lat. *pellis;* Gr. πέλλα (*pella*).]

I. *Ordinary Language:*

* 1. The skin.

"He was vayr of fless and *felle.*"
Robert of Gloucester, p. 287.

2. A hide; the skin of an animal.

"Why, we are still handling our ewes; and their *fells*, as you know, are greasy."—*Shakesp.: As You Like It*, iii. 2.

3. Skin which is covered with hair.

"My *fell* of hair
Would at a dismal treatise rouse and stir
As life were in't." *Shakesp.: Macbeth*, v. 5.

II. *Technically:*

1. *Metall.:* The finer portions of lead ore which fall through the meshes of the sieve when the ore is sorted by sifting.

2. *Weaving:* The end of a web, formed by the last thread of the weft.

3. *Sewing:* A form of hem in which one edge is folded over the other and sewed down; or in which one edge is left projecting and is sewed down over the previous seam.

fell-ill, *s.* (See extract.)

"Aged cattle, especially females, are liable to be hide bound, a disease known here and in the neighbouring counties by the name of *fell-ill.* The fell or skin, instead of being soft and loose, becomes hard, and sticks closely to the flesh and bones."—*Agric. Surv. Roxb.*, p. 149.

fell-rot, *s.* A disease in sheep affecting the skin; a species of rot.

* **fĕll** (3), * **fel** (3), *s.* [Lat. *fell* = gall.] Anger; bitterness.

"Untroubled of vile feare or bitter *fell.*"
Spenser: F. Q., III. xi. 2.

* **fĕll** (4), *s.* [FELL (2), *v.*]

1. A felling; a quantity of timber felled.

"Seventeen years' growth affords a tolerable *fell.*"—*Evelyn: Sylva.*

2. Lot, fortune.

fĕll (1), *v.t.* [FELL (2), *s.*]

Sewing: To lay a seam or hem level with the cloth.

"*Felling* the seams and whipping the frill."
Barham: Ingoldsby Legends; Aunt Fanny.

fĕll (2), * **felle,** * **fell-en,** * **feoll-en,** *v.t.* [A.S. *fellan*, a causative form, from *fallan*, the orig. form of A.S. *feallan* = to fall; cogn. with Dut. *vellen;* Dan. *fælde;* Sw. *fälla;* Icel. *fella;* Ger. *fällen;* O. Fris. *falla, fella;* O. H. Ger. *fallian, fellan.*]

I. *Literally:*

1. To cause to fall down; to knock down; to bring to the ground.

"Villain, stand or I'll *fell* thee down."
Shakesp.: 2 Henry VI., iv. 2.

2. To hew or cut down as a tree.

"This forest will I *fell.*" *Tristram*, iii. 43.

* **II.** *Fig.:* To bring down.

"Ful fast he *feld* her pride." *Tristram*, i. 17.

fĕll′-ă-ble, *a.* [Eng. *fell* (2), *v.*; *-able.*] Capable of being felled; fit to be felled.

fĕl′-lah (pl. **fĕl′-la-heēn),** *s.* [Arab.] An Egyptian agricultural labourer or peasant.

fĕll′-ĕr (1), *s.* [Eng. *fell* (1), *v.*; *-er.*]

Sewing-machine: An attachment for making a felled seam, *i.e.*, one in which two edges being run together are folded overand stitched.

* **fĕll′-ĕr** (2), *s.* [Eng. *fell* (2), *v.*; *-er.*] One who fells or cuts down trees.

"Since thou art laid down, no *feller* is come up against us."—*Isaiah* xiv. 8.

* **fĕll′-hood,** * **fel-hede,** *s.* [Eng. *fell*, a.; *hood.*] Cruelty, savageness.

"*Felhede* of herte."—*Ayenbite*, p. 29.

fĕl′-lĭc, *a.* [Lat. *fel* = gall; Eng. adj. suff. *-ic.*]

Chem.: The same as FELLINIC (q.v.).

* **fĕl-lĭf′-lŭ-oŭs,** *a.* [Lat. *fel* (genit. *fellis*) = gall; *fluo* = to flow; Eng. adj. suff. *-ous.*] Flowing with gall.

fĕll′-ĭng, *pr. par., a., & s.* [FELL (2), *v.*]

A. & **B.** *As pr. par. & particip. adj.:* (See the verb).

C. *As subst.:* The act of hewing trees.

felling-axe, *s.* An axe specifically adapted for cutting down timber, in contradistinction to an axe for logging off, butting, lopping, hewing, &c. [AXE.]

felling-machine, *s.* A machine for cutting down standing timber.

felling-saw, *s.* A saw with a taper blade about six and a half feet long, with gullet-teeth, and operated like the cross-cut saw by a man or men at each end.

fĕl-lĭn′-ĭc, *a.* [Lat. *fel* = gall.] Of or pertaining to gall.

fellinic acid, *s.*

Chem.: An acid obtained from gall.

fĕll′-mŏn-gĕr, *s.* [Eng. *fell* (2), s., and *monger.*] A dealer in hides or skins of animals.

* **fĕll′-nĕss,** * **fel-nesse,** *s.* [Eng. *fell*, a.; *-ness.*]

1. Cruelty, fierceness, savageness, fury, rage.

"When his brother saw the red blood trail
Adown so fast, and all his armour steep,
For very *fellness* loud he gan to weep."
Spenser: F. Q., II. viii. 37.

2. Craftiness.

"That caccheth wise men in ther *felnesse.*"—*Wycliffe: Job*, v. 13.

* **fĕl′-lōe,** *s.* [FELLY.]

* **fĕl′-lŏn,** *s.* [FELON.]

fĕl′-lōw, * **fel-aw,** * **fel-awe,** * **fel-age,** * **fel-aghe,** * **fel-ow,** * **fel-owe,** * **feol-ahe, fel-au,** *s.* & *a.* [Icel. *félagi* = a partner, a companion; *félag* = companionship, association, from *fé* (Eng. *fee*) = property, and *lag* = a laying together.]

A. *As substantive:*

I. *Ordinary Language:*

1. A companion, an associate, a comrade.

"Then Christian addressed himself thus to his *fellow.*"—*Bunyan: Pilgrim's Progress*, pt. i.

2. One of the same kind or species.

"The fowel to his *felawes* wende."
St. Brandan, p. 10.

3. One joined in the same work or enterprise; an associate.

"*Fellows* in arms, and my most loving friends."
Shakesp.: Richard III., v. 2.

4. An equal in rank, a peer, a compeer.

5. One of a pair.

"That glove is not the *fellow* . . . to the one I just now produced."—*Scott: Rob Roy*, ch. xvii.

6. A person or thing like or equal to another; a match.

"My young remembrance cannot parallel
A *fellow* to it." *Shakesp.: Macbeth*, ii. 3.

7. A person, an individual. (Used familiarly.)

*8. A servant, an attendant, a dependant.

"Whose *fellows* are these?"—*Shakesp.: 1 Henry IV.*, iv. 2.

9. A word of contempt; a worthless person: as, a mean *fellow*.

"The Moor's abused by some most villainous knave,
Some base notorious knave, some scurvy *fellow*."
Shakesp.: Othello, iv. 2.

10. A member of an incorporated society: as, a *Fellow* of the Royal Society [II. 1.]

II. *Universities:*

1. *Eng.:* A member of a college that shares its revenues.

"The expulsion of the *fellows* was soon followed by the expulsion of a crowd of demies."—*Macaulay: Hist. Eng.*, ch. viii.

2. *Amer.:* One of the trustees of a college.

B. *As adj.:* Fellow is used to denote community in station, association, or action; associated, companion.

¶ Obvious compounds: *Fellow-citizen, fellow-councillor, fellow-countryman, fellow-creature, fellow-guest, fellow-helper, fellow-labourer, fellow-man, fellow-prisoner, fellow-servant, fellow-subject, fellow-traveller, fellow-worker.*

fellow-being, *s.* One of the same race; a fellow-creature.

"I seek, and vainly seek;
What from my *fellow-beings* I require."
Wordsworth: Excursion, bk. iii.

fellow-brute, *s.* A fellow-creature.

"Yea, for thy *fellow-brutes* in thee we saw
The soul of love."
Wordsworth: Favourite Dog.

fellow-commoner, *s.*

*1. *Ord. Lang.:* One who has the same right of common.

"He cannot appropriate, he cannot inclose, without the consent of all his *fellow-commoners*, all mankind."—*Locke.*

2. *Univ.:* A commoner of the highest rank, who dines with the Fellows.

fellow-craft, *s.* A freemason of the second degree; one above an entered apprentice.

***fellow-feel,** *v.t.* [FELLOWFEEL.]

fellow-feeling, *s.*

1. Sympathy; union in feeling.

"A *fellow-feeling* makes us wondrous kind."
Byron: English Bards & Scotch Reviewers.

2. Joint interest.

"Even your milkwoman and your nurserymaid have a *fellow-feeling*."—*Arbuthnot.*

fellow-heir, *s.* A joint heir, a co-heir.

fellow-mortal, *s.* A fellow-creature, a fellow-man.

"Singing, 'O Kabibonokka,
You are but my *fellow-mortal!*'"
Longfellow: Song of Hiawatha, ii.

fellow-soldier, *s.* One that fights under the same leader or commander. (*Lit. & fig.*)

"Epaphroditus, my brother and companion in labour, and *fellow-soldier*."—*Philippians* ii. 25.

fellow-sufferer, *s.* One who shares in the same sufferings or evils as another.

"We in some measure share the necessities of the poor at the same time that we relieve them, and make ourselves not only their patrons but *fellow-sufferers*."—*Addison: Spectator.*

fellow-writer, *s.* One who writes at the same time or on the same subject; a contemporary writer.

"Since they cannot raise themselves to the reputation of their *fellow-writers*, they must sink it to their own pitch, if they would keep themselves upon a level with them."—*Addison.*

***fĕl'-lōw,** ***fel-aghe,** ***vel-aghe,** *v.t.* [FELLOW, *s.*]

1. To associate; to join.

"Oure eable brother Jesu Crist thet ous *velagheth* wyth him ine his grace."—*Ayenbite*, p. 102.

2. To match; to pair with; to suit with.

"Imagination,
With what's unreal, thou co-active art,
And *fellow'st* nothing."
Shakesp.: Winter's Tale, i. 2.

***fĕl'-lōw-ĕss,** *s.* [Eng. *fellow; -ess.*] A contemptuous epithet for a woman.

'Who can have patience with such fellows and *fellowesses*."—*Richardson: Clarissa*, iii. 117.

***fĕl'-lōw-fēēl,** *v.t.* [Eng. *fellow*, and *feel.*] To have a fellow-feeling with; to sympathise with.

"We should count her a very tender mother which should bear the pain twice, and *fellowfeel* the infant's strivings and wrestlings the second time, rather than want her child."—*Rogers: Naaman the Syrian*, p. 339.

***fĕl'-lōw-līke,** ***fel-low-ly,** ***fel-agh-lich,** ***feol-au-liche,** ***veol-au-liche,** *a. & s.* [Eng. *fellow; -like.*]

A. *As adj.:* Such as becomes a fellow or companion.

B. *As adv.:* Like a companion.

***fĕl'-lōw-rēēd,** ***fel-aw-rede,** ***fel-a-rede,** ***vel-agh-rede,** *s.* [Eng. *fellow*, and suff. *-reed.*]

1. Fellowship.

"Deseuerd fram the *felarede* of gode almichti."
Old Eng Miscell., p. 31.

2. Fellows; companions.

"Amonge the pouere *felawrede*."
Legend of St. Alexius, 476.

fĕl'-lōw-shĭp, ***fel-agh-shepe,** ***fel-agh-shyp,** ***fel-a-chipe,** ***fel-au-schip,** ***fel-au-schippe,** ***fel-au-schupe,** ***fel-y-schepe,** ***fel-ys-shyppe,** ***fel-i-schippe,** *s.* [Eng. *fellow; -ship.*]

I. *Ordinary Language:*

1. The condition or relation of fellows or companions; companionship; association; close union or intercourse.

"Make no *felaschipe* with thine olde enemyes."—*Chaucer: Tale of Melibeus.*

*2. Company.

"Parry felle in *felaschepe* with Willyum Hasard at Querles."—*Paston Letters*, i. 83.

*3. A company or body of associates; a band or body of men.

"Antenor fleenge with his *feloweschippe*."—*Trevisa*, i. 273.

*4. Association; confederacy; combination.

"The goodliest *fellowship* of famous knights,
Whereof this world holds record."
Tennyson: Morte d'Arthur, 15, 16.

*5. Equality.

†6. Partnership; joint interest.

"Nearer acquainted, now I feel by proof
That *fellowship* in pain divides not smart."
Milton: P. R., i. 401, 402.

7. Intercourse; communion; association.

"The heart is hard in nature, and unfit
For human *fellowship*."
Cowper: Task, vi. 222, 223.

*8. Fitness or fondness for festivities and companionship (with *good* prefixed); the qualities of a good or pleasant companion.

"There's neither honesty, manhood, nor good *fellowship* in thee."—*Shakesp.: 2 Henry IV.*, i. 2.

II. *Technically:*

1. *Arith.:* That rule of proportion whereby the accounts of partners in business are adjusted, so that they may each, in proportion to his share of the stock, receive his proportional gain, or sustain his proportional loss.

2. *Univ.:* An establishment entitling the holder, who is called a fellow, to participate in the revenues of a certain college, and also conferring a right to rooms in the college, and certain other privileges as to meals, &c. The annual pecuniary value of fellowships varies, and till of late years they were tenable for life or until marriage.

¶ Crabb thus discriminates between *fellowship* and *society:* "Both these terms are employed to denote a close intercourse; but *fellowship* is said of men as individuals, *society* of them collectively: we should be careful not to hold *fellowship* with any one of bad character, or to join the *society* of those who profess bad principles." (*Crabb: Eng. Synon.*)

***fĕl'-lōw-shĭp,** ***fel-a-schipe,** ***fel-aw-ship,** ***fe-i-schippe,** ***fel-ou-schipe,** ***fel-ow-schipe,** *v.t.* [FELLOWSHIP, *s.*]

1. To admit to fellowship; to associate with; to unite with.

"To *Felischippe: sociare, associare, consociare, maritare.*"—*Cathol. Anglicum.*

2. To unite; to join.

"She was to hym *felowshipte* thurgh mariage."—*Wycliffe: Genesis* xxv. 7.

3. To unite in.

"Thou shalt not . . . *felawship* with hem mariagis."—*Wycliffe: Deut.* vii. 2.

4. To make a fellow; to associate.

"Alle the Israelitis . . . *felawshipten* hem seluen with hem in the batayl."—*Wycliffe: 1 Kings* xiv. 22.

***fĕl'-lōw-lĭ,** *a.* [FELLOWLIKE.] Becoming a companion; sympathetic. (*Shakesp.: Temp.* v.)

***fĕl'-lĭ,** ***fel-li,** ***fel-liche,** *adv.* [Eng. *fell*, a.; *-ly.*] In a fell, cruel, savage, or barbarous manner.

"He sat him *felly* down and gnawed his bitter nail."
Thomson: Castle of Indolence, ii. 43.

fĕll'-ĭ, ***feli,** ***felow,** ***felloe,** ***felue,** ***felwe,** *s.* [A.S. *felgu;* cogn. with Dut. *velg;* Dan. *felge;* Ger. *felge*, from A.S. *feolan, fiolan* = to stick, from the pieces of the rim being put together. (*Skeat.*)] A wheel, or one of the curved segments thereof, which are joined together by dowels to form the rim of a wheel.

"Break all the spokes and *fellies* from her wheel."
Shakesp.: Hamlet, ii. 1.

felly-auger, *s.* A hollow auger for fashioning the round tenon on the end of a spoke. A pod-auger for boring the hole in the felly to receive the spoke, or the holes in the ends for the dowel-pins.

felly bending-machine, *s.* A machine with a segmental or circular former, around which felly-stuff is bent to a curved shape and held till it has cooled and dried in its assumed shape.

felly boring-machine, *s.* A machine having a vertically adjustable boring apparatus attached to an ordinary trestle, and with a clamp to hold the felly in position.

felly-coupling, *s.* A box for enclosing the adjacent ends of fellies in the rim of a wheel.

felly-dresser, *s.* A machine for dressing the edges of fellies.

felly sawing-machine, *s.* A machine for sawing stuff into fellies.

***fĕl'-mŏn-gĕr,** *s.* [FELLMONGER.]

***fĕl'-nĕsse,** *s.* [FELLNESS.]

fĕl'-ō dē sē, *phrase.* [Low Lat. = a felon by himself.]

Law: One who commits felony by self-murder or suicide; one who deliberately and while in sound mind destroys himself.

"A *felo de se*, therefore, is he that deliberately puts an end to his own existence, or commits any unlawful malicious act, the consequence of which is his own death: as if, attempting to kill another, he runs upon his antagonist's sword, or, shooting at another the gun bursts and kills himself. The party must be of years of discretion, and in his senses, else it is no crime."—*Blackstone: Comment.*, bk. iv., ch. 14.

fĕl'-ŏn, ***fĕl'-lŏn,** ***fel-oun,** ***fel-un,** *s. & a.* [Fr. *félon*, from Low Lat. *fello, felo* = a traitor, a rebel. Prob. of Celtic origin; cf. Gael. *feallan* = a felon; Bret. *falloni* = treachery, from Ir. & Gael. *feall* = to betray; cogn. with Lat. *fallo;* Ir. *feal;* Bret. *fell* = evil; Wel. & Corn. *ffel* = wily. (*Skeat.*)]

A. *As substantive:*

I. *Ordinary Language:*

1. In the same sense as II.

"Al that the *felon* hath, the kinges it is."
Robert of Gloucester, p. 471.

2. One who has committed heinous crimes; a villain.

3. A wretch, a wicked person.

"Bifor that Herodis the *felons*
Did sain Ion in his prisoun."
Metrical Homilies, p. 36.

4. A whitlow; a tumour formed between the bone and its investing membrane, very painful.

"Kiles, *felones*, and postymees."
Hampole: Pricke of Conscience, 2,995.

II. *Law:* One who has committed a felony (q.v.).

B. *As adjective:*

†1. Cruel, savage, malignant, malicious.

"He asked the waves, and asked the *felon* winds,
What hard mishap hath doomed this gentle swain."
Milton: Lycidas, 90, 91.

*2. Traitorous, disloyal.

*3. Stolen.

"Whose greedy paws with *fellon* goods were found."—*Fuller: David's Haiinous Sinne*, ch. xix.

felon-berry, fellon-berry, *s.*

Bot.: Bryonia dioica.

felon-grass, fellon-grass, *s.*

Bot.: (1) *Imperatoria Ostruthium*, (2) *Helleborus niger.* (*Britten & Holland.*)

felon-herb, fellon-herb, *s.*

Bot.: (1) *Artemisia vulgaris*, (2) *Hieracium Pilosella.* (*Britten & Holland.*)

felon-weed, fellon-weed, *s.*
Bot.: *Senecio Jacobæa.*

felon-wood, fellon-wood, *s.*
Bot.: The same as FELON-WORT (q.v.).

felon-wort, fellon-wort, *s.*
Bot.: (1) *Solanum Dulcamara,* from its leaves and berries being used as a cure for felons or whitlows, (2) *Chelidonium Majus,* (3) *Imperatoria Ostruthium.*

* **fĕl′-ŏn-ĕss,** *s.* [Eng. *felon; -ess.*] A female felon.

"What she called the flight of the *feloness.*"
Browning: Flight of the Duchess.

fē-lō′-nĭ-oŭs, * **fel-lo-ni-ous,** *a.* [Eng. *felony; -ous.*]

* 1. *Ord. Lang.:* Wicked, malignant, savage, barbarous, traitorous, perfidious.

"O thievish night!
Why shouldst thou, but for some *felonious* end,
In thy dark lanthorn thus close up the stars
That nature hung in heaven?" *Milton: Comus,* 196.

2. *Law:* Of the nature of a felony; done with deliberate purpose to commit a crime.

"Such a force as distinguishes a *felonious* riot from a treasonable levying of war."—*Erskine: Speech on Trial of Lord G. Gordon.*

felonious homicide, *s.*
Law: Killing a human being without justification or excuse. The person killed may be another or one's self. In the latter case the offence is Felo de se (q.v.).

fē-lō′-nĭ-oŭs-lȳ, * **fel-lo-ni-ous-ly,** * **fe-lo-ny-ous-ly,** *adv.* [Eng. *felonious; -ly.*]

* 1. *Ord. Lang.:* Malignantly, maliciously, perfidiously.

"Would falsely and *feloniously* have robbed Nat Lee of his share in the representation of Œdipus."—*Dryden: Vindication of Duke of Guise.*

2. *Law;* In a felonious manner; with deliberate intention to commit a crime.

"*Feloniously* assaults him to rob him of his purse or to cut his throat."—*Prynne: Treachery & Disloyalty,* pt. iii., p. 84.

* **fē-lō′-nĭ-oŭs-nĕss,** *s.* [Eng. *felonious; -ness.*] The quality of being felonious.

* **fel-on-ly,** * **fel-on-liche,** *adv.* [Eng. *felon; -ly.*] Like a felon or villain.

fĕl′-ō-noŭs, * **fel-lo-nous,** *a.* [Eng. *felon; -ous.*] Wicked, malicious, perfidious, traitorous, felonious.

"A deadly bow and arrow keene,
Which forth he sent with *felonous* despight."
Spenser: F. Q., III. i. 65.

* **fĕl′-ō-noŭs-lȳ,** *adv.* [Eng. *felonous; -ly.*] Wickedly, perfidiously, traitorously, feloniously.

"They sayd it was falsely and *felonously* done."—*Berners: Froissart; Chronicle,* vol. ii., ch. xciv.

fĕl′-ō-nȳ, * **fel-o-ni,** * **fel-o-nie,** * **fel-o-nye,** *s.* [Fr. *félonie,* from Low Lat. *felonia,* from *felo* = a felon; Sp. *felonia;* Ital. *fellonia.*]

I. *Ordinary Language:*

1. In the same sense as II.

2. A very wicked or atrocious act; treachery, perfidy.

"He buld him bitrayed thurf *felonie.*" *Pilate,* 89.

* 3. A body of felons.

II. *Law:*

1. *Originally:* The penal consequences (viz. the forfeiture of a person's lands and goods) resulting from certain aggravated crimes.

2. *Next:* Any one of those crimes themselves.

3. *Now:* Any crime of an aggravated character to which, in the Act of Parliament providing for its punishment, the term felony is applied. These crimes so vary that no general definition of them can be given. Of the whole list only murder or high treason can now be punished with death, and in no case are lands or goods forfeited on conviction.

* **fĕl′-ŏn-rȳ,** *s.* [Eng. *felon; -ry.*] A body or number of felons; specif., the convict population of Australia.

fĕl′-sīte, *s.*
Mineralogy:

1. A variety of Albite, with some free silica disseminated through it.

2. A variety of Orthoclase. [ORTHOCLASE-FELSITE.]

fĕl-sĭt′-ĭc, *a.* [Eng., &c. *felsit(e); -ic.*]
Geol.: Containing more or less of felsite. Thus Prof. T. Mc Kenny Hughes calls the Dinorwig beds of the Pre-Cambrian rocks, Felsitic series. (*Quar. Jour. Geol. Soc.* (1879), xxxv., p. 686.)

fĕl-sō-băn′-yīte, *s.* [Named from Felsöbanya, in Hungary, where it occurs.]
Min.: An orthorhombic, snow-white, translucent or subtransparent mineral, optically bi-axial. Hardness, 1·5; sp. gr., 2·33; lustre, pearly on the cleavage face. Compos.: Sulphuric acid, 17·2; alumina, 44·1; water, 38·7 = 100. (*Dana.*)

fĕl′-spar, fĕld-spar, *s.* [From Ger. *feldspath* = felspar: *feld* = field, and *spath* = spar.]

A. *As substantive:*
Min.: A genus of minerals rather than a single mineral. Formerly there were included under it five species—viz.: (1) Adularia or Moonstone, (2) Common, (3) Compact, (4) Glassy, and (5) Labrador Felspar. Now Dana elevates Felspar into a group. [FELSPAR-GROUP.]

B. *As adj.* [FELSPAR-GROUP.]

felspar-group, *s.*
Min.: A group of Unisilicates, having the sp. gr. below 2·85, the hardness 6 to 7, fusibility 3 to 5; crystallization oblique or clinohedral, the prismatic angle near 120°, the cleavage two, one basal the other brachydiagonal, with inclination to each other of about 90°; its composition having the protoxide bases lime, soda, potash, and, in one species, baryta, the sesquioxide only alumina; ratio between the two 1·3. Dana includes under it the species Anorthite (Lime felspar), Labradorite (Lime-soda felspar), Hyalophane (Baryta-potash felspar), Andesite and Oligoclase (Soda-lime felspar), Albite (Soda-lime felspar), and Orthoclase (Potash felspar). (*Dana.*) (See these words.) To this list the *Brit. Mus. Catal.* adds Microcline and Petalite (q.v.).

¶ (1) *Blue Felspar:*
Min.: The same as LAZULITE (q.v.).

(2) *Common Felspar:*
Min.: The same as ORTHOCLASE (q.v.).

(3) *Compact Felspar:*
Min.: FELSITE (q.v.). It is either (*a*) Compact massive oligoclase, oligoclase felsite, or (*b*) Compact orthoclase, orthoclase felsite, halleflinta, helleflinta.

(4) *Glassy Felspar:*
Min.: The same as SANIDINE (q.v.).

(5) *Labrador Felspar:*
Min.: The same as LABRADORITE (q.v.).

(6) *Lime Felspar;*
Min.: (*a*) The same as INDIANITE (*Beudant,* 1824), † (*b*) The same as LABRADORITE (*Dana.*).

(7) *Potash Felspar:*
Min.: The same as ORTHOCLASE. The name was used specially to distinguish it from Albite (Soda felspar) (q.v.).

(8) *Soda Felspar:*
Min.: The same as ALBITE (q.v.).

felspar porphyry, *s.*
Geol.: A volcanic rock, having a base of felspar, with crystals of felspar, as well as crystals and grains of quartz. It is called also Hornstone porphyry (q.v.).

"*Felspar porphyries* are there regularly stratified."—*Murchison: Siluria,* ch. iii.

fĕl′-spath, *s.* [FELDSPAR.]

fĕl-spăth′-ĭc, fĕl-spăth′-ōse, *a.* [FELDSPATHIC, FELDSPATHOSE.]
Min. & Geol.: Having felspar in its composition.

"There is a crystalline grey *felspathic* rock."—*Quar. Jour. Geol. Soc.,* xxxvi. (1839), p. 685.

felspathic ash, *s.*
Geol.: A volcanic ash, with much felspar in its composition.

"Occasionally this *felspathic ash,* which is separated into thick beds . . ."—*Murchison: Siluria,* ch. iii.

fĕl′-stōne, *s.* [Eng., &c. *fel(spar),* and *stone.*]
Geol.: A rock consisting of felspar and quartz.

"Boulders of felspathic rocks, varying from coarse breccia, tuff, or ashes, to compact *felstone.*"—*Quar. Jour. Geol. Soc.,* xxxvi. (1879), p. 433.

fĕlt, *pret. & pa. par. of v.* [FEEL, *v.*]

fĕlt, * **feelte,** *s.* [Dut. *vilt;* Ger. *filz;* Sw. & Dan. *filt;* Gr. πίλος (*pilos*) = felt; Lat. *pilleus, pileus* = a felt hat.]

I. *Ordinary Language:*

1. A kind of cloth or stuff made of wool or wool and cotton united, without weaving, by rolling, beating, and pressure.

"It were a delicate stratagem to shoe
A troop of horse with *felt.*"
Shakesp.: Lear, iv. 6.

2. A hat made of felted wool.

* 3. A skin, a hide.

"To know whether sheep be sound or not, see that the *felt* be loose."—*Mortimer: Husbandry.*

II. *Technically:*

1. *Bot.:* The Creeping Wheat-grass.

"This soil, if not regularly cleaned by pasturing and crops of turnips, is apt to be overrun with the creeping wheat-grass, known by the vulgar name of *felt* or pirl-grass."—*P. Pintry: Statist. Acc.,* xi. 374.

2. *Print.:* The felted cloth on which paper is couched and carried in the paper-making machine. The cloth on which the paper is couched from the making cylinder is known as the making felt; others as carrying felts, first felt, second felt, &c. Appurtenances of the felt are technically known as felt-washers, felt-rollers, &c.

felt-carpet, *s.* A carpet whose fibres are not spun or woven, but are associated by the felting-process.

felt-grain, *s.*
Wood-work: The grain of wood whose direction is from the pith to the bark; the direction of the medullary rays in oak and some other timber.

* **felt-gravel,** *s.*
Med.: The sandy gravel.

"Before his death he was tormented with the *felt-gravel,* which he bare most patiently."—*Spottiswood: Hist.,* p. 101.

felt-hat, *s.* A hat made of felted wool.

felt moulds, *s. pl.*
Bot.: Fungi of the sub-order Antennarieæ.

fĕlt, *v.t.* [FELT, *s.*]

1. To make into cloth by rolling, beating, and pressure.

"The same wool one man *felts* into a hat, another weaves it into cloth, another into kersey."—*Hale: Origin of Mankind.*

2. To cover with felt: as, the cylinder of an engine, a roof, &c.

* To make of felt.

"Hii weren sockes in here shon, and *felted* botes above." *Polit. Songs,* p. 339.

* **fĕlt′-ĕr,** *v.t.* [A frequent. from *felt* (q.v.).] To mat or clot together like felt.

"His *feltered* locks, that on his bosom fell,
On rugged mountain briers and thorns resemble."
Fairfax: Godfrey of Bullogne, bk. iv. § 7.

fĕlt′-ĭng, *pr. par., a., & s.* [FELT, *v.*]

A. & **B.** *As pr. par. & particip. adj.:* (See the verb).

C. *As substantive:*

I. *Ordinary Language:*

1. The act of making felt; the process by which wool is felted.

2. The materials of which the felt is made; felt.

II. *Wood-working:* The splitting or sawing timber by the felt-grain (q.v.).

fĕlt′-mā-kĕr, *s.* [Eng. *felt,* and *maker.*] One whose business is to make felt.

"Whom in their childhood I bound forth to *felt-makers.*"—*Beaum. & Flet.: Wit at Several Weapons,* i. 1.

* **fĕl′-tre (tre as tĕr),** *s.* [O. Fr., Fr. *feutre,* from Lat. *filtrum.*] [FELT, *s.*] A kind of cuirass made of wood or felt.

* **fĕlt′-rīte,** *s.* [Probably a corruption of the Lat. name *fel terræ.*]
Bot.: The Small Centaury.

fĕlt′-wŏrt, *s.* [Eng. *felt,* and *wort;* from the felty character of the leaves.]
Bot.: *Verbascum Thapsus.*

fē-lŭc′-ca, *s.* [Ital. *feluca,* from Arab. *fulk* = a ship.] A small vessel propelled by oars and lateen sails; it is long and narrow, carrying eight to twelve oars on each side, and is used

where great speed is required. They are not decked. The cutwater terminates in a long

FELUCCA.

beak. They are used in the Mediterranean and adjacent waters for coasting voyages, but are rapidly going out of use.

"Do you see that Livornese *felucca?*"
Longfellow: Golden Legend, v.

fĕl'-wŏrt, *s.* [FELTWORT.]

fē'-māle, * **fe-mal,** * **fe-mel,** * **fe-mele,** * **fem-male,** *s.* & *a.* [Fr. *femelle*, from Lat. *femella* = a young woman, dimin. of *femina* = a woman.]

A. *As substantive:*

1. *Ord. Lang.:* One of the sex which conceives and bears young; a she.

"If he offer it of the herd, whether it be male or *female*, he shall offer it without blemish."—*Leviticus* iii. 1.

2. *Bot.:* That plant which bears the pistil and receives the pollen of the male flower.

B. *As adjective:*

I. *Ordinary Language:*

1. Belonging to that sex which conceives and bears young; not male.

"With that com out of the west
A *female* ape." *Octovian*, 509.

2. Belonging to an individual of the female sex; characteristic of females.

"If by a *female* hand he had forseen
He was to die, his wish had rather been
The lance and double axe of the fair warrior queen."
Dryden: Ovid; Metamorphoses xii.

3. Soft, feminine, delicate, weak.

II. *Bot.:* Pistillate; having pistils and no stamen.

¶ For the difference between *female* and *feminine*, see FEMININE.

female cornel-tree, *s.*
Bot.: *Cornus sanguinea.*

female-dragons, *s.*
Bot.: The same as WATER-DRAGONS (q.v.).

female-fern, *s.*
Bot.: *Asplenium Filix femina.*

female-flower, *s.* [FEMALE, A. 2.]

female-hemp, *s.*
Bot.: *Cannabis sativa.*

female-joint, *s.* The socket or faucet-piece of a spigot-and-faucet joint.

female-labour, *s.*
Polit. Econ. & Law: The labour of women. This is regulated by various Acts of Parliament, the most important limitation being that since March, 1843, it has been illegal to employ women or girls in mines and collieries. [FACTORY ACTS.]

female-pimpernel, *s.*
Bot.: *Anagallis arvensis.*

female-plant, *s.* [FEMALE, A. 2.]

female-rhymes, *s. pl.*
Pros.: Double rhymes, or rhymes in which two syllables, one accented and the other unaccented, correspond at the end of each line. They are so called because they end in a weak or feminine syllable: thus, *fable, table; motion, notion*, are female rhymes.

"The *female-rhymes* are in use with the Italian in every line, with the Spaniard promiscuously, and with the French alternately, as appears from the Alarique, the Pucelle, or any of their later poems."—*Dryden: Preface to Annus Mirabilis.*

female-screw, *s.*
Mech.: The spiral-headed cavity into which another screw works; a screw having grooves or channels in which the thread of another screw works.

† **female-system,** *s.*
Bot.: The pistil, the gynæceum.

* **fē'-māl-ĭst,** *s.* [Eng. *femal(e); -ist.*] One devoted to the female sex; a ladies' man, a gallant.

"Courting her smoothly like a *femalist.*"
Marston. (*Goodrich & Porter.*)

* **fē-măl'-ĭt-ȳ,** *s.* [Eng. *femal(e); -ity.*] Female nature.

"My objection was all owing to *femality.*"—*Richardson: Sir C. Grandison*, vi. 154.

* **fē'-māl-īze,** *v.t.* [Eng. *femal(e); -ize.*] To make female, feminine, or effeminate.

"Upon the model of the other *femalized* virtues."
—*Lord Shaftesbury: Characteristics*, pt. iii.

fĕme-cŏv'-ĕrt, fĕmme-cŏv'-ĕrt, *s.* [Fr.]
Law: A married woman; a woman under covert of her husband.

fĕm'-ĕr-ĕll, fŏm'-ĕr-ĕll, *s.* [Fr. *fumerelle*, from *fumer* = to smoke; Lat. *fumus* = smoke.]
Arch.: A louvre, lantern, or covering placed on the roof of a kitchen, hall, &c., for the purpose of ventilation or the escape of smoke.

fĕm'e-sōle, fĕm'me-sōle, *s.* [Fr.] An unmarried or single woman.

femme-sole merchant, *s.* A woman who, by the custom of London, carries on a trade on her own account.

* **fĕm'-ĭ-çīde,** *s.* [Lat. *femina* = a woman, and *cædo* = to kill.] The murder of a woman.

* **fĕm'-ĭ-nă-çȳ,** *s.* [Lat. *femina* = a woman; Eng. suff. *-cy.*] Female nature; feminality.

* **fĕm'-ĭ-năl,** *a.* [Lat. *feminalis*, from *femina* = a woman.] Of or pertaining to a woman, or women; female.

"For wealth, or fame, or honour *feminal.*"
West: Abuse of Travelling.

* **fĕm-ĭ-năl'-ĭ-tȳ,** *s.* [Eng. *feminal; -ity.*] Female nature.

"If in the minority of natural vigour the parts of *feminality* take place, upon the increase or growth thereof the masculine appears."—*Browne: Vulgar Errours*, bk. iii., ch. xvii.

* **fĕm'-ĭ-nāte,** *a.* [Lat. *feminatus*, from *femina* = a woman.] Feminine.

* **fĕm'-ĭne,** *a.* [Lat. *femina* = a woman.] Womanly, effeminate.

"In Xerxes was to be seene a kinde of *femine* fearfulness."—*Goldyng: Justine*, fo. 18.

* **fĕm-ĭ-nĕ'-ĭ-tȳ,** *s.* [Lat. *femina* = a woman; Eng. suff. *-ity.*] Female nature; feminality.

"To her mind they lacked *femineity.*"—*C. Reade: Cloister & Hearth*, ch. lxviii.

* **fĕm-ĭ-nĕs'-çençe,** *s.* [Lat. *femina* = a woman.] The possession or assumption of certain male characteristics by the female.

* **fĕm'-ĭn-īle,** *a.* [Formed from Lat. *femina* = a woman, on analogy of *virile*, from *vir*, &c.] Feminine.

"Virile, *feminile*, and puerile."—*Southey: Doctor*, ch. xix.

fĕm'-ĭ-nīne, * **fem-i-nyne,** * **fem-y-nyn,** * **fem-y-nyne,** *a.* & *s.* [Fr. *féminin*, from Lat. *femininus*, from *femina* = a woman; Sp. *femenino*; Port. *feminino*; Ital. *femminino.*]

A. *As adjective:*

I. *Ordinary Language:*

1. Of or pertaining to a woman; womanly; like or becoming to a woman.

"There was no want of *feminine* wit and shrewdness in her conversation."—*Macaulay: Hist. Eng.*, ch. xi.

2. Wholly with a bad meaning when applied to a man; effeminate.

"But Ninus being esteemed no man of war at all, but altogether *feminine*, and subjected to ease and delicacy, there is no probability in that opinion."—*Raleigh: Hist. of the World*, bk. ii., ch. i., § i.

3. Soft, tender, delicate.

II. *Gram.:* Having the form of a word denoting a female; denoting the gender of nouns really or hypothetically female.

* **B.** *As subst.:* A female; a woman; the female sex.

"Fill the world at once
With men, as angels, without *feminine.*"
Milton: P. L., x. 892.

¶ Crabb thus discriminates between *feminine, female*, and *effeminate:* "*Female* is said of the sex itself, and *feminine* of the characteristics of the sex. *Female* is opposed to male, *feminine* to masculine. In the *female* character we expect to find that which is *feminine*. The *female* dress, manners, and habits, have engaged the attention of all the essayists from the time of Addison to the present period. The *feminine* is natural to the *female;* the *effeminate* is unnatural to the male. A *feminine* air and voice, which is truly grateful to the observer in the one sex, is an odious mark of *effeminacy* in the other. Beauty and delicacy are *feminine* properties; robustness and vigour are masculine properties: the former, therefore, when discovered in a man, entitle him to the epithet of *effeminate.*" (*Crabb: Eng. Synon.*)

* **fĕm'-ĭ-nīne-lȳ,** *adv.* [Eng. *feminine; -ly.*] In a feminine manner; as becomes a woman.

"So *femininely* white it might bespeak
Another sex." *Byron: Lara*, i. 27.

* **fĕm'-ĭ-nĭn-ĭsm,** *s.* [Eng. *feminin(e); -ism.*] The quality or state of being feminine or female.

* **fĕm-ĭ-nĭn'-ĭ-tȳ,** * **fĕm-ĭ-nĭn'-ĭ-teē,** *s.* [Eng. *feminin(e); -ity.*] The qualities or manners becoming a woman.

* **fĕm'-ĭ-nĭsm,** *s.* [Lat. *femin(a)* = a woman; Eng. suff. *-ism.*] The quality or state of a female.

* **fē-mĭn'-ĭ-tȳ,** * **fe-min-i-tee,** *s.* [Lat. *femina* = a woman; Eng. suff. *-ity.*] The qualities becoming a woman; womankind.

"Committed her, yfostered to be,
And trained up in trew *feminitee.*"
Spenser: F. Q., III. vi. 51.

* **fĕm'-ĭ-nīze,** *v.t.* [Lat. *femin(a)* = a woman; Eng. suff. *-ize.*] To make womanish, or effeminate.

"The serpent said to the *feminized* Adam, Why are you so demure?"—*More: Conjectura Cabbal.* (1663), p. 45.

fĕm'-ŏr-ăl, *a.* [Low Lat. *femoralis*, from Lat. *femur* (genit. *femoris*) = a thigh; Fr. *fémoral;* Sp. *femoral.*] Of or belonging to the thigh.

femoral-artery, *s.*
Anat.: That portion of the artery of the lower limb which lies in the upper two-thirds of the thigh.

fē'-mŭr, *s.* [Lat., = the thigh.]

1. *Anat.:* In vertebrate animals the first bone of the leg or pelvic extremity, situated between the os innominatum and the tibia.

2. *Arch.:* The long, flat, projecting face between each channel of a triglyph in the Doric order.

3. *Entom.:* The third joint of the leg; it is long and generally compressed.

fĕn, * **fenne,** * **venne,** *s.* [A.S. *fen;* cogn. with Dut. *veen;* Icel. *fen;* Goth. *fani;* O. H. Ger. *fenni* = mud.]

1. Low, flat and wet land; a marsh or moor; low-lying land covered wholly or partially with water, and producing only sedge or coarse grass.

"The remainder was believed to consist of moor, forest, and *fen.*"—*Macaulay: Hist. Eng.*, ch. iii.

2. A disease affecting hops; it is caused by a quick-growing fungus or mould.

¶ Obvious compound: *Fen-born.*

fen-berry, *s.*
Bot.: *Vaccinium Oxycoccos.*

fen-boat, *s.* A kind of flat-bottomed boat used in the fens.

fen-cricket, *s.* *Gryllotalpa vulgaris*, also called the Mole-cricket, from its digging holes for itself in the ground.

fen-duck, *s.*
Ornith.: The Shoveller (q.v.).

fen-fire, *s.* The Will-o'-the-wisp, an ignis-fatuus.

"Mocked as whom the *fen-fire* leads."
A. C. Swinburne: Athens.

fen-fowl, *s.* Any species of fowl which frequents fens.

fen-goose, *s.*
Ornith.: *Anser ferus*, the Gray-lag goose, from its frequenting fens.

fen-grapes, *s.*
Bot.: Vaccinium Oxycoccos.

fen-land, *s.* Marshy, low-lying land; a fen.
"From the mountains, moors, and *fen-lands.*"
Longfellow: Song of Hiawatha. (Introd.)

fen-rue, *s.*
Bot.: Thalictrum flavum.

* **fen-sucked,** *a.* Sucked up or drawn from fens or marshes.
"You *fen-sucked* fogs, drawn by the powerful sun,
To fall and blast her pride!"
Shakesp.: Lear, ii. 4.

fĕnçe, * fens, * fense, * fenss, *s.* [An abbreviation for *defence* (q.v.).]

I. *Ordinary Language:*

1. *Literally:*

(1) Protection, guard, defence, or security against attack.
"He was fully the *fens* and the fyn stuff
Of all the tulkes of Troy."
Destruction of Troy, 7,363.

(2) That which serves to inclose and protect a piece of ground, or to keep cattle from straying: a structure on the boundary of a lot, field, or estate, to keep off intruders or to act as a screen: as, a wall, a hedge, a paling, a bank, a line of rails or posts, &c.
"In front, near the edge of the morass, were some *fences* out of which a breast-work was without difficulty constructed."—*Macaulay: Hist. Eng.,* ch. xvii.

(3) The art of using the sword, or fencing; skill in fencing or sword-exercise; the art of self-defence with a sword.
"I bruised my shin the other day, with playing at sword and dagger with a master of *fence,*"—*Shakesp.: Merry Wives of Windsor,* i. 1.

2. *Figuratively:*

(1) Skill or adroitness in meeting and defeating the attacks of an opponent in argument.

(2) A guard, defence, or protection of any kind.
"Whatever disregard certain modern refiners of morality may attempt to throw on all the instituted means of public religion, they must in their lowest view be considered as the out-guards and *fences* of virtuous conduct."—*Blair.*

(3) A purchaser or receiver of stolen goods. (*Slang.*)

* (4) The act of opening a court, parliament, &c.
"The affirmatioun and *fence* of the court, that na man tak speech upon hand, without leave askit and obtenit."—*Balfour: Practicks,* p. 273.

II. *Technically:*

1. *Gun.:* The arm of the hammer-spring of a gun-lock.

2. *Locks.:* An arm or projection which enters the gates of the tumblers when they are adjusted in proper position and coincidence, and at other times prevents such movement of the dog, stump, or other obstructing member as would permit the retraction of the bolt. In common tumbler-locks the fence forms the obstructing medium between the bolt and the tumblers, to prevent the retraction of the former when the tumbler-gates are not in coincidence.

3. *Wood-work.:* An adjustable guard-plate or edge on a gauge, or on a grooving, banding, plough, fillister, or reglet plane, by which the distance of the groove from the guide-edge is regulated. A straight edge on the work-table of a circular, band, or scroll saw, or of a planing, moulding, or mortising machine. It acts as a gauge and guide, and is adjustable to any required distance from the tool.

¶ Crabb thus discriminates between *fence, guard,* and *security:* "The *fence* in the proper sense is an inanimate object, the *guard* is a living agent: the former is of permanent utility, the latter acts to a partial extent: in the figurative sense they retain the same distinction. Modesty is a *fence* to a woman's virtue: the love of the subject is the monarch's greatest *safeguard.* . . . The *guard* only stands at the entrance to prevent the ingress of evil: the *security* stops up all the avenues, it locks up with firmness. A *guard* serves to prevent the ingress of everything that may have an evil intention or tendency; the *security* rather secures the possession of what one has, and prevents a loss." (*Crabb: Eng. Synon.*)

¶ *Ring-fence:* A fence which completely encircles an estate.

fence-jack, *s.* A lever jack adapted for lifting the corner or lock of a worm-fence in order to lay in a new bottom-rail, a fence-chunk, or a stone. (*American.*)

fence-month, *s.* The fawning month during which deer-hunting is forbidden; a defence-month (q.v.). It begins about June 9, and lasts till July 9. There are also fence-months for various kinds of fishes, as trout, salmon, &c.

fence-post, *s.* A piece of timber or a structure of other material, planted vertically in the ground, to hold panels of a fence.

Fence-post driver: A device like a trip-hammer or pile-driver, mounted upon wheels, and used for driving fence-posts which have been previously sharpened. After the hammer attains its height, the rope is cast off suddenly and the hammer drops.

fence-school, *s.* The same as FENCING-SCHOOL (q.v.).
"What country *fence-school* didst thou learn that at?"—*Beaum. & Fletc.: King & no King,* i. 1.

fĕnçe, * fense, * fenss, *v.t. & i.* [FENCE, *s.*]

A. *Transitive:*

I. *Literally:*

* 1. To guard, to protect, to defend.
"Walls here are men who *fence* their cities more
Than Neptune when he doth in mountains roar."
Drummond: Speech of Caledonia.

† 2. To ward or keep off.
"Yon household fir,
A guardian planted to *fence* off the blast."
Wordsworth: Excursion, bk. viii.

3. To inclose or secure by a fence of any kind, as a hedge, wall, &c.

II. *Figuratively:*

1. To protect, to fortify, to surround.
"I *fenced* it round with gallant institutes."
Tennyson: Princess, v. 382.

2. To inclose in any way; to envelop.
"Thou hast clothed me with skin and flesh, and hast *fenced* me with bones and sinews."—*Job* x. 11.

3. To ward or parry by argument or reasoning.

B. *Intransitive:*

I. *Literally:*

1. To practise the art of fencing; to exercise in the use of weapons.

2. To be skilled in fencing.

3. To fight or contend; to struggle.
"They *fence* and push, and, pushing, loudly roar,
Their dewlaps and their sides are bathed in gore."
Dryden: Virgil; Georgic iii. 343, 344.

4. To raise a fence; to guard.

II. *Fig.:* To endeavour to parry arguments or questions by equivocating; to equivocate.

¶ (1) *To fence a court:* To open the Parliament, or a court of law. This was anciently done in the name of the sovereign, by the use of a particular form of words.
"The queine and Monseour Dosell road[rode] in lyk-manner to the tolbooth, and remained thair ane quhill till the parliament was *fenced.*"—*Pitscottie: Cron.,* p. 314.

(2) *To fence the Lord's Table,* or *the Tables:* To give directions to those who design to communicate, after what is denominated the Action Sermon. (*Scotch.*)
"Thereafter, he *fenceth* and openeth the tables."—*Pardovan,* p. 140.

fĕnçed, *a.* [Eng. *fenc(e); -ed.*] Fortified; inclosed with a fence.
"Also he built Beth-horon the upper and Beth-horon the nether, *fenced* cities with walls, gates, and bars."—*2 Chron.* viii. 5.

* **fĕn'çe-fŭl,** *a.* [Eng. *fence; -ful(l).*] Affording defence; defensive.
"High o'er his head he held his *fenceful* shield."
West: Education.

* **fĕn'çe-lĕss,** *a.* [Eng. *fence; -less.*]

1. Without defence or protection; undefended, defenceless.
"Nor deem that from thy *fenceless* throne,
Strength and security are flown."
Scott: Marmion, v. (Introd.)

2. Open: as, the *fenceless* ocean.

fĕn'-çĕr, *s.* [Eng. *fenc(e); -er.*]

I. *Ordinary Language:*

1. One who understands the art of fencing; one skilled in the use of the sword or foil.
"They say he has been *fencer* to the Sophy."—*Shakesp.: Twelfth Night,* iii. 4.

2. A builder of fences.

II. *Hunt.:* A horse which is good at leaping fences.
"The accomplished *fencer* has no chance of proving his superiority over the half-educated roadhorse."—*Field,* Jan. 28, 1882.

fĕn'-çĭ-blc, * fen-sa-bill, * fen-sa-ble, *a. & s.* [Eng. *fence; -able.*]

A. *As adjective:*

* **I.** *Ordinary Language:*

1. Capable of defence.
"With thame ane thousand and ma of *fensabill* men."—*Rauf Coilyear,* 329.

2. Capable of being defended; fit for defence.
"No fort so *fencible* nor wals so strong."
Spenser: F. Q., III. x. 19.

II. *Mil.:* Employed for the defence of a country from invasion, but not liable to be sent to serve out of the country.
"The *fencible* regiments received higher bounties for limited service."—*Windham: Speech,* April 8, 1806.

B. *As subst.:* A soldier employed in the defence of a country from invasion, but not liable to serve abroad.
"The most prominent of these objectionable estimates was that of the Manx *fencibles.*"—*Windham: Speech,* Feb. 26, 1806.

fĕnç'-ĭng, *pr. par., a., & s.* [FENCE, *v.*]

A. & B. *As pr. par. & particip. adj.:* (See the verb).

C. *As substantive:*

1. The act of making or constructing fences.
"All this provision of foyle, *fencing,* stoning, planting, were nothing without a continuall oversight."—*Bp. Hall: Sermon* (1628).

2. The materials of which fences are made.

3. The act or art of using a sword or foil in attack or defence.

4. A fence; a protection or guard round any dangerous piece of machinery; bratticing.

5. Equivocation; parrying of argument or reasoning.
"After long *fencing* pushed against a wall."
Dryden: Hind & Panther, iii. 33.

fencing-gauge, *s.* An implement to space and hold nails against a board while nailing them.

fencing-master, *s.* A teacher or professor of the art of fencing.

fencing-nail, *s.* A heavy nail of its class, adapted for fastening on fencing-boards. The nails made for this purpose are nearly twice the weight of the common nails of the same numbers.

fencing-school, *s.* A place where the art of fencing is taught.
"You little think he was at *fencing-school*
At four o'clock this morning."
Massinger: Old Law, iii. 2.

* **fĕnd** (1), * **fend-en,** * **fende,** *v.t. & i.* [An abbreviation of *defend* (q.v.).]

A. *Transitive:*

I. *Ordinary Language:*

1. To defend; to guard; to protect.
"He com right son Normundie to *fende.*"
Robert de Brunne, p. 195.

2. To keep off; to ward off; to shut or keep out.
"Ye had aye a good roof ower your head to *fend* aff the weather."—*Scott: Antiquary,* ch. xxxvii.

3. To support, to maintain.
"But there is neither bread nor kale,
To *fend* my men and me."
Battle of Otterbourne, Border Minstrelsy, i. 56.

II. *Naut.:* To protect with fenders.

B. *Intransitive:*

1. To dispute; to parry or shift off a charge, &c.
"The dexterous management of terms, and being able to *fend* and prove with them."—*Locke.*

2. To make shift for. (Followed by *for.*)
"*Fendad* weel *for* ye on the ilka days besides."—*Scott: Old Mortality,* ch. vii.

* **fĕnd** (2), *v.t.* [FAND.] To try, to tempt.

* **fĕnd** (1), **fen,** *s.* [FEND (1), *v.*]

1. The shift which one makes for oneself, whether for sustenance, or in any other respect. *To make a fend,* to do any work, or continue in any situation with some degree of difficulty.
"*Ne fend* he fyndis quhiddir away to wend,
Nor on quhat wyse hym self he may defend."
Douglas: Virgil, 446, 35.

2. Provisions in a general sense.

* **fend-full,** *s.* Full of shifts or expedients.

* **fend** (2), *s.* [FIEND.]

* **fĕnd'-āçe,** *s.* [O. Fr.] A protection for the throat, afterwards replaced by the gorget.

fĕnd'-ĕr, *s.* [Eng. *fend* (1), *v.*; *-er.*] One who or that which serves to defend, protect, or

ward off anything hurtful or dangerous; used especially of

1. A piece of furniture, usually of iron or brass, placed on the hearth to prevent coals from the fire from rolling into the room.

2. An upright timber placed against the edge of a pier, dock-wall, or wharf, to prevent injury to the wall by the contact of vessels, drift, or floating ice; a fender-pile.

3. A mass of old rope stuffed into a heavy, open net made of rope, and placed between the sides of a vessel and the quay or pier with which it is about to collide, in order to deaden the blow and prevent injury to either of the contacting objects; a small pad hung at the sides of a boat for the same purpose.

4. A piece of oak on a vessel's side to protect it from chafing by objects which are being hoisted aboard; a fender-beam.

5. A rub-plate on the bed of a waggon or carriage, to take the rub of the wheel when the vehicle is being turned sharply.

6. An attachment to a plough to keep clods of earth from rolling on to the young corn.

7. A structure of wood placed across a road under repairs, to keep off or divert the traffic.

fender-beam, *s.*

1. The horizontal beam into which the posts of a saw-mill gate are framed at top.

2. The inclined advance piece of an ice-breaker.

3. A beam suspended over a vessel's side to ward off ice and preserve the planking and sheathing of the vessel.

fender-bolt, *s.*

Ship-build.: A bolt having a large head, which projects from the planking and serves as a fender to save the planks from being bruised.

fender-pile, *s.* [FENDER (2).]

fender-post, *s.* One of the guiding stanchions of a saw-gate.

fender-stop, *s.*

Rail. Eng.: A structure at the end of a line of rails, to stop the carriages or an engine.

fĕnd'-ĭng, *pr. par., a. & s.* [FEND (1), *v.*]

A. & B. *As pr. par. & particip. adj.:* (See the verb).

C. *As substantive:*

1. The act of defending, guarding, or protecting.

2. Provision; providing against want.

"Fire and *fending*, meat and claith; and sit dry and canny by the fireside."—*Scott: Antiquary*, ch. vii.

* **fend-liche,** *a.* [Mid. Eng. *fend* = fiend, and *liche* = like.] Fiendlike, fiendish.

fĕnd'-ȳ, fen-die, *a.* [Eng. *fend* (1), *s.*; *-y*, *-ie.*] Good at providing for oneself in a strait; full of shifts or expedients.

"Evan opened the conversation with a panegyric upon Alice, who, he said, was both canny and *fendy*."—*Scott: Waverley*, ch. xviii.

* **fĕn'-ęl,** *s.* [FENNEL.]

* **fĕn'-ĕr-āte,** *v.i.* [Lat. *feneratus*, par. par. of *fenero* = to lend on usury; *fenus* (genit. *feneris*) = interest.] To put money to usury. (*Cockeram.*)

fĕn-ĕr-ā'-tion, *s.* [Fr. *fenération*, from Lat. *feneratio*, from *feneratus*, pa. par. of *fenero.*]

1. The act or practice of lending money on usury.

2. Usury; interest on money lent.

"The hare figured not only pusillanimity and timidity from its temper, but *feneration* or usury from its fecundity and superfetation."—*Browne: Vulgar Errours*, bk. iii., ch. xvii.

* **fĕn-ĕr-ā'-tious,** *a.* [Lat. *feneratus*, pa. par. of *fenero.*] Of or belonging to usury. (*Ash.*)

fĕn-ĕs-tĕl'-lą, *s.* [Lat. dimin. of *fenestra* = a window.]

1. *Arch.:* The niche at the side of an altar containing the piscina, and sometimes also the credence.

2. *Zool.:* A genus of fossil funnel or fan-shaped Polyzoa, the type of the family Fenestellidæ.

fĕn-ĕs-tĕl'-lĭ-dæ, *s. pl.* [Lat. *fenestell(a)*; fem. pl. adj. suff. *-idæ.*]

Zool.: The fan-corals, a family of Palæozoic Polyzoa, commencing in the Lower Silurian, and extending to the Permian, but especially characteristic of the Carboniferous rocks.

fē-nĕs'-trą, *s.* [Lat.]

1. *Arch.:* A window; an opening or aperture into a place.

2. *Anat.:* The same as FORAMEN (q.v.).

FENESTRAL.
LITTLE WENHAM HALL.

* **fē-nĕs'-trąl, fē-nĕs'-trāte,** *a.* [Lat. *fenestralis*, from *fenestra* = a window.]

* **I.** *Ord. Lang.:* Of or pertaining to a window.

"The sepulchral and *fenestral* inscriptions of the several parishes."—*Bp. Nicholson: Eng. Historical Library.*

II. *Technically:*

1. *Bot.:* Applied to leaves in which there is only a net-work of filamentous-like cells

FENESTRATE.
Leaves of the Ouvirandra Fenestralis.

formed, the spaces beween which are not filled with parenchyma, thus leaving openings.

"The replum consists of two lamellæ. It sometimes exhibits perforations, becoming *fenestrate*."—*Balfour: Botany*, § 555.

2. *Entom.:* A term applied to the naked hyaline transparent spots on the wings of butterflies.

fē-nĕs'-trāt-ĕd, *a.* [Lat. *fenestratus*, pa. par. of *fenestro* = to furnish with windows; *fenestra* = a window.]

Arch.: Furnished with windows.

fenestrated-membrane, *s.*

Anat.: A term applied to that form of the elastic tissue of the middle or contractile coat of the arteries, in which it presents a homogeneous membrane, the meshes of which appear as simple perforations.

fĕn-ĕs-trā'-tion, *s.* [Lat. *fenestratus*, pa. par. of *fenestro.*]

* **1.** *Ord. Lang.:* The act of making or supplying with windows.

2. *Arch.:* Fenestration is, in contradistinction to columniation, the system of construction and mode of design marked by windows. Fenestration and columniation are so far antagonistic and irreconcilable, that fenestration either interferes with the effect aimed at by columniation with insulated columns, as in a portico or colonnade, or reduces it, as in the case with an engaged order, to something quite secondary and merely decorative. Astylar and fenestrated ought, therefore, to be merely convertible terms; but as they are not, that of Columnar fenestrated has been invented, to denote that mode of composition which unites fenestration with the semblance, at least, of the other. (*Weale.*)

* **fē-nĕs'-tre (tre** as **tĕr),** [O. Fr., from Lat. *fenestra*; Fr. *fenêtre.*] A window. (*P. Plowman*, 9,317.)

fē-nĕs'-trŭle, *s.* [Lat. *fenestrula*, dimin. of *fenestra* = a window.]

Zool.: A name given to the ovate interspaces formed by the intersecting branches of the cœnœcium of polyzoa.

* **fĕng,** *s.* [FANG.]

* **fĕn'-gĕld,** *s.* [Eng. *fend* = to defend, and *geld* = money.]

Old Law: A tax or impost for the repelling of enemies.

fĕn'-ğīte, *s.* [Cf. Gr. φέγγος (*phengos*) = light, splendid in lustre; suff. *-ite* (*Min.*) (q.v.).]

Min.: A species of transparent alabaster, sometimes used for windows.

Fē'-nĭ-ąn, *s. & a.* [Mod. Lat. *Fenii*; Ir. *Fionna*, *Fiona*, pl. of *Fion*, *Fian* = a race of heroes celebrated in Irish mythical history. Moore calls them the famous Fianna Eirinn, or Militia of Erin, whose achievements formed so often the theme of our ancient romances and songs, and speaks of Fenian heroes and Fenian poems. Their leader was Finn, or Fiona Mac Cumhal, claimed also by the Scottish Celts, who called him Fingal, as in Fingal's Cave. In Gael. is also Fiann = a Fingalian, a giant. (*Moore: Hist. Ireland*, pp. 135, 140, 141, &c.) The date of Finn Mac Cumhal has been fixed hypothetically at A.D. 213 to 253, but Mr. Skene believes that he and his organization belonged to an earlier Irish race than that which now inhabits Ireland.]

A. *As subst.* (*Pl.*): An Irish secret society which was formed, it is believed, in March, 1858, in America by the refugees who crossed the Atlantic after the unsuccessful outbreak of 1848, and had for its object the expulsion of the British Government, or even the Saxons from Ireland, and the conversion of that island into an independent republic. Its originator divided it into district clubs called circles, each with a president called a centre; the whole organization being ruled over by a senate, over which a "head centre" presided. Its members had to take an oath before being entrusted with its secrets. In January, 1864, they began to attract notice in Ireland, and the next year some of them were seized and imprisoned. Between 1865 and 1867 they made various outbreaks. In 1866 they captured a British vessel, and made a raid into Canada, but were defeated by the volunteers and censured by President Johnson. In 1867 they unsuccessfully attempted an attack on Chester Castle in England, made other risings, and on December 13 blew in the wall of Clerkenwell prison, killing and wounding a number of innocent people living in the adjacent houses. A second Fenian raid into Canada took place in 1870, but was repelled by the militia. The basis for all the Fenian operations was America, where, in 1865, 600 Fenian representatives held a congress. First and last many Fenians were captured and imprisoned by the British Government, most of whom were after a time released. The organization seemed to become dormant about 1874, but various persons who had been connected with it joined the "Invincibles," formed some years later for the purpose of assassinating government officers or others obnoxious to its members or their chiefs. [INVINCIBLE.]

B. *As adj.:* Pertaining or relating to the brotherhood described under A.: as, A *Fenian* raid, a *Fenian* outbreak.

Fē'-nĭ-ąn-ĭsm, *s.* [Eng., &c. *Fenian*; *-ism.*] The principles or procedure of the Fenians (q.v.).

* **fē'-nix,** * **fe-nyx,** *s.* [PHŒNIX.]

fĕnks, *s.* [Etym. doubtful.] The refuse of whale blubber; it has been used in the manufacture of Prussian blue.

fĕn'-land-ĕr, *s.* [Eng. *fen*; *land*; *-er.*] An inhabitant of the fens. (*Fuller: Worthies; Lincoln.*, ii. 12.)

fĕn'-măn, *s.* [Eng. *fen*, and *man.*] One who lives in the fens.

"I will not point you to the *fenmen*."—*Adams: Works*, ii. 480.

fĕn'-nĕc, *s.* [An Arabic name, prob. corrupted from Gr. φοίνιξ (*phoinix*) = a palm or date tree.]

Zool.: *Canis zerda*, a pretty little fox-like animal, about ten inches long, with a tail of about five inches and a quarter. The fur is of a whitish hue, the cheeks large and the snout sharp like those of a fox; the ears are erect, and nearly three inches and a half long. The Fennec is found in the whole of Africa. It builds its nest in trees, and does not burrow. Its food is mostly vegetable.

fĕn'-nĕl, * fen-el, * fen-ell, * fen-yl, * fen-ylle, *s.* [A.S. *finol, finul, finugle, finule,* from Lat. *fœniculum, feniculum,* a dimin. from *fœnum, fenum* = hay.]

Bot.: *Fœniculum vulgare,* a fragrant umbelliferous plant, frequently cultivated in gardens. The flowers are small and yellow, and the leaves finely divided. The seeds are carminative, and are employed in medicine. The leaves are sometimes used in cookery.

"Above the lowly plants it towers,
The *fennel* with its yellow flowers."
Longfellow: Goblet of Life.

¶ (1) *Dog-fennel, Dog's fennel:*

Bot.: *Anthemis Cotula.*

(2) *Hog's fennel:*

Bot.: *Peucedanum officinale.*

(3) *Sea fennel:*

Bot.: *Crithmum maritimum.*

(4) *Sow fennel:*

Bot.: *Peucedanum officinale.*

(5) *Water fennel;*

Bot.: *Callitriche verna.* (*Britten & Holland.*)

fennel-flower, *s.*

Bot.: A common book-name for (1) *Nigella damascena,* from the deeply-cut involucre of the flower, which resemble the leaves of fennel. (*Britten & Holland.*) (2) *Nigella sativa,* an annual of the Buttercup family. It has finely-cut leaves, with white or light-blue open flowers. The seeds are strongly aromatic, and are used in India for putting with woollen goods to keep away insects. In Palestine and Egypt they are used for flavouring curries.

fennel-fruit, *s.*

Phar.: *Fœniculi fructus.* The mericarp of *Fœniculum dulce.* It contains a light-yellow oil, identical with oil of anise.

fennel-giant, *s.*

Bot.: *Ferula communis.*

fennel-water, *s.*

Phar.: *Aqua Fœniculi.* It is prepared by distilling, till one gallon comes over, two gallons of distilled water and one pound of bruised sweet fennel-fruit. It is stimulant, aromatic, and carminative, and is used to relieve flatulence and diminish griping.

*** fĕn'-nĭsh, * fen-nishe,** *a.* [Eng. *fen; -ish.*] Full of fens; of the nature of a fen or marsh; marshy.

"Hardlier putrifyed and corrupted than all the *fennishe* waters in the whole country."—*Whitgift: Defence,* p. 378.

fĕn'-nȳ, * fen-nie, *a.* [Eng. *fen; -y.*]

1. Having the nature of a fen or marsh; marshy, boggy, moorish.

"Oute of the marryshe and *fennie* places."—*Udal: Actes,* § ii.

2. Full of fens.

"In *fenny* Holland and in fruitful Tweed."
Dryden: Hind & Panther, i. 209.

* 3. Inhabiting or growing in fens or marshes; bred in bogs.

"Fillet of a *fenny* snake
In the cauldron boil and bake."
Shakesp.: Macbeth, iv. 1.

*** fĕn'-nȳ-stōnes,** *s.* [Eng. *fenny,* and *stones.*]

Bot.: An unidentified plant. (*Bailey.*)

*** fen-ouil-let,** *s.* [Fr. *fenouillette.*] Fennel-water.

"Went home to take some *fenouillet,* I was so sick of him."—*Swift: Rest Diary,* p. 5.

*** fĕn'-ōwed,** *a.* [VINNEWED.] Mouldy, decayed, out of date, obsolete.

"The folsty and *fenowed* festival."—*Dr. Favour: Antiquities Triumphing over Novelty* (1619), p. 334.

*** fĕn'-sīve,** *a.* [Eng. *fens* = defence; *-ive.*] Defensive.

"His hand that *fensive* service had reuded."
Stanyhurst: Virgil; Æneid, ii. 301.

fŏnt, *s.* [Fr. *fente* = a slit.] The opening left in an article of dress (as in the sleeve of a shirt, the skirt of a gown), for convenience in putting it on; a placket.

"*Fente* of a clothe. *Fibulatorium ambria.*"—*Prompt. Parv.*

fĕn'-ū-grēēk, *s.* [Lat. *fœnum Græcum* = Greek hay.]

Botany:

1. *Trigonella fœnum Græcum,* a plant, the seeds of which are bitter and mucilaginous, and are used in veterinary practice.

2. The genus Trigonella (q.v.). (*Hooker & Arnott; Sir Joseph Hooker, &c.*)

*** feod (eo as ū),** *s.* [FEUD, (2).]

*** feod'-ăl (eo as ū),** *a.* [Fr.] The same as FEUDAL (q.v.).

"The grand and fundamental maxim of all *feodal* tenure is this, that all lands were originally granted out by the sovereign, and are therefore holden, either mediately or immediately, of the crown."—*Blackstone: Comment.,* bk. ii., ch. 4.

*** feo-dăl'-ĭ-tȳ (eo as ū),** *s.* [Fr. *feodalité.*] The feudal system; feudal tenure; feudality.

*** feod'-ăr-ȳ (eo as ū),** *s.* [FEUDARY.]

I. *Ordinary Language:*

1. One who holds lands of a superior by feudal tenure.

2. A confederate.

"Senseless bauble,
Art thou a *feodary* for this act, and look'st
So virgin like without?"
Shakesp.: Cymbeline, iii. 2.

II. *Old Law:* An officer of the court of wards who was present with the escheator in every county at the finding of offices of lands, and who gave evidence for the king both as to the value and tenure of the land.

feo'-dą-tŏr-ȳ (eo as ū), *s.* [FEUDATORY.]

*** fēoff, * feffe, * fefe,** *v.t.* [O. Fr. *feoffer, fiefer,* from *fief* = a fief; Low Lat. *feoffo.*]

1. To invest with a fief; to enfeoff; to give or grant a corporeal hereditament to.

"Men of relygyon of Normandye also
He *feffede* here mid londes."
Robert of Gloucester, p. 568.

2. To make a present to; to present.

"*Feffe* false witnesses with floryns ynowe."
P. Plowman, 1,170.

3. To endow.

"May God forbid to *feffe* you so with grace."
Chaucer: Court of Love.

*** fēoff,** *s.* [FEOFF, *v.*] A fief (q.v.).

fēof'-fĕē, *s.* [O. Fr. *féoffé,* pa. par. of *feoffer* = to enfeoff.]

Law: One who is enfeoffed or invested with a fief.

"The late earl of Desmond, before his breaking forth into rebellion, conveyed secretly all his lands to *feoffees* in trust."—*Spenser: State of Ireland.*

fēof'-fĕr, fēof'-fŏr, *s.* [O. Fr. *feoffor;* Low Lat. *feoffator.*]

Law: One who enfeoffs or invests another with a fief; one who grants a fee.

"Feoffment may be defined the gift of any corporeal hereditament to another; he that so gives being called the *feoffor;* and the person enfeoffed the *feoffee.*"—*Blackstone: Comment.,* bk. ii., ch. 17.

*** fēoff'-mĕnt, * feffe-ment,** *s.* [O. Fr. *feoffment;* Low Lat. *feoffamentum.*]

Law:

1. The act of granting a feud or fee.

"Any gift or grant of any honours, castles, lands, or other immoveable things, to another in fee-simple, that is, to him and his heirs for ever, by the delivery of seisin of the thing given: when it is in writing, it is called a deed of *feoffment;* and in every *feoffment* the giver is called the feoffer, feoffator, and he that receiveth by virtue thereof the feoffee, feoffatus. The proper difference between a feoffer and a donor is, that the feoffer gives in fee-simple, the donor in fee-tail."—*Cowel.*

2. The conveyance or gift of any corporeal hereditament to another, accompanied by actual delivery of possession, as by handing over a twig, or a turf. Without such delivery, called livery of seisin, the feoffee had at common law but a mere estate at will.

"For many years *feoffments* have been little used in practice. This kind of conveyance had the effect of passing a fee, if purporting to do so, even though the feoffer had a less estate. It was sometimes used because it also destroyed contingent remainders and powers appendant; but there was this risk, that it might create a forfeiture of the grantor's estate. Hence it was called a tortious conveyance, while other assurances, such as bargain and sale, lease and release, were styled innocent conveyances, having no operation beyond passing such estate as the grantor had to convey. The statute 8 & 9 Vic., c 106, however, abolished the tortious operation of *feoffments;* and enacting, at the same time, that corporeal hereditaments should lie in grant as well as in livery, practically did away with livery of seisin; and removed altogether the grounds upon which *feoffments* were occasionally resorted to."—*Blackstone: Comment.,* bk. ii., ch. 17.

3. The instrument or deed by which corporeal hereditaments are conveyed.

*** feoh,** *s.* [FEE.]

*** feond,** *s.* [FIEND.]

*** fe-or,** *s.* [O. Fr., Ital., & Port, *fero,* from Lat. *forum* = a market.] Price, value.

"Sete *feor* of thine luue."—*Ancren Riwle,* p. 398.

*** fe-or,** *a. & adv.* [FAR.]

*** feorthe,** *a.* [FOURTH.]

*** feower,** *a. & s.* [FOUR.]

*** fer,** *a. & adv.* [FAR.]

*** feorm, * feormc,** *s.* [A.S. *feorm, fearme* = food, goods, use, advantage.] [FARM.]

Law: A certain portion of the produce of land, due by a grantee to the lord according to the terms of the charter. (*Wharton.*)

*** fē-rā'-cious,** *a.* [Lat. *ferax* (genit. *feracis*), from *fero* = to bear.] Bearing, fruitful, productive.

"Like an oak
Nursed on *feracious* Algidum."
Thomson: Liberty, iii. 363.

*** fē-răc'-ĭ-tȳ,** *s.* [Lat. *feracitas,* from *ferax* (genit. *feracis*) = fruitful.] Fruitfulness, fertility, productiveness.

"Such writers instead of brittle would say fragile, instead of fruitfulness *feracity.*"—*Beattie: Elements of Moral Science,* pt. iv., ch. i., § 2.

fĕr'-æ, *s. pl.* [Lat.]

Zool.: The name given by Linnæus to one of his orders of Mammalia. He included under it the genera Phoca, Canis, Felis, Viverra, Mustela, Ursus, Didelphis, Talpa, Sorex, and Erinaceus. These are now divided among the orders Carnivora, Marsupialia, and Insectivora.

feræ naturæ, *phrase.* Of a wild nature or state. (Applied, in law, to animals living in a wild state, as deer, hares, pheasants, &c., as distinguished from animals which are domesticated, as the cow, fowls, &c.) Property in animals *feræ naturæ,* is only qualified, not absolute.

fĕr'-ąl (1), *a.* [Lat. *fer(a)* (sc. *bestia*) = a wild beast; *-al.*] Relating to or in any manner connected with the genera enumerated under Feræ (q.v.).

"Like *feral* carnivora, primitive man made use of caves, as do certain savage races of the present day."—*Lindsay: Mind in the Lower Animals,* i. 40.

fĕr'-ąl (2), *a.* [Lat. *feralis;* Fr. *féral;* Ital. *feralo.*]

1. Pertaining to funerals; funereal.

2. Fatal, deadly.

"*Feral* plagues, devourers, common executioners of human kind."—*Burton: Democritus To the Reader,* p. 33.

fĕr'-bĕr-īte, *s.* [Named after R. Ferber, of Gera, and Eng. suff. *-ite* (*Min.*) (q.v.).]

Min.: A massive granular mineral of a black colour, found in Southern Spain, in argillaceous schist with quartz. Hardness, 4–4·50; sp. gr. 6·8–7·1.

*** fĕrd, * fered,** *pa. par.* [FEAR, *v.*]

*** fĕrd, * fĕrde,** *pret. & pa. par.* [FARE.]

*** fĕrd,** *a.* [Icel. *fiorda.*] Fourth.

"Skars on the *ferd* day at morne did I aspie
Hie from the wallis croppis Italie."
Douglas: Virgil, 175, 49.

*** fĕrd** (1), *** fĕrde** (1), *s.* [M. H. Ger. *geværde.*]

1. Fear, terror.

"Thenne such a *ferde* on hem fel."
E. Eng. Allit. Poems; Patience, 215.

2. Force, ardour.

"It was our great desire to have at once been at handy-strokes, well understanding that the *ferd* of our hot spirits could not long abide in edge."—*Baillie: Letters,* i. 170.

*** fĕrd** (2), *** fĕerd, * ferde** (2), *s.* [A.S. *ferd, fyrd;* O. Fris. *ferd;* O. S. *fard;* O. H. Ger. *fart;* Icel. *ferdh;* Sw. *färd;* Dan. *færd.*] A company, a body of men.

"Robert that was of al the *ferd* mayster."
Havelok, 2,384.

fĕr'-dę-lańçe, *s.* [Fr. = iron of a lance—*i.e.,* lance-head.]

Zool.: The Yellow Viper of Martinique, *Bothrops lanceolatus.* It belongs to the Crotalidæ or Rattlesnake family. It is found in the sugar plantations of Brazil and the West Indian Islands, and is exceedingly poisonous. It attains a length of five to seven feet. The tail ends in a horny spike. When in pursuit of its prey it can spring to a great distance.

*** fĕrd'-fŭl, * feerd-ful,** *a.* [Eng. *ferd* (1) *s.; -ful(l).*]

1. Full of fear or terror; afraid, timid; fearful.

"Who is a *ferdful* man and of gastful herte?"—*Wycliffe: Deut.* xx. 8.

2. Causing fear or terror; to be feared or dreaded.

"Who is thee lilk, worschipful in holynes, *feerdful* and preisable?"—*Wycliffe: Select Works*, iii. 21.

***fĕrd´-fûl-nĕss**, ***ferd-ful-nesse**, *s.* [Eng. *ferdful*; *-ness*.] Frightfulness, dreadfulness.

"Wondrynge at the *ferdfulnesse* of tho thingis whiche thin ighen schulen se."—*Wycliffe: Deut.* xxviii. 34.

***fĕr´-dĭ-grew (ew as û)**, *s.* [FARTHINGALE.]

***ferd´-layk**, *s.* [FERD (1), *s.*] Fear.

"Thai suld in grete *ferdlayk* be broght."
Hampole: Pricke of Conscience, 6,427.

***fĕrd´-lȳ**, ***ferd-ly**, *a.* & *adv.* [Eng. *ferd* (1), s.; *-ly*.]

A. *As adj.*: Frightful, dreadful.

"This *ferdly* fester wolde never me froo."
Nugæ Poeticæ, p. 65.

B. *As adv.*: Fearfully.

***fĕrd´-nĕss**, ***ferd-nes**, ***ferde-nesse**, *s.* [Eng. *ferd*; *-ness*.] Fear, dread, terror.

"For *ferdnes* he turned ogayne."
Legend of Holy Rood, p. 122.

***fĕrd´-wĭt**, ***ferd-wite**, *s.* [A.S. *ferdwite*, *fyrdwite*.]

1. A fine or penalty imposed on persons for neglecting or refusing to join in a military expedition.

2. The penalty for manslaughter in the army.

***fēre** (1), *s.* [FEAR, *s.*]

***fēre** (2), ***feir**, ***feere**, *s.* [A.S. *gefera*.] A companion, a partner, a fellow.

"He wod into the water, his *feren* him bysyde."
Political Songs, p. 217.

¶ *In fere*: Together; in company or society.

"We be fewe briddes her *in fere*."
Chaucer: Cuckoo & Nightingale, 273.

***fere** (3), *s.* [O. Fris. *fere*; Icel. *færi*.] An opportunity.

"To don hemm god aghgh afterr thine *fere*."
Ormulum, 4,428.

***fere** (4), *s.* [FIRE, *s.*]

***fere** (5), *s.* [Etym. doubtful.] A puny or dwarfish person.

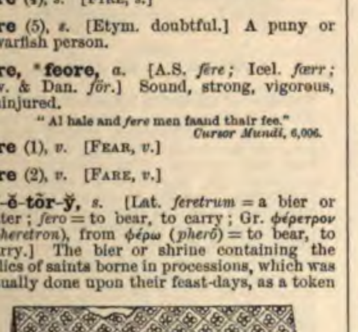
***fere**, ***feore**, *a.* [A.S. *fére*; Icel. *færr*; Sw. & Dan. *för*.] Sound, strong, vigorous, uninjured.

"Al hale and *fere* men faand thair fee."
Cursor Mundi, 6,006.

***fere** (1), *v.* [FEAR, *v.*]

***fere** (2), *v.* [FARE, *v.*]

fĕr´-ĕ-tŏr-ȳ, *s.* [Lat. *feretrum* = a bier or litter; *fero* = to bear, to carry; Gr. φέρετρον (*pheretron*), from φέρω (*pherō*) = to bear, to carry.] The bier or shrine containing the relics of saints borne in processions, which was usually done upon their feast-days, as a token



FERETORY.

of gratitude in times of public rejoicing, or to obtain some favour in seasons of calamity. The type of a feretory is a coffin, but the form is usually that of a ridged chest, with a roof-like top, generally ornamented with pierced work, with the sides and top engraved and enamelled, and sometimes having images in high relief. It was made of the precious metals, wood, or ivory.

"The upper part of this *feretory* was all covered with plate of the purest gold."—*Keepe: Monumenta Westmonasteriensia*, p. 137.

***fer-forth**, ***fer-forth-ly**, *adv.* [FARFORTH, FARFORTHLY.]

fĕr´-gŭs-ôn-īte, *s.* [Named after Robert Ferguson, of Raith, and Eng. suff. *-ite* (*Min.*) (q.v.).]

Min.: A brownish-black, subtranslucent or opaque mineral, found near Cape Farewell in Greenland, disseminated in quartz, and also at Ytterby in Sweden. Hardness, 5·5–6; sp. gr. 5·8.

***fer-hede**, *s.* [Mid. Eng. *fere* (2), s., and suff. *-hede*, *-hood*.] Company.

"As he wende in his *ferhede*
Toward the batail." *Robert of Gloucester*, p. 133.

***fer-i**, *s.* [FERRY, *s.*]

***fĕr´-ĭ-æ**, *s. pl.* [Lat.]

Roman Antiq.: Public holidays, during which all labour ceased, and all judicial and political proceedings were suspended. The *feriæ* were divided into two classes, *feriæ publicæ*, or general holidays, and *feriæ privatæ*, or private holidays, observed by certain families or individuals only in commemoration of some particular occurrence to them or their ancestors. On these days the temples were visited, and prayers and sacrifices offered, and as public games formed an important feature in the worship of the gods, the terms *ludi* (games) and *feriæ* were frequently employed as synonymous.

***fĕr´-ĭ-al**, ***fer-i-ale**, ***fer-i-all**, ***fer-i-ell**, ***fer-y-ale**, *a.* [Lat. *ferialis*, from *feriæ* = holidays; Fr. *férial*; Sp. & Port. *ferial*; Ital. *feriale*.]

1. *Ord. Lang.*: Pertaining to holidays; o the nature of a holiday.

"They did learn to dance and to sing, and to play on instruments on the *ferial* days."—*Dugdale: Orig. Judic.*, ch. lv.

2. *Scots Law*: Applied to those days during which it was not lawful for courts to be held or any judicial steps taken.

"Within *feryale* tyme on gude Wednisday in Passione woulk."—*Act. Audit* (an. 1471), p. 16.

***fĕr-ĭ-ā´-tion**, *s.* [Lat. *feriatus* = keeping holiday; *feriæ* = holidays.] A keeping holiday; a cessation from labour.

"Brown has words still more extraordinary as *feriation* for keeping holiday, dedentition for falling the teeth, &c."—*Beattie: Moral Science*, pt. iv., ch. i., § 3.

***fĕr´-ĭe**, ***fer-ye**, *s.* [O. Fr. *ferie*, *foirie*; Lat. *feriæ*.] A holiday, a feast.

"These ben the *feries* of the Lord, whiche ye schulen clepe hooli."—*Wycliffe: Levit.* xxiii. 2. (*Purvey*.)

***fer-i-en**, *v.t.* [FERRY, *v.*]

***fĕr´-ĭ-ent**, *a.* [Lat. *feriens*, pr. par. of *ferio* = to strike.] Striking, beating. (*Ash.*)

***fĕr´-īne**, *a.* & *s.* [Lat. *ferinus*, from *fera* = a wild beast.]

A. *As adj.*: Wild, savage, untamed.

"The only difficulty is touching those *ferine*, noxious, and untameable beasts; as lions, tigers, wolves, bears."—*Hale: Origin of Mankind*, p. 202.

B. *As subst.*: A wild beast.

***fĕr´-īne-lȳ**, *adv.* [Eng. *ferine*; *-ly*.] In the manner of wild beasts; like a wild beast.

fĕr´-īne-nĕss, *s.* [Eng. *ferine*; *-ness*.] Savageness, wildness.

"A ferine and necessitous kind of life, . . . would assimilate the next generation to barbarism and *ferineness*."—*Hale: Origin of Mankind*, p. 197.

Fĕr-ĭṅ´-gheē, **Fĕr-ĭṅ´-geē**, *s.* [A corrupt. of *Frank* (q.v.).] The name given by the Hindus to the English and other Europeans. It appears to have arisen at the period when the French seemed more likely than the British to obtain empire in India, and were more talked of by the natives. Now the word is used chiefly of our countrymen, and is intended to be disrespectful rather than complimentary.

fĕr´-ĭ-ō, *s.* [A word of no etymology.]

Logic: A mode in the first figure of syllogisms, in which the Middle Term is made the subject of the Major and the predicate of the Minor premiss. It is composed of a Universal Negative, a Particular Affirmative, and a Particular Negative, *e.g.*,

(Er) No A is B.
(I) Some C is A.
(O) Some C is not B.

fĕr´-ĭ-sō, **fer-i-son**, *s.* [A word of no etymology.

Logic: A mode in the third figure of syllogisms, in which the Middle Term is the subject both of the Major and the Minor Premises. Feriso differs from Felapton in that that the Minor Premiss is a Particular instead of a Universal Affirmative.

***fĕr´-ĭ-tȳ**, *s.* [Lat. *feritas*, from *ferus* = wild, fierce.] Fierceness, wildness, savageness.

"Those who use to eat or drink blood are apt to degenerate into *ferity* and cruelty."—*Taylor: Rule of Conscience*, bk. ii., ch. ii.

***fer-lac**, ***fear-lac**, *s.* [Eng. *fer*, *fear*, and *-lac*.] Fear, dread.

"Feondes habbeth *farlac* ant engles of thin eie."
St. Marheret, p. 10.

***fĕr´-lĭe**, **fĕre´-lȳ**, *a.* & *s.* [FERLY, *a.*]

***fĕr´-lĭe**, *v.i.* [FERLY, *v.*]

***fer-ling**, *s.* [Norm. Fr.]

1. A farthing.

2. A quarter of a ward in a borough.

fĕr´-lȳ, ***fer-li**, ***fer-lich** ***fer-liche**, ***fer-lic**, ***fer-lyche**, ***fer-like**, ***feer-liche**, ***feer-li**, ***feor-liche**, *a.*, *adv.*, & *s.* [A.S. *færlic* (a.), *færlíce* (adv.); Icel. *fárligr* (a.), *fárliga* (adv.).]

A. *As adjective*:

1. Dreadful.

"Thus was that *ferli* fight finched that time."
William of Palerne, 3,934.

2. Wonderful; causing wonder or amazement; strange.

"Wha herkened ever swilk a *ferly* thing?"
Chaucer: C. T., 4,171.

B. *As subst.*: Something wonderful, amazing, or surprising; a wonder.

"Moche folk him folwed that *ferli* to behold."
William of Palerne, 3,280.

C. *As adverb*:

1. Dreadfully.

"The rayn *ferly* flayed that folk."
E. Eng. Allit. Poems; Cleanness, 960.

2. Wonderfully, surprisingly.

"I wille you telle tythings *ferly* goode."
Towneley Mysteries, p. 49.

***fĕr´-ly**, ***fĕr´-lĭe**, *v.i.* [FERLY, *a.*] To wonder.

***fĕr´-lȳ-fûl**, *a.* [Eng. *ferly*; *-ful(l)*.] Wonderful, strange.

"There a *ferlyful* folke I fonde"
Destruction of Troy, 13,306.

***fĕr´-lȳ-lȳ**, *adv.* [Eng. *ferly*; *-ly*.] Wonderfully.

"He watz *ferlyly* fayn."
E. Eng. Allit. Poems; Cleanness, 962.

***fĕrm**, *a.* [FIRM.]

***fĕrm**, *s.* [FARM, *s.*]

***fĕr´-ma-çĭe**, ***fer-ma-cye**, *s.* [O. Fr. *farmacie*; Gr. φαρμακεία (*pharmakeia*), from φάρμακον (*pharmakon*) = a drug.] [PHARMACY.] A medicine, a drug, a preparation.

"*Fermacyes* of herbes." *Chaucer: C. T.*, 2,714.

***fĕrme**, *s.* [FARM, *s.*]

***fĕrme**, *a.* [FIRM, *a.*]

fĕr´-mĕnt, *s.* & *a.* [Lat. *fermentum*, or *fervimentum*, from *ferveo* = to boil, to be agitated; Fr. *ferment*; Sp., Port., & Ital. *fermento*.]

A. *As substantive*:

I. *Ordinary Language*:

1. *Literally*:

(1) In the same sense as II.

(2) A gentle internal motion or boiling of the constituent parts of a fluid.

"Down to the lowest lees the *ferment* ran."
Thomson; Castle of Indolence, ii. 30.

2. *Fig.*: A state of commotion, agitation, or disturbance.

"He had no sooner entered on his functions than all Paternoster Row and Little Britain were in a *ferment*."—*Macaulay: Hist. Eng.*, ch. xix.

II. *Chem.*: Ferments are substances which cause fermentation (q.v.). They are of two kinds: (1) Chemical, or unorganized, as diastase, emulsin, myrosin, the ferment of the pancreas, &c.; (2) Physiological, or organized, such as yeast, mycoderms, microzymes, bacteria, &c. A mode of distinguishing between the two is afforded by the action of chloroform, which kills the latter, but does not produce any alteration in the former. Thus chloroform arrests the fermentation of sugar, but does not interfere with the action of emulsin or amygdalin. Unorganized ferments may be extracted from the vegetable and animal organs in which they occur by means of glycerine. Thus diastase may be extracted from germinating wheat and barley, emulsin from sweet almonds, and animal sugar, forming ferment, from the glands which produce it. The ferment may be precipitated from the

glycerine solution by alcohol, and purified by repeated solution and precipitation. The ferment of the pancreas acts on fibrine at 90°. It is said that organized ferments have been produced by spontaneous generation in organic liquids (*Bastian*, in *Proc. Roy. Soc.*, xxv. 149), but careful experiments have shown that the germs of these ferments are floating in the air. Borax appears to prevent fermentation, and has been recommended for preserving meat from putrefaction (*Watts: Dict. Chem.*, supp. iii.

B. *As adj.:* (See the compound).

ferment-oils, *s. pl.*

Chem.: Volatile oils produced by the fermentation of various plants, not originally contained therein, and different from the oils which are extracted from the unfermented plants by distillation with water. They were know to the alchemists, and by them designated quintessences. Ferment-oils are for the most part more soluble in water than ordinary volatile oils. They are generally formed by allowing the flowering plant to ferment in water; the liquid is distilled when the fermentation is ended, and the oil extracted from the distillate by slaking it with ether, which dissolves the oil; the ether is then allowed to evaporate off. (*Watts: Dict. Chem.*)

fĕr-mĕnt′, *v.t. & i.* [Lat. *fermento*, from *fermentum*, from *ferveo* = to boil, to be agitated; Fr. *fermenter*; Sp. *fermentar*; Ital. *fermentare.*]

A. *Transitive:*

1. To cause or excite fermentation in.

"A moist and well *fermented* earth."—*Bp. Hall: Sermon* (Jan. 29, 1625).

2. *Fig.:* To excite, to agitate, to heat, to warm, to excite.

"Ye vigorous swains! while youth *ferments* your blood,
And purer spirits swell the sprightly flood,
Now range the hills." *Pope: Windsor Forest*, 193.

B. *Intransitive:*

1. *Lit.:* To be in a state of fermentation; to effervesce; to undergo sensible internal motion, as the constituent parts of a fluid.

2. *Fig.:* To be in a state of ferment; to be agitated, heated, warmed, or excited, as by violent emotions.

"We take the skull up, and muse over the frolic and dancing, with which that empty bowl once *fermented*."—*Thackeray: English Humourists*, lect. ii.

* **fĕr-mĕnt-a-bĭl′-ĭ-tȳ,** *s.* [Eng. *ferment*; *-ability.*] The quality or state of being fermentable; capability of fermentation.

* **fĕr-mĕnt′-a-ble,** *a.* [Eng. *ferment*; *-able.*] That may or can be fermented; capable of fermentation.

* **fĕr-mĕn′-tal,** *a.* [Eng. *ferment*; *-al.*] Having the power or property of causing fermentation.

"Cucumbers, being waterish, fill the veins with crude and windy serosities, that contain little salt or spirit, and debilitate the vital acidity and *fermental* faculty of the stomach."—*Browne: Vulgar Errours*, bk. ii., ch. vii.

* **Fĕr-mĕnt-ār′-ĭ-ans,** *s. pl.* [Eng. *ferment*; *-arian.*] The Christians of the Greek Church, so called by the Latins on account of their using fermented bread in the Eucharist. (*Ash.*)

* **fĕr-mĕnt-ār′-i-ous,** *a.* [Eng. *ferment*; *-arious.*] Belonging to fermentation. (*Cole.*)

* **fĕr′-mĕn-tāte,** *v.t.* [Lat. *fermentatus*, pa. par. of *fermento.*] To leaven.

"The largest part of the Lords were *fermentated* with an anti-episcopal sourness."—*Hacket: Life of Williams*, ii. 179.

fĕr-mĕn-tā′-tion, *s.* [Fr., from Lat. *fermentatus*, pa. par. of *fermento* = to ferment; Sp. *fermentacion*; Ital. *fermentazione.*]

I. *Ordinary Language:*

1. *Lit.:* In the same sense as II.

2. *Fig.:* A state of excitement, agitation, or commotion of spirit; a ferment.

II. *Chem.:* Alcoholic fermentation was known to the ancients, and is the change which sugar undergoes under the influence of yeast. Before fermentation takes place, cane sugar is transformed into glucose, thus, $C_{12}H_{22}O_{11}+H_2O = 2C_6H_{12}O_6$. About 95 per cent. of the glucose is converted into alcohol, $C_6H_{12}O_6 = 2CO_2 + 2C_2H_5{\cdot}OH$. Of the other 5 per cent., about 1 part is used by the growth of yeast, the other 4 parts are converted into succinic acid, glycerine, carbonic acid, and free hydrogen: a larger quantity of these secondary products is formed if the fermentation is slower, or is made with more exhausted and impure yeast. Fermentation takes place most readily at about 24° to 30°. The saccharine liquid becomes turbid, gives off CO_2, and becomes warmer than the air; when the evolution of CO_2 ceases, the yeast or ferment, *Torvula cerevisiæ*, separates from the liquid which now contains alcohol, glycerine, and succinic acid in the place of the sugar. A small quantity of acetic acid is always formed, probably from the decomposition of the yeast. Most of the natural saccharine juices, as beet-root, potato, and grape juice, when fermented, yield small quantities of alcohols, homologous with ethylic alcohol, forming Fusel oil (q.v.), which contains propyl, butyl, and amyl alcohols, also a small quantity of capricic, œnanthyl, and caprylic alcohols. These may be produced probably not from glucose, but from some other substances present in the juice, or from glucose by the action of special ferments; an increase of yeast takes place when the liquid contains a nitrogenous substance; the action of yeast on sugar is prevented by too great concentration of the liquid. The presence of chemical compounds, as silver nitrate, soluble salts of lead, iron, copper, tannin, creosote, phenol, alcohol when its strength is above 20 per cent., and oxalic acid, hinders fermentation.

¶ (1) *Butyric fermentation:*

Chem.: The conversion of lactic acid, &c., into butyric acid, due to the presence of Vibrio, according to Pasteur.

(2) *Lactic fermentation:*

Chem.: The conversion of sugar into lactic acid, said to be due to the presence of *Penicillium glaucum*. It takes place when 2 gallons of milk are mixed with six pounds of raw sugar, 12 pints of water, 8 ounces of putrid cheese, and 4 lbs. of zinc white; the mixture is kept at a temperature of 30° for some weeks. If the fermentation is allowed to go further, the lactic acid, $CH_3{\cdot}CH{\cdot}OH{\cdot}CO{\cdot}OH$, is converted into butyric acid, $CH_3{\cdot}CH_2{\cdot}CH_2{\cdot}CO{\cdot}OH$.

(3) *Mucous fermentation:*

Chem.: The conversion of sugar into mannite, $C_6H_{12}O_6$, gum, $C_{12}H_{20}O_{10}$, and carbonic acid, CO_2, under the influence of a peculiar ferment.

(4) *Tannous fermentation:*

Chem.: The conversion of tannin, in a solution of galls, into gallic acid, $C_{27}H_{22}O_{17} + O_{12} = 3C_7H_6O_5 + 6CO_2 + 2H_2O$. The conversion of alcohol into acetic acid is due to slow oxidation, as the presence of a ferment is not required, as with platinum black, but it takes place rapidly in the presence of *Mycoderma aceti*, in a solution containing 10 per cent. of alcohol, at a temperature between 20° and 30°.

fĕr-mĕn′-ta-tĭve, *a.* [Fr. *fermentatif*; Sp. & Ital. *fermentativo.*]

1. Causing or having the power to cause fermentation.

"Aromatical spirits destroy by their *fermentative* heat."—*Arbuthnot: On Aliments*, ch. v.

2. Consisting in fermentation.

"It is not a *fermentative* process."—*Paley: Nat. Theology*, ch. x.

fĕr-mĕn′-ta-tĭve-nĕss, *s.* [Eng. *fermentative*; *-ness.*] The quality or state of being fermentative.

* **fĕr-mĕn-tĕs′-çi-ble,** *s.* [Lat. *fermentesco*, incept. from *fermento* = to ferment.] A body or substance capable of fermentation.

fĕr-mĕnt′-ĭng, *pr. par., a., & s.* [Ferment, *v.*]

A. & B. *As pr. par. & particip. adj.:* (See the verb).

C. *As subst.:* The state of fermentation.

fermenting-square, *s.*

Brewing: An oblong or square shallow vat in which wort is fermented.

fermenting-vat, *s.* A tank or tun in which wort is placed to undergo the fermentation resulting from the addition of the yeast. Certain arrangements for keeping the liquid at the desired temperature in the heat of summer or cold in winter are added in some cases.

* **fĕr′-mĕr-ēre,** *s.* [Low Lat. (*in*)*firmarius*, from *infirmaria* = an infirmary; Lat. *infirmus* = weak, sickly: *in* pref. negative, and *firmus* = strong.] The person in a religious house who had charge of the infirmary.

* **fĕr′-mĕr-ie,** * **fer-mer-y,** * **fer-mer-ye, fer-mor-y,** *s.* [Fr. *enfermerie*; Sp. *enfermeria*; Port. *enfermaria*; Ital. *infermeria*, from Low Lat. *infirmaria*, from Lat. *infirmus* = weak, sickly.] An infirmary.

"*Fermerye. Infirmaria.*"—*Prompt. Parv.*

* **fĕr′-mĭl-lĕt,** *s.* [O. Fr., dimin. of *fermeil* = a clasp, from *fermer* = to make fast or firm.] A buckle, a clasp.

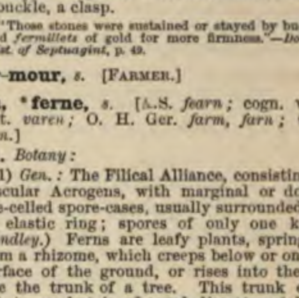
"Those stones were sustained or stayed by buckles and *fermillets* of gold for more firmness."—*Donne: Hist. of Septuagint*, p. 49.

* **fer-mour,** *s.* [Farmer.]

fĕrn, * **ferne,** *s.* [A.S. *fearn*; cogn. with Dut. *varen*; O. H. Ger. *farm*, *farn*; Ger. *farn.*]

1. *Botany:*

(1) *Gen.:* The Filical Alliance, consisting of vascular Acrogens, with marginal or dorsal one-celled spore-cases, usually surrounded by an elastic ring; spores of only one kind. (*Lindley.*) Ferns are leafy plants, springing from a rhizome, which creeps below or on the surface of the ground, or rises into the air like the trunk of a tree. This trunk does not taper, but is of equal diameter at both ends. It is covered by a hard, cellular, fibrous rind; its wood, when any is present, consists of large, scalariform or dotted ducts; the



FERN.
1. Filix Mas. 2. Pair of Pinnules.

vernation of the leaves is circinate, their venation often dichotomous. Reproductive organs, consisting of spore-cases, arising from the veins on the lower surface of the leaves or from their margins. The collection of seeds are called sori. Most ferns are comparatively small, whilst some tree-ferns reach seventy-five feet high. The closest affinities of ferns is with Lycopodiaceæ. Seventy-five genera and about 2,500 species are known. Lindley divided them into three orders: Ophioglossaceæ, Polypodiaceæ, and Danæaceæ (q.v.). The last-named order is now generally called Marattiaceæ (q.v.). The three are thus distinguished: Ophioglossaceæ have the fructifications marginal, on rachiform fronds; Marattiaceæ have the fructifications dorsal on flat leafy fronds; Polypodiaceæ have the spore-cases not valvate, rarely somewhat two-valved vertically.

(2) *Spec.:* The order Polypodiaceæ. For its distinctive character, see No. 1. It contains all the Filical Alliance, with the exception of a few abnormal genera.

2. *Palæo-bot.:* The fronds of ferns or their impressions are frequently met with, and in a beautiful state of preservation. In some cases even the form of the sori has been preserved. Ferns are known from about the middle of the Silurian period. They became more numerous during the Devonian period; tree-ferns (Psaronius and Cyclopteris) appearing amongst the rest. Ferns are quite a notable feature of Carboniferous vegetation. There are both herbaceous and tree-ferns. The genera of the former are numerous. The most important are Sphenopteris, Pecopteris, Neuropteris, Cyclopteris, &c. The ferns of the Permian system are less numerous; they generally resemble those of the Carboniferous. Ferns abound again in the Oolitic rocks, after which they lose their relative importance as plants of higher organization multiply.

3. *Pharm.:* *Filix mas*, Male Fern, the dried rhizome of *Aspidium Filix mas.* It should be collected in summer. It is of a greenish-brown colour externally, yellow within; the taste is at first sweet, then bitter; the powder

is yellowish-green. It is used to form *Extractum Filicis Liquidum*, fern in fine powder two pounds extracted with eighty fluid ounces of ether. It is anthelmintic, and is employed to expel tapeworms.

fern-bracken, *s.*
Bot.: Nephrodium Filix mas.

fern-owl, *s.*
Zool.: The Nightjar or Goatsucker, *Caprimulgus europæus.*

fern-seed, *s.* The seeds or spores of ferns; these were in former times supposed to possess supernatural virtues or powers, such as rendering a person invisible.

"I had
No medicine, sir, to go invisible,
No *fern-seed* in my pocket."
Ben Jonson: New Inn, i. 1.

fern-shaw, *s.* Fern-brake or fern-thicket. (*Browning: Flight of the Duchess.*)

***fērne,** *a. & adv.* [A.S. *fyrn*; O. Sax. *fern, forn, furn*; O. H. Ger. *firnî*; Goth. *fairnis.*]

A. *As adj.:* Former, past.

"Farewel al the snowgh of *ferne* yere."
Chaucer: Troilus & Cresida, v. 1,176.

B. *As adv.:* Formerly, before.

"The kyndnesse that myn evercristene
Kidde me *fernyere*." *P. Plowman*, 3,353.

fērn'-ĕr-ȳ, *s.* [Eng. *fern*; *-ery.*] A place where ferns are artificially grown.

fērns'-mŭnd, *s.* [Eng. *fern*, and Lat. *osmunda.*] A fern, *Osmunda regalis.* (*Markham*, in *Nares*; *Britten & Holland.*)

fērn'-tĭ-cle, farn-tic-kle, *fern-tyk-ylle, *s.* [Eng. *fern*, and *tickle.*] A spot on the skin resembling the seed of a fern; a freckle.

fērn'-ȳ, fern-ie, *a.* [Eng. *fern*; *-y.*]

1. Full of, or overgrown with ferns.

"And see ye not that bonny road,
That winds about the *fernie* brae?"
Scott: Thomas the Rhymer, i.

2. Resembling or having the characteristics of fern.

***fē-rōc'-ĭ-ĕnt,** *s.* [Lat. *ferox* (genit. *ferocis*) = fierce.] Fierce, ferocious.

"Vainly exhausting their *ferocient* spirits."—*Gauden: Tears of the Church*, p. 142.

fē-rŏc'-ĭ-fȳ, *v.t.* [Lat. *ferox* (genit. *ferocis*) = fierce, and *facio* (pass. *fio*) = to make.] To make fierce or ferocious.

fē-rō'-cious, *a.* [Fr. *féroce*, from Lat. *ferox* (genit. *ferocis*); Ital. *feroce*; Sp. & Port. *feroz.*]

1. Fierce, savage, wild, ravenous.

"The lyon, a fierce and *ferocious* animal, hath young ones but seldome, and but one at a time."—*Browne: Vulgar Errours*, bk. iii., ch. xvi.

2. Indicating or expressive of ferocity.

"Each *ferocious* feature grim with ooze."
Pope: Dunciad, ii. 328.

3. Infuriated.

"The humbled power of a *ferocious* enemy."—*Lowth: Lect.* xiii.

fē-rō'-cious-lȳ, *adv.* [Eng. *ferocious*; *-ly.*] In a ferocious or savage manner; with ferocity.

fē-rō'-cious-nĕss, *s.* [Eng. *ferocious*; *-ness.*] The quality of being ferocious; ferocity; savage fierceness.

fē-rŏc'-ĭ-tȳ, *s.* [Fr. *férocité*, from Lat. *ferocitas*, from *ferox* (genit. *ferocis*) = fierce, from *ferus* = wild.] The state of being ferocious; savageness, fierceness, wildness, fury.

"No kindness will tame the sullen *ferocity* of a priesthood."—*Macaulay: Hist. Eng.*, ch. xvi.

¶ Crabb thus discriminates between *ferocious, fierce*, and *savage*: "*Ferocity* marks the untamed character of a cruel disposition: *fierceness* has a greater mixture of pride and anger in it, the word *fiers* in French being taken for haughtiness: *savageness* marks a more permanent, but not so violent a sentiment of either cruelty or anger as the two former. *Ferocity* and *fierceness* are in common applied to the brutes, to designate their natural tempers: *savage* is mostly employed to designate the natural temper of man, when uncontrolled by the force of reason and a sense of religion. In an extended application of these terms, they bear the same relation to each other: the countenance may be either *ferocious, fierce*, or *savage*, according to circumstances. A robber who spends his life in the act of unlawfully shedding blood acquires a *ferocity* of countenance: a soldier who follows a predatory and desultory mode of warfare betrays the licentiousness of his calling and his undisciplined temper in the *fierceness* of his countenance: the tyrant whose enjoyment consists in inflicting misery on his dependants or subjects evinces the *savageness* of his temper by the *savage* joy with which he witnesses their groans and tortures." (*Crabb: Eng. Synon.*)

fē-rō'-nĭ-ą, *s.* [See def. 1.]

1. *Roman Myth.:* A goddess, commonly ranked among the rural divinities, and worshipped with great solemnity both by the Sabines and the Latins, but more especially by the former.

2. *Astron.:* An asteroid, the 72nd found. It was discovered by Peters, on Jan. 9, 1862.

3. *Bot.:* A genus of Aurantiaceæ (Citron-worts), the order to which the orange belongs. The only known species is the Wood-apple or Elephant-apple (*Feronia elephantum*). It is a large and handsome tree, with pinnate leaves, and a large grey fruit with a very hard rind. It grows in India, where the native practitioners consider the young leaves, which when bruised have a smell like anise, stomachic and carminative.

4. *Entom.:* A genus of Coleoptera, belonging to the section Pentamera, and family Carabidæ.

fĕr'-ŏsh, *s.* [Hind. *furash.*] An Indian servant in charge of tents, furniture, &c. He is expected to sweep the ground and spread carpets. (*Jaffur Shurreef & Herklots.*)

***fĕr'-oŭs,** *a.* [Lat. *ferus.*] Wild, savage.

"To chase away those *ferous* and indomitable creatures that infested the land."—*Wilson: Life of James I.*

fĕr'-ąn-dīne, *s. & a.* [Fr.]

A. *As substantive:*

Fabric: A mixed stuff of silk and other materials. It probably resembled poplin.

B. *As adj.:* Made of the stuff described in A. (*Pepys: Diary*, Jan. 28, 1662-3.)

***fĕr-ra'-ra,** *a.* [For etym. see def.]

Old Armour: A broadsword of especial excellence, named after Andrea Ferrara, a famous swordsmith.

¶ *Andrea Ferrara:* The same as FERRARA (q.v.).

"'The blade,' said the Prince, 'is a genuine *Andrea Ferrara*.'"—*Scott: Waverley*, ch. xl.

fĕr-răr'-ĭ-ą, *s.* [Named after J. B. Ferrari, an Italian botanist.]

Bot.: A genus of bulbous plants from the Cape of Good Hope. They belong to the natural order Iridaceæ.

***fĕr'-ra-rȳ,** *s.* [Eng. *ferrum* = iron.] [FARRIERY.] The art of working in iron. (*Chapman: Homer; Iliad* xvi.)

fĕr'-rāte, *s.* [Eng. *ferr(um)*; suff. *-ate* (*Chem.*).]

Chem.: A salt of ferric acid, H_2FeO_4. The free acid has not been obtained. When a mixture of four parts of dry potassium nitrate and one part of pure ferric oxide, Fe_2O_3, is heated to full redness for an hour in a covered crucible, a brown mass is obtained, which is treated when cold with ice-cold water, a deep violet-red coloured solution of potassium ferrate, K_2FeO_4, is obtained. Potassium ferrate is also prepared by passing chlorine gas through a strong solution of potassium hydrate in which recently precipitated ferric oxide is suspended. The potassium ferrate is precipitated as a black powder, which may be drained on a porous tile. A solution of potassium ferrate decomposes, oxygen being liberated, and hydrated ferric oxide is precipitated. Ferrate of barium, $BaFeO_4$, is obtained by adding $BaCl_2$, barium chloride, to a solution of the potassium salt. It is a deep crimson-coloured powder which is a stable compound. Organic matter decomposes a solution of potassium ferrate.

***ferre,** *a.* [FAR.] Further, farther.

***fĕr'-rĕ-ąn,** *a.* [Lat. *ferreus*, from *ferrum* = iron.] Of or pertaining to iron; of the nature of iron; made of iron.

***fĕr'-rĕ-oŭs,** *a.* [Lat. *ferreus.*] The same as FERREAN (q.v.).

"In the body of glass there is no *ferreous* or magnetical nature."—*Browne: Vulgar Errours*, bk. ii., ch. iii.

***fer-rest,** *a. & adv.* [FARTHEST.]

fĕr'-rĕt (1), *s.* [Fr. *furet*, from Low Lat. *furetus, furectus*, the origin of which is doubtful, being derived by some from Lat. *fur* = a thief, by others from Bret. *fûr* = wise; Wel. *ffur* = wise, crafty; *ffured* = a crafty one, a ferret; Gael. & Ir. *fered.*]

1. *Zool.: Putorius furo*, a domesticated variety of the genus Putorius. It is of African origin, and is unable to endure great cold, even an English winter being sufficient to kill it if not properly housed. It is about fourteen inches in length, the fur of a pale yellow colour, and the eyes pink. Ferrets are much used, both in this country and America, for killing rats and driving rabbits out of their holes.

"Coneys are taken either by *ferrets* or purse-nets."—*Mortimer: Husbandry.*

2. *Glass-manuf.:* An iron used to make the rings at the mouths of bottles, or to try the melted matter.

fĕr'-rĕt (2), *s.* [Fr. *fleuret.*] A kind of narrow tape made of cotton, wool, or silk.

"Red wax and green *ferret*
Are fixed at the foot of the deeds."
J. & H. Smith: Rejected Addresses.

fĕr'-rĕt, *v.t. & i.* [FERRET (1), *s.*]

A. *Transitive:*

I. *Lit.:* To drive out of a hole or retreat, as a ferret does a rabbit.

"The archbishop had *ferreted* him out of all his holds."—*Heylin: Hist. Presb.*

II. *Figuratively:*

1. To drive out of any retreat or lurking-place.

"Let's in and *ferret* out these cheating rake-hells."
Cartwright: Ordinary, v. 4.

2. To find out, to discover, to search out by secret or cunning means; followed by *out*: as, To *ferret out* a secret.

"The War Office here is slowly but surely *ferreting out* the ramifications of the recent military conspiracy."—*Daily Telegraph*, Sept. 7, 1883.

B. *Intrans.:* To hunt after rabbits, &c., with a ferret.

fĕr'-ret-ĕr, *s.* [Eng. *ferret* (v.): *-er.*] One who ferrets or hunts out a person or thing which is hidden or secret.

fĕr-rĕt'-tō, *s.* [Ital., dimin. of *ferro* = Lat. *ferrum* = iron.]

Glass-manuf.: A preparation of copper employed in glass-colouring. It is made by placing thin sheets of copper, interstratified with powdered brimstone, in a crucible which is luted tight and exposed to the heat of a blast-furnace for about two hours; when cool, the copper is found to be calcined so as to be readily crumbled between the fingers; it is then pulverized and sifted for use. A superior article to the foregoing is prepared by using vitriol instead of brimstone, and exposing the crucible to the heat of the glass furnace for three days. The old vitriol is then replaced by fresh, and the heating operation repeated six times.

fĕr'-rĭ-age (age as **ĭj),** ***fer-i-age,** ***fer-ry-age,** *s.* [Eng. *ferry*; *-age.*] The price, sum, or fare paid for conveyance in a ferry.

"Physic, journeying, *feriage*, carriage, &c."—*Strype: Life of Parker*, bk. iv., ch. 25.

fĕr'-rĭc, *a.* [Lat. *ferrum* = iron; suff. *-ic.*]

1. *Ord. Lang.:* Of or pertaining to iron; extracted from iron.

2. *Chem.:* Having iron in its composition. Each molecule contains 2 atoms of iron, united to each other by one bond, if iron is regarded as a tetrad in ferric compounds, $\geqslant Fe—Fe \leqslant$, as ferric chloride, $\begin{matrix}Cl\\Cl\\Cl\end{matrix}\!\!> Fe—Fe <\!\!\begin{matrix}Cl\\Cl\\Cl\end{matrix}$ or Fe_2Cl_6.

ferric acetate, *s.*

Chem.: A dark-red, uncrystallizable liquid; when boiled, a basic acetate is precipitated.

ferric arsenate, *s.*

Pharm.: $Fe_3As_2O_8$. *Ferri arsenias.* A green, amorphous, insoluble powder, obtained by precipitating a mixed solution of four parts of arseniate of sodium with three parts of sodium acetate, by a solution of nine parts ferrous sulphate. It has the same medicinal properties as arsenic.

ferric chloride, *s.*

1. *Chem.:* Fe_2Cl_6, sesquichloride of iron. It is obtained in brilliant red-brown scales when

chlorine gas is passed over red-hot iron. It is very deliquescent, and soluble in alcohol and in ether. It forms double salts with potassium chloride, and with ammonium chloride. It is obtained in a hydrated condition by dissolving ferric oxide in hydrochloric acid. A solution of ferric chloride dissolves a large quantity of freshly precipitated ferric hydrate, the solution becoming darker in colour. The dilute solution is decomposed by heat into hydrochloric acid and colloidal ferric oxide, which remains in solution. Ferric chloride is reduced to ferrous chloride by sulphur dioxide, stannous chloride, metallic zinc, and by sulphuretted hydrogen gas. Ferric chloride is a disinfectant. Ferric chloride gives a red colour with acetates, sulphocyanates, meconates, also with diamidophenol. A blue colour with ferrocyanide of potassium, and characteristic reactions with phenol, &c.

2. *Phar.:* Ferric chloride, *Ferri perchloridi liquor fortior*, strong solution of perchloride of iron. Prepared by dissolving iron wire in hydrochloric acid, and then evaporating the solution with nitric acid; it should contain 15·62 grains of Fe_2O_3 in a fluid drachm. It is used in the form of *Liquor ferri perchloridi*, solution of perchloride of iron, and *Tinctura ferri perchloridi*. These contain one part of the strong solution to three parts of water, or alcohol. They are powerful astringents, and blood restorers. A piece of blotting paper, moistened with strong solution of ferric chloride, is very useful to stop bleeding from a slight cut.

ferric nitrate, *s.*

Chem.: $Fe_2(NO_3)_6$, pernitrate of iron. Obtained by dissolving iron wire in nitric acid, sp. gr. 1·3, and then adding to the solution a quart of stronger acid, sp. gr. 1·43., when the salt separates out in colourless prismatic crystals, containing either six or nine molecules of water. Ferric nitrate is soluble in alcohol, and in water. The solution of ferric nitrate is red-brown in colour, and dissolves hydrated ferric oxide, forming a basic nitrate. Ferric nitrate is used in dyeing and in pharmacy under the name of *Ferri pernitratis liquor*, as a powerful astringent tonic in cases of diarrhœa. Nitric acid will not attack iron, when the iron wire is oxidized at the end by holding it in the flame of a spirit lamp, and when cold gradually dipping it into the acid, the oxidized end first; also, when the iron is dipped into strong nitric acid and then washed with water; or, by first introducing a platinum wire into the acid, and then the iron wire in contact with it, the contact may, however, afterwards be broken. The iron is said, under these conditions, to be passive in respect to the action of nitric acid.

ferric oxide, *s.*

1. *Chem.:* Fe_2O_3, peroxide of iron, sesquioxide of iron, red oxide of iron, rouge, colcothar. It occurs in nature, as red hæmatite, specular iron ore, and is obtained by heating, $FeSO_4$, ferrous sulphate in the preparation of sulphuric acid. It is a red powder, nearly insoluble in acids; it is used as a pigment, and to give an orange or purple colour to glass and porcelain, according to temperature. Ferric oxide is not magnetic, and is unaltered by heat. It is used to polish glass, and then finely divided by jewellers under the name of rouge. The hydrated sesquioxide is obtained in a bulky brown precipitate by precipitating ferric chloride by ammonia; soda or potash must not be used, as the oxide retains a large quantity of these substances. The hydrate occurs native, as brown hæmatite. Hydrated ferric oxide is soluble in acids forming ferric salts; these solutions dissolve excess of the oxide, which is afterwards precipitated as a basic salt. The hydrated oxide is used to remove H_2S from coal gas, and as a mordant in dyeing. It is reduced by organic matter, but is reoxidized in the air. Ferric oxide unites with ferrous oxide to form magnetic oxide of iron, $Fe_2O_3{\cdot}FeO$, or Fe_3O_4. [MAGNETIC IRON OXIDE.]

2. *Phar.: Ferri peroxidum hydratum*, hydrated peroxide of iron. Obtained by drying the moist peroxide of iron at 212° F., and then reducing it to powder. It is used in the preparation of *Emplastrum ferri*, chalybeate plaster. Ferric oxide is a non-irritating preparation of iron: it is given internally in cases of neuralgia. *Ferri peroxidum humidum*, moist peroxide of iron. Obtained by precipitating persulphates of iron with soda, collecting on a calico filter, and keeping in a covered vessel; it contains about 86 per cent. of uncombined water. It is used as an antidote in cases of arsenical poisoning: it converts the arsenious acid into insoluble arsenate of iron.

ferric-sulphate, *s.*

Chem.: $Fe_2(SO_4)_3$, persulphate of iron, sesquisulphate of iron. Obtained as a yellowish-brown deliquescent mass readily soluble in water. It forms basic salts, with excess of the ferric hydrate. Obtained by oxidizing ferrous sulphate with nitric acid, and adding sulphuric acid. Or by dissolving ferric hydrate in sulphuric acid. It forms double salts and alum, in which aluminum is replaced by iron. $Fe_2(SO_4)_3{\cdot}(NH_4)_2SO_4{\cdot}24H_2O$. This salt is used in dyeing. It is insoluble in alcohol.

¶ *Ferric salts* are not precipitated by H_2S from acid solutions, but are reduced to ferrous salts with separation of sulphur. Ferric salts give a red precipitate with caustic alkalies and ammonia; ammonium sulphide gives a black precipitate of ferrous sulphide and sulphur. Potassium ferrocyanide gives a deep blue precipitate; potassium ferricyanide gives no precipitate; and sulphocyanate of potassium (KCNS) gives a blood-red colour with ferric salts, which is not destroyed by HCl, but is decolourised by the addition of $HgCl_2$.

fĕr-rĭ-căl′-çīte, *s.* [FERROCALCITE.]

fĕr-rĭ-çȳ-ăn′-ĭc, *s.* [Eng. *ferri*(c), and *cyanic* (q.v.).] Pertaining to or derived from iron and cyanogen.

ferricyanic acid, *s.*

Chem.: [FERRICYANIDE OF HYDROGEN].

fĕr-rĭ-çy′-an-īde, *s.* [Eng. *ferri*(c), and *cyanide* (q.v.).]

Chem.: A salt of hydro-ferricyanic acid. Ferricyanides are formed by the action of oxidizing agents on ferrocyanides. The ferricyanides of ammonia, sodium, potassium, and of the alkaline earth-metals are soluble, the other ferricyanides are mostly insoluble, and have characteristic colours, so that ferricyanide of potassium is used as a test for metals, giving a deep blue colour with ferrous salts, an orange colour with zinc salts, a yellowish-green with cupric salts. The most important salt is ferricyanide of potassium (q.v.).

ferricyanide of hydrogen:

Chem.: Hydroferricyanic acid, ferricyanic acid, hydrogen ferricyanide, $H_6(Fe_2)^{vi}(CN)_{12}$. It is obtained as a reddish-brown liquid by decomposing lead ferricyanide with dilute sulphuric acid. The solution is acid, and is decomposed by boiling.

ferricyanide of potassium, *s.*

Chem.: $K_6(Fe_2)^{vi}(CN)_{12}$. Red prussiate of potash. It is prepared by slowly passing chlorine gas, with agitation, into a cold solution of ferrocyanide of potassium, till a drop of the solution no longer gives a precipitate with ferric chloride. The solution is then concentrated and allowed to crystallize; the salt is purified by recrystallization. It forms ruby-red anhydrous prismatic crystals, which are soluble in four parts of cold water; they are very slightly soluble in alcohol. The crystals burn and give off sparks in the flame of a candle; they detonate when heated with potassium nitrate. Excess of chlorine decomposes the salt, chloride of cyanogen and hydrocyanic acid being formed, and the solution deposits Prussian green, $Fe_3(CN)_8{.}4H_2O$. With solutions of ferrous salts it gives a deep blue precipitate of ferrous ferricyanide, $Fe''_3(Fe_2)^{vi}(CN)_{12}$, which is used as a pigment under the name of Turnbull's blue. Ferricyanide of potassium is reduced to ferrocyanide of potassium by the action of sulphurous acid and by sulphites, and by boiling a solution of it, rendered alkaline by potash, with the hydrates of lead, protoxides, manganous oxide, the oxides being converted into higher oxides; it is also reduced by stannous chloride, and by many organic substances. Ferricyanide of potassium in an alkaline solution oxidizes sugar, gum, starch, and cellulose into carbonic acid and water. Ferricyanide of potassium is used as a chemical reagent and in dyeing.

fĕr-rĭ-çȳ-ăn′-ō-ĝĕn, *s.* [Eng. *ferri*(c), and *cyanogen* (q.v.).]

Chem.: A hexatomic radical contained in ferricyanides, having the formula $(Fe_2(CN)_{12})^{vi}$, also written $(Fe_2^{vi}Cy_{12})^{vi}$; but this formula is often for convenience divided by two; hence, ferricyanide of potassium is written $K_3Fe(CN)_6$, instead of $K_6Fe_2(CN)_{12}$. This radical is also expressed by the sign (Cfdy).

* **fĕr′-rĭ-ĕr** (1), *s.* [Eng. *ferry*; *-er*.] A ferryman.

* **fĕr′-rĭ-ĕr** (2), *s.* [FARRIER.]

* **fĕr′-rĭ-ĕr-y,** *s.* [FARRIERY.]

† **fĕr-rĭf′-ĕr-oŭs,** *a.* [Lat. *ferrum* = iron; *fero* = to bear, to produce, and Eng. adj. suff. *-ous*.] Producing iron.

ferriferous rocks, *s. pl.*

Geol.: Rocks which contain iron ore, if they do not even mainly consist of it. The bands of clay ironstone of the Carboniferous age are of this character; very thick beds of ferriferous rocks also occur in the Lias of Yorkshire and Lincolnshire, in the inferior Oolite of Yorkshire and Northamptonshire, and in the Neocomian beds of Lincolnshire.

* **fĕr′-rĭl,** *s.* [FERRULE.]

fĕr′-rĭl-īte, *s.* [Lat. *ferrum* = iron, and Eng. suff. *-lite* = Gr. λιθός (*lithos*) = a stone.]

Min.: A variety of trap-rock containing iron in the state of an oxide.

* **fĕr-rĭ′-vŏr-oŭs,** *a.* [Lat. *ferrum* = iron, *voro* = to devour, and Eng. adj. suff. *-ous*.] Eating iron.

"This poor creature was really *ferrivorous*."—*Southey: Doctor*, ch. cxxviii.

fĕr-rō-, *pref.* [Lat. *ferrum* = iron.]

Chem.: A prefix used to denote derivation from iron.

fĕr-rō-căl′-çīte, *s.* [Pref. *ferro-*, and Eng. *calcite* (q.v.).]

Min.: A variety of calcite containing carbonate of iron, and turning brown on exposure.

fĕr-rō-oō′-băl-tīte, *s.* [Pref. *ferro-*, and Eng. *cobaltite* (q.v.).]

Min.: A ferriferous variety of cobaltite.

fĕr-rō-çȳ′-an-āte, *s.* [Pref. *ferro-*, and Eng. *cyanite* (q.v.).]

Chem.: A name formerly given to Ferrocyanide.

fĕr-rō-çȳ-ăn′-ĭc, *a.* [Pref. *ferro-*, and Eng. *cyanic* (q.v.).]

Chem.: (See the compound).

ferrocyanic acid, *s.*

Chem.: $H_4Fe(CN)_6$, or H_4Cfy. Hydroferrocyanic acid, ferrocyanide of hydrogen, ferroprussic acid. It is obtained by adding to a cold saturated aqueous solution of ferrocyanide of potassium, an equal volume of concentrated hydrochloric acid, washing the precipitate with hydrochloric acid, drying on a porous brick, and then dissolving in alcohol and precipitating with ether; or by decomposing ferrocyanide of barium with sulphuric acid, or ferrocyanides of lead or copper with sulphuretted hydrogen. Ferrocyanic acid is a colourless crystalline mass easily soluble in water and in alcohol; insoluble in ether. It is tetratomic; it has an acid reaction, reddens litmus, and decomposes many metallic salts, yielding ferrocyanides. When an aqueous solution of ferrocyanic acid is heated, it gives off hydrocyanic acid, and deposits Prussian blue.

fĕr-rō-çȳ′-ăn-īde, *s.* [Pref. *ferro-*, and Eng. *cyanide* (q.v.).]

Chem.: A salt of hydroferrocyanic acid, ferro-prussiate. The ferrocyanides of ammonium, sodium, potassium, barium, strontium, calcium, and magnesium are soluble. Cupric ferrocyanide is a reddish-brown powder; ferric ferrocyanide is blue, Prussian blue; nickel and cobalt ferrocyanides are green; the ferrocyanides of silver, lead, zinc, and manganese are white insoluble powders. By the action of oxidizing agents ferrocyanides are converted into ferricyanides; by the action of nitric acid into nitro-prussides. When heated ferrocyanides are decomposed into cyanide of iron and cyanide of the other metal, the cyanide of iron being further converted into iron and carbon, and nitrogen is given off; the other cyanide

remains either unaltered, as cyanide of potassium, or the metal is reduced and nitrogen given off. The presence of iron in ferrocyanides cannot be detected by the addition of caustic alkalies, nor by ammonium sulphide. The following are the chief ferrocyanides :—

ferrocyanide of barium, *s.*

Chem.: $Ba_2Fe(CN)_6$. Obtained by the action of ferrous sulphate on cyanide of barium, which can be obtained by passing a current of air over an ignited mixture of charcoal and barium carbonate. Barium ferrocyanide can also be obtained by boiling Prussian blue with baryta water. It forms small, yellow, anhydrous, monoclinic prisms, which dissolve in 584 parts of cold and 116 parts of boiling water.

ferrocyanide of hydrogen, *s.*

Chem.: [FERROCYANIC ACID].

ferrocyanide of iron, *s.*

Chem.: Prussian blue, $Fe_7(CN)_{18}{\cdot}9H_2O$, or $2Fe_2^{vi}{\cdot}(Fe(CN)_6)_3 + 9H_2O$. Obtained by adding potassium ferrocyanide to ferric chloride, $3K_4Fe(CN)_6 + 2Fe_2Cl_6 = 12KCl + Fe_7(CN)_{18}$. Also by adding potassium cyanide to a mixture of ferrous and ferric salts, $18KCN + 3FeCl_2 + 2Fe_2Cl_6 = 18KCl + Fe_7(CN)_{18}$. This last reaction is Scheele's test for hydrocyanic acid. But Prussian blue is made on a large scale by adding ferrous sulphate to ferrocyanide of potassium, and allowing the white precipitate of $K_2Fe_2(CN)_6$ to oxidize by contact with the air, or by treatment with chlorine. Ferric ferrocyanide dries into a hard brittle mass with a copper-red lustre like indigo. It is very hygroscopic. It is insoluble in water and in acids, but soluble in oxalic acid, forming a deep blue liquid, which, when thickened with gum, can be used for blue ink. Boiled with water and mercuric oxide, it yields mercuric cyanide and ferric oxide. Heated in contact with the air, it burns like tinder and leaves oxide of iron. Soluble Prussian blue is prepared by adding excess of ferrocyanide of potassium to ferric chloride. Pure Prussian blue is called Paris blue; impure, containing alumina, is called Mineral blue. Prussian blue is often adulterated with alumina, chalk, gypsum, and starch. It is used as a pigment, and also to dye wool, cotton, and silk.

ferrocyanide of potassium, *s.*

Chem.: $K_4Fe(CN)_6 + {}_3H_2O$, yellow prussiate of potash. Ferroprussiate of potash. Obtained by boiling Prussian blue with an aqueous solution of caustic potash. By digesting precipitated ferrous cyanide with an aqueous solution of potassium cyanide, or any soluble ferrous salt, with aqueous cyanide of potassium. On a large scale it is prepared by melting animal matter containing nitrogen with carbonate of potassium and iron filings. The carbonate of potash is first fused in large covered iron pots heated to bright redness, and then the iron and animal matter are added gradually, large quantities of gases being evolved. The mixture is then heated till the reaction is finished. The fused mass, when cold, is broken into small pieces, thrown into water, well stirred, and heated quickly to 80° or 90°. The impure cyanide of potassium is thus converted into ferrocyanide of potassium, and the solution evaporated; the salt is purified by recrystallization. The ferrocyanide has been shown by Liebig to be formed by the lixiviation, and not during the fusion. Ferrocyanide of potassium crystallizes in large, transparent, yellow, tetragonal crystals, containing three molecules of water. Soluble in four parts of cold and in two parts of boiling water; it is insoluble in alcohol. Heated with carbonate of potassium, it is converted into cyanide and cyanate of potassium, and metallic iron separates out. Ferrocyanide of potassium is used as a chemical reagent, and for the preparation of Prussian blue. By the action of oxidizing agents, it is converted into ferricyanide of potassium. Heated with strong sulphuric acid, it gives off carbon monoxide, and is converted into ammonium, ferrous, and potassium sulphates, $K_4Fe(CN)_6{\cdot}3H_2O + 6H_2SO_4 + 3H_2O = 6CO + 3(NH_4)_2SO_4 + FeSO_4 + 2K_2SO_4$. Heated with dilute sulphuric acid, it gives off hydrocyanic acid; heated with ammonium chloride, it gives off ammonium cyanide.

fĕr-rō-çȳ-ăn′-ō-ġĕn, *s.* [Pref. *ferro-*, and Eng. *cyanogen* (q.v.).]

Chem.: A tetratomic radical contained in ferrocyanides, having the formula $(Fe''(CN)_6)^{iv}$, also written $(FeCy_6)^{iv}$ and Cfy^{iv}.

* **fĕr-rō-çȳ-ăn′-ụ-rĕt,** *s.* [Pref. *ferro-*, and Eng. *cyanuret*.]

Chem.: A name formerly given to ferrocyanides.

* **fer-rom,** * **fer-rom,** * **fer-rum,** *a.* [FAR.] Strange, foreign.

"Sevine schore shippis, fulle of *ferrome* folke."
Morte Arthure, 3,578.

¶ * *O ferrom,* * *o ferrum,* * *on ferrum.* From afar; at a distance.

"He saw the toun *o ferrum* lien." *Minot*, p. 29.

fĕr-rō-prŭ′-ssī-āte (ssi as shĭ), *s.* [Pref. *ferro-*, and Eng. *prussiate* (q.v.).] [FERROCYANIDE.]

fĕr-rō-prŭs′-sĭc, *a.* [Pref. *ferro-*, and Eng. *prussic* (q.v.).] [FERROCYANIDE.]

fĕr-rō-sĭl′-ĭ-cāte, *s.* [Pref. *ferro-*, and Eng. *silicate* (q.v.).]

Chem.: [SILICATE OF IRON].

fĕr-rō-sĭ-lĭç′-ĭc, *a.* [Pref. *ferro-*, and Eng. *silicic* (q.v.).]

fĕr-rō-sō-fĕr′-rĭc, *a.* [As if from a Lat. *ferrosus*, from *ferrum* = iron, and Eng. *ferric* (q.v.).]

Chem.: Ferrosoferric oxide, $Fe_2O_3{\cdot}FeO$, or Fe_3O_4, occurs naturally as black magnetic oxide of iron, and can be obtained by burning iron in oxygen, or by passing steam over iron filings, or heating iron in carbonic acid gas, or by heating ferrous sulphate with calcium chloride in a crucible. Ferrosoferric oxide crystallizes in regular octohedra or tetrahedra, and is magnetic. When heated in a stream of hydrogen it is reduced to metallic iron; it is also reduced by heating it with coke, or with carbon monoxide. It is soluble in acids, forming a mixture of ferrous and ferric salts. Ferrosoferric hydrate can be formed when ferric sulphate and ferrous sulphate are dissolved in water, precipitated by ammonia, and then boiled till the precipitate becomes granular and black. It is also magnetic.

fĕr-rō-tăn′-tạ-līte, *s.* [Pref. *ferro-*, and Eng. *tantalite* (q.v.).]

Min.: A ferriferous variety of tantalite (q.v.).

fĕr-rō-tī′-tạn-īte, *s.* [Pref. *ferro-*, and Eng. *titanite* (q.v.).]

Min.: The same as SCHORLOMITE (q.v.).

fĕr′-rō-tȳpe, *s.* [Lat. *ferrum* = iron, and Eng. *type* (q.v.).]

Photography:

1. A process, so named by Hunt, which derives its name from the material of the plate (iron) on which it is taken. Plates of sheet-iron are covered with a surface of black Japan varnish. This is immersed in collodion, and after a time in the silver solution. It is then placed in the holder and exposed in the camera.

2. A photograph taken by the process described under 1.

fĕr′-rŭs, *a.* [Lat. *ferr(um)* = iron; Eng. suff. *-ous*.]

Chem.: Having a considerable quantity of iron in its composition. Each molecule of a ferrous compound probably contains two atoms of iron united to each other by two bonds = Fe = Fe =, if iron be regarded as tetrad in ferrous compounds, but the formulæ are generally written so as to contain only one atom of iron, as ferrous oxide FeO, instead of Fe_2O_2, and ferrous chloride $FeCl_2$, instead of Fe_2Cl_4.

ferrous carbonate, *s.*

1. *Chem.:* $FeCO_3$. Protocarbonate of iron. It occurs native as spatose iron ore, and in an impure state of clay ironstone in the carboniferous series. When heated in a closed vessel $3FeCO_3 = 2CO_2 + CO$ and Fe_3O_4, black magnetic oxide of iron is formed. Hydrated ferrous carbonate is obtained as a whitish-green precipitate. When a solution of a ferrous salt is mixed with an alkaline carbonate, it absorbs oxygen from the air and loses carbonic acid, and is converted into hydrated ferric oxide. Ferrous carbonate occurs in chalybeate springs, being held in solution by the excess of carbonic acid present.

2. *Pharm.:* Carbonate of iron obtained by decomposing a solution of sulphate of iron by carbonate of ammonia, and rubbing the precipitate with sugar, and drying at 212° Fahr. It is called *Ferri carbonas saccharata.* It is used in *Mistura ferri composita* and in *Pilula ferri carbonatis.* It is not astringent, and restores the blood.

ferrous chloride, *s.*

Chem.: $FeCl_2$ or Fe_2Cl_4. Protochloride of iron. Obtained anyhdrous in white crystalline, deliquescent scales by passing chlorine over excess of red-hot metallic iron, or by reducing ferric chloride by heating it in a current of hydrogen. It absorbs ammonia gas. Hydrated ferrous chloride, $FeCl_2{\cdot}4H_2O$, is obtained in bluish-green monoclinic crystals by dissolving iron in hydrochloric acid, and concentrating the solution. Ferrous chloride is very soluble in water. It also dissolves in alcohol. Ferrous chloride unites with ammonium chloride, forming a double salt, $FeCl_2{\cdot}2NH_4Cl{\cdot}2H_2O$. Ferrous chloride oxidizes in the air.

ferrous iodide, *s.*

1. *Chem.:* FeI_2. Proto-iodide of iron. Obtained by digesting iodine with water and iron wire. It forms a pale green solution which, when evaporated, deposits green deliquescent crystals of $FeI_2{\cdot}4H_2O$. Its solution decomposes into free iodine and peroxide of iron, but, if iron wire be kept in the solution, the strength remains the same, as the iodine set free again dissolves iron.

2. *Pharm.:* Ferrous iodide. *Ferri iodidum* is used to prepare *Syrupus ferri iodidi*, syrup of iodide of iron, which does not so readily decompose as the solution of ferrous iodide, and in *Pilula ferri iodidi.* Iodide of iron possesses the properties of iron and of iodine. It is used in scrofulous diseases.

ferrous nitrate, *s.*

Chem.: $Fe(NO_3)_2$. Can be obtained by mixing barium nitrate with ferrous sulphate $Ba(NO_3)_2 + FeSO_4 = BaSO_4 + Fe(No_3)_2$, or by dissolving iron monosulphide in cold dilute nitric acid. When evaporated in vacuo over sulphuric acid it crystallizes in pale green deliquescent crystals, which, when heated, evolve nitric oxide and yield a basic ferric nitrate. Ferrous nitrate is used in dyeing.

ferrous oxide, *s.*

Chem.: FeO. Protoxide of iron, obtained as a black powder by heating iron in carbon dioxide, $Fe + CO_2 = FeO + CO$. It takes fire when heated in the air, forming ferric oxide. The hydrate of ferrous oxide, $Fe(OH)_2$, ferrous hydrate, is obtained as a white precipitate when a solution of a ferrous salt is mixed with a solution of caustic potash, both perfectly free from air. If boiled in a vessel free from oxygen it loses its water of hydration, becoming black. Ferrous hydrate rapidly absorbs oxygen from the air, the colour changing from white to green and then to red brown, owing to the formation of ferric hydrate. Ferrous hydrate is slightly soluble in a solution of ammonia.

ferrous sulphate, *s.*

1. *Chem.:* $FeSO_4{\cdot}7H_2O$. Protosulphate of iron, green vitriol, iron vitriol, copperas, sulphate of iron. Ferrous sulphate is obtained pure by dissolving iron wire in pure dilute sulphuric acid, also when ferrous sulphide is acted upon with dilute sulphuric acid in the preparation of sulphide of hydrogen, H_2S. On evaporating the ferrous sulphate separates out in transparent and bluish green rhomboidal crystals, which effloresce in dry air; in moist air they become coated with a brown crust of ferric sulphate. Ferrous sulphate is insoluble in alcohol, and soluble in twice its weight of cold water. The salt loses six molecules of water at 100° and retains the other molecule till it is heated to 300° At red heat it is decomposed, yielding Nordhausen sulphuric acid and ferric oxide. A solution of ferrous sulphate gradually absorbs oxygen when exposed to the air, but can be kept by placing iron wire in the solution. It absorbs dioxide and trioxide of nitrogen, forming a dark brown liquid which rapidly absorbs oxygen. Ferrous sulphate forms double salts with the alkaline sulphates, as $FeSO_4{\cdot}K_2SO_4{\cdot}6H_2O$. These salts are used to determine the strength of permanganate and bichromate solutions employed in volume-

trical analysis. Ferrous sulphate is used as a black dye in combination with vegetable astringent matters. Large quantities of ferrous sulphate are obtained by exposing to the action of air and moisture iron pyrites, FeS_2, which is decomposed into $FeSO_4$ and H_2SO_4, the latter acting on the clay forms aluminium sulphate.

2. *Pharm.:* Ferrous sulphate, *Ferri sulphas*, used in the preparation of *Mist. ferri comp.* Ferrous sulphate is a powerful astringent. Granulated sulphate of iron, *Ferri sulphas granulata* is prepared by pouring a hot solution of ferrous sulphate into rectified spirit, and stirring the mixture, so that the salt shall separate in minute granular crystals.

ferrous sulphide, *s.*

Chem.: FeS. Sulphide of iron. Obtained by projecting into a red-hot crucible a mixture of five parts of sulphur with eight parts of iron filings. Also by rubbing a red-hot bar of iron with roll sulphur. Ferrous sulphide is a black brittle substance, and is used in the laboratory as a source of sulphuretted hydrogen, H_2S, that gas being liberated by the action of dilute sulphuric or hydrochloric acid on FeS. Hydrated ferrous sulphide is precipitated when ammonium sulphide is added to a solution of a ferrous salt. This precipitate absorbs oxygen rapidly from the air, and is converted into sulphur and hydrated ferric oxide.

¶ *Ferrous salts* are not precipitated by H_2S from acid solutions. They give a white precipitate of ferrous hydrate with caustic alkalies and ammonia, which quickly oxidizes. Carbonates of potassium, sodium, and ammonium precipitate white ferrous carbonate, which quickly becomes red-brown. Ammonium sulphide gives a black precipitate of ferrous sulphide. Potassium ferrocyanide gives a pale bluish-white precipitate, which darkens in colour on exposure to the air. Potassium ferricyanide gives a deep blue precipitate.

fĕr-rû′-ġĭn-āt-ĕd, *a.* [Lat. *ferrugineus, ferruginus*, from *ferrugo* (genit. *ferruginis*) = rust of iron; *ferrum* = iron.] Having the properties or colour of rusty iron.

fĕr-rû′-ġĭn-oŭs, fĕr-rû-ġĭn′-ĕ-oŭs, *a.* [Lat. *ferrugineus, ferruginus*, from *ferrugo;* Fr. *ferrugineux;* Ital. *ferruginoso.*]

1. Containing particles of iron; partaking of the nature of iron.

"They are cold, hot, purgative, diuretick, *ferruginous*, saline, petrifying, and bituminous."—*Ray: Creation*, pt. i.

2. Of the colour of iron rust or oxide of iron.

ferruginous-springs, *s.*

Geol.: Springs with much more than the normal amount of iron in their composition. They have a partly milky partly ochreous hue where the water stagnates, and cement the loose stones to which they have access. For instance, a ferruginous spring which rises on the northern shore of the Firth of Forth, between Pittenweem and St. Monance, cements the pebbles of the beach into a conglomerate as hard as that of the Old Red Sandstone.

ferruginous-water, *s.* [CHALYBEATE.]

fĕr-rû′-gō, *s.* [Lat. = iron rust.]

Bot.: A disease in plants, commonly called RUST (q.v.).

fĕr′-rūle, * ver-ril, *s.* [O. Fr. *virole*, from Low Lat. *virola* = a ring to bind anything; Lat. *virola* = a little bracelet, dimin. of *viria* = a bracelet or armlet; *vieo* = to weave or plait.]

1. *Ord. Lang.:* A metallic ring on the handle of a tool, the end of a stick, column, &c.

"The fingers' ends are strengthened with nails, as we fortify the ends of our staves or forks with iron hoops or *ferrules*."—*Ray: Creation*, pt. ii.

2. *Boilers:* A short tube or thimble made slightly conical, and used to fasten the tubes in the sheet-plates of steam-boilers. Except at the point, the ferrule is a little larger than the bore of the tube, and, when driven into it, expands the tube forcibly against the sides of the hole in the tube sheet, making a steam-tight joint. [TUBE-EXPANDER.]

fĕr′-rŭm, *s.*

Chem.: Symbol, Fe^{iv}. A tetrad metallic element. [IRON.]

* **fĕr-rû′-mĭn-āte,** *v.t.* [Lat. *ferruminatus*, pa. par. of *ferrumino*, from *ferrumen* (genit. *ferruminis*) = cement, solder, from *ferrum* = iron.] To unite or solder, as metals.

* **fĕr-rû-mĭn-ā′-tion,** *s.* [Lat. *ferruminatio*, from *ferruminatus*, pa. par. of *ferrumino;* Fr. *ferrumination.*] The act or process of soldering or uniting metals.

* **fĕr′-rūre,** *s.* [Lat. *ferrum* = iron.] The shoeing of horses. (*Ash.*)

fĕr′-rў, * fer-i-en, * fer-y, *v.t.* & *i.* [A.S. *ferian* = to carry: causal form of *faran* = to go, to fare; cogn. with Icel. *ferja* = to carry, to ferry; Goth. *farjan* = to sail; Sw. *färja.*]

A. *Transitive:*

* 1. To carry, to bear, to convey.

"The kyng in his cortyn watz kaght by the heles,
Feryed out bi the feet."
Early Eng. Allit. Poems; Cleanness, 1,789.

2. To carry or transport over a river, strait, or other narrow water, in a boat, barge, &c.

"The rugged Charon fainted,
And asked a navy rather than a boat
To *ferry* over the sad world that came."
Ben Jonson: Catiline, i. 1.

* **B.** *Intrans.:* To pass or be transported in a boat, &c., across a river, strait, or other narrow water.

"They *ferry* over this Lethæan shore."
Milton: P. L., ii. 604.

ferry-bridge, *s.* A form of ferry-boat in which railway or other vehicles move on to the elevated deck, are transported across the water, and land on the other side. Tramways forming inclined approaches are adjustable to the requirements of different stages of water in the river, or states of the tide in estuaries.

ferry-railway, *s.* A railway, the track of which is laid on the bottom of the water-course, and whose carriage has an elevated deck which supports the train.

fĕr′-rў, *s.* [FERRY, *v.*]

1. A boat or vessel for carrying passengers or goods across a river, strait, or other narrow water; a ferry-boat.

"Him needed not long call, she soon to hand
Her *ferry* brought." *Spenser: F. Q.*, II. vi. 19.

2. The place or passage where a ferry-boat passes to carry passengers and goods across a river, &c.

fĕr′-rў-bōat, *s.* [Eng. *ferry*, and *boat.*] The same as FERRY, *s.*, 1.

fĕr′-rў-măn, *s.* [Eng. *ferry*, and *man.*] One who keeps a ferry; one who for hire conveys passengers and goods across a river, strait, &c.

"One Vain-Hope, a *ferryman*, that with his boat helped him over."—*Bunyan: Pilgrim's Progress*, pt. i.

¶ For the difference between *ferryman* and *waterman*, see WATERMAN.

* **fers,** *a.* [FIERCE.]

* **fers** (1), *s.* [VERSE.]

fers (2), *s.* [Pers. *pherz* = a general.] The queen in chess.

* **fer-there,** *a.* & *adv.* [FARTHER.]

* **fer-thing,** *s.* [FARTHING.]

fĕr′-tĭle, fĕr′-tīle, *a.* [Fr., from Lat. *fertilis*, from *fero* = to bear, produce; Sp. & Port. *fertil;* Ital. *fertile.*]

I. *Ordinary Language* (Either absolutely or followed by *of* or *in*):

1. Productive, fruitful, rich; producing food in abundance; prolific.

"Three tribes distinct possess her *fertile* lands."
Pitt: Virgil; Æneid x.

2. Having abundant resources; quick, ready, well-supplied or endowed.

"He becomes quick of observation and *fertile* of resource."—*Macaulay: Hist. Eng.*, ch. ii.

* 3. Abundant, ample.

"Good store of *fertile* sherris."—*Shakesp.: 2 Henry IV.*, iv. 3.

* 4. Bountiful, liberal. (*Shakesp.: Winter's Tale*, i. 2.)

II. *Bot.:* Fruit-bearing; capable of producing fruit.

¶ Crabb thus discriminates between *fertile, fruitful*, and *prolific:* "*Fertile* expresses in its proper sense the faculty of sending forth from itself that which is not of its own nature, and is peculiarly applicable to the ground which causes everything within itself to grow up. *Fruitful* expresses a state containing or possessing abundantly that which is of the same nature; it is, therefore, peculiarly applicable to trees, plants, vegetables, and whatever is said to bear fruit. *Prolific* expresses the faculty of generating; it conveys, therefore, the idea of what is creative, and is peculiarly applicable to animals. We may say that the ground is either *fertile* or *fruitful*, but not *prolific:* we may speak of a female of any species being *fruitful* and *prolific*, but not *fertile;* we may speak of nature as being *fruitful*, but neither *fertile* nor *prolific*. A country is *fertile* as it respects the quality of the soil; it is *fruitful* as it respects the abundance of its produce; it is possible, therefore, for a country to be *fruitful* by the industry of its inhabitants, which was not *fertile* by nature. . . . The lands in Egypt are rendered *fertile* by means of mud which they receive from the overflowing of the Nile: they consequently produce harvests more *fruitful* than in almost any other country. Among the Easterns, barrenness was reckoned a disgrace, and every woman was ambitious to be *fruitful;* there are some insects, particularly amongst the noxious tribes, which are so *prolific*, that they are not many hours in being before they begin to breed. In the figurative application they admit of a similar distinction. A man is *fertile* in expedients who readily contrives upon the spur of the occasion; he is *fruitful* in resources who has them ready at hand; his brain is *prolific* if it generates an abundance of new conceptions." (*Crabb: Eng. Synon.*)

* **fĕr′-tīle,** *v.t.* [FERTILE, *a.*] To make fertile; to fertile; to fertilize.

"Their bounty falls like rain, and *fertiles* all that's under them."—*Feltham: Resolves*, pt. ii., res. 39.

fĕr′-tīle-lў, * fer-til-y, *adv.* [Eng. *fertile;* -*ly.*] In a fertile or fruitful manner; fruitfully.

fĕr′-tīle-nĕss, *s.* [Eng. *fertile;* -*ness.*] The quality or state of being fertile; fertility.

"According to the *fertileness* of the Italian wit."—*Sidney: Defence of Poesy.*

* **fĕr-tĭl′-ĭ-tāte,** *v.t.* [Lat. *fertilitas* = fertility.] To make fertile or fruitful; to fertilize; to impregnate.

"A cock will in one day *fertilitate* the whole racemation or cluster of eggs, not excluded in many weeks after."—*Browne: Vulgar Errours*, bk. iii., ch. xxviii.

fĕr-tĭl′-ĭ-tў, * fer-til-i-tye, *s.* [Fr. *fertilité*, from Lat. *fertilitas*, from *fertilis* = fruitful; Sp. *fertilidad;* Ital. *fertilità.*]

1. The quality or state of being fertile, fruitful, or prolific; fruitfulness, fecundity, productiveness.

"Thy very weeds are beautiful, thy waste
More rich than other lands' *fertility*."
Byron: Childe Harold, iv. 26.

2. Richness of invention; abundance of resources; readiness; quickness.

"The quickness of the imagination is seen in the invention: the *fertility* in the fancy; and the accuracy in the expression."—*Dryden: Letter to Sir R. Howard.*

fĕr-tĭl-īz-ā′-tion, *s.* [Eng. *fertiliz(e);* -*ation.*]

I. *Ordinary Language:*

1. The act or process of making fertile, fruitful, or productive.

2. The act of fecundating or impregnating; fecundation.

II. *Bot.:* The fecundation of a plant by the application of the pollen to the stigma. In some cases the pollen simply drops upon the stigma, which is called self-fertilization. In most instances, however, it is blown by the wind, or carried by bees, or moths, or such-like insects, from other flowers of the same species. This is what is termed cross-fertilization. Mr. Darwin found that twenty heads of Dutch Clover (*Trifolium repens*) left open to the visits of bees produced 2290 seeds; the same number defended from the visit of bees did not yield even one seed.

"In many trees in which the organs of reproduction are in separate flowers (as hazel and willow) the leaves are not produced until *fertilization* has been effected."—*Balfour: Botany*, § 496.

fĕr′-tĭl-īze, *v.t.* [Fr. *fertiliser;* Sp. *fertilizar;* Ital. *fertilizzare*, from Lat. *fertilis* = fertile.]

1. To make fertile, fruitful, or productive; to supply with the proper nourishment for plants; to make rich.

"Round the shady stones
A *fertilizing* moisture . . . gathers."
Wordsworth: Excursion, bk. v.

2. To impregnate; to fecundate.

fĕr′-tĭl-īz-ĕr, *s.* [Eng. *fertiliz(e)*; *-er.*] One who, or that which fertilizes; specif., a manure applied to land.

"When more is taken from the land than is given back, the purchase of extraneous *fertilizers* is the only resource."—*Loudon. Encyl. of Agriculture.*

fertilizer-mill, *s.* One in which the materials are ground to powder so as to be sown from a machine.

fertilizer-sower, *s.* A form of seeding-machine adapted to sow granulated manures, such as dry poudrette, the phosphates, bone-dust, lime, guano, &c. It sometimes forms a machine by itself, and sometimes is an attachment to a wheat-drill or a turnip-drill.

*** fer-tre, * feer-tyr,** *s.* [O. Fr. *fertere, fiertre,* from Lat. *feretrum.*] A feretory (q.v.).

"Seynt Cuthbertes bones of *fertre* toke thei out."
Robert de Brunne, p. 76.

***fer-tre,** *v.t.* [FERTRE, *s.*] To place in a feretory or shrine.

"Bar thir bannes menshelye
And *fertered* thaim at a nunrye."
Metrical Homilies, p. 143.

fĕr′-ŭ-lą, *s.* [Lat., = (1) an umbelliferous herb or shrub, having a stalk filled with a soft pith, in which fire was easily harboured; fennel-giant; (2) a rod or whip, because made of the stalks of (1); from *ferio* = to strike, from the stalks being used as rods.] [FERULE.]

*** I.** *Ord. Lang.:* A ferule; a rod.

II. *Technically:*

*** 1.** *Antiq.:* The sceptre of the emperors of the Eastern Empire.

2. *Bot.:* A genus of umbelliferous plants, natives of the shores of the Mediterranean and Persia. They have tall stalks filled with soft pith, and deeply-divided leaves, the segments being frequently linear. They yield a kind of gum-resin, which is employed as a stimulant in medicine. *F. communis,* giant-fennel, is a tall perennial, a native of Southern Europe, the stem of which often attains a height of eight to ten feet, and a diameter of two to three inches, having finely-divided compound leaves and umbels of yellow flowers. The stems are full of white pith, which, when dry, ignites like tinder, and is used in Sicily and other parts as such. When once ignited, it burns very slowly, and without injury to the tube of the stem. It is used for preserving and carrying fire from place to place. *F. dulce* is a variety of *F. communis,* differing in having the radical leaf-stalk swollen, thick, and becoming united, thus forming a kind of tube, which is used extensively in France and Italy as a culinary vegetable, under the name of Firrocchio or Firricho. It may sometimes be met with in the vegetable markets of London. *F. persica* yields asafetida, and from *F. orientalis* and *F. tingitana* a gum resin is procured, which very closely resembles, but is less powerful than, asafetida.

***fĕr-ŭ-lā′-çĕ-ŏŭs,** *a.* [Lat. *ferulaceus,* from *ferula*; Fr. *férulacé.*] Of or pertaining to canes or reeds; resembling ferula; having a stem like a reed or cane.

***fĕr′-ŭ-ląr, fĕr′-ŭ-lĕr,** *s.* [Lat. *ferula.*] A ferule, a rod.

"If we have only escaped the *ferular.*"—*Milton: Areopagitica.*

***fĕr′-ŭ-ląr-ĭ,** *a.* [Eng. *ferule*; *-ary.*] Pertaining to a rod.

"Bound with a *ferularie* superstition."—*Trans. of Persius; Satires* (1635), Pref.

fĕr′-ūle (1), ***fĕr′-ŭ-lą,** *s.* [Lat. *ferula* = a rod; Fr. *ferule*; Ital. & Sp. *ferula.*] [FERULA.] A rod or cane used by a master to punish children in school; a piece of wood used for the same purpose.

"The eye of the parent and the *ferule* of the master."
—*Bp. Hall: A Censure of Travel.*

fĕr′-ūle (2), *s.* The same as FERRULE, *s.* 1 (q.v.).

"'Will you have some of this?' said the fat boy, plunging into the pie up to the very *ferules* of the knife and fork."—*Dickens: Pickwick,* ch. liv.

*** fĕr′-ūle,** *v.t.* [FERULE (1), *s.*] To beat or punish with a ferrule; to cane.

"I shoulde bee *feruled* for my faults."—*Gosson: Schools of Abuse,* p. 24.

fĕr′-ūled, *a.* [Eng. *ferul(e)* (2), *s.*; *-ed.*] Fitted or furnished with a ferrule.

"He has his volunteer bodyguard of . . . fierce patriots, with *ferulled* sticks."—*Carlyle: French Revolution,* vol. iii., bk. vi., ch. iv.

fę-rŭl′-ĭc, *a.* [Lat. *ferula* (q.v.), and Eng., suff. *-ic.*] Derived from plants of the genus Ferula.

ferulic acid, *s.*

Chem.: $C_{10}H_{10}O_4$ or $C_6H_3 \begin{cases} CH=CH\cdot CO.OH \\ O\cdot CH_3 \\ OH. \end{cases}$

An acid existing in assafetida, extracted by precipitating the alcoholic solution with lead acetate, and decomposing the precipitate with dilute sulphuric acid. It can be obtained synthetically by digesting sodium vanillin with sodium acetate and excess of acetic anhydride in an oil bath at 160° for four hours with an inverted condenser, treating the product with water, and dissolving the residue with ether; the ether solution is agitated with acid sodium sulphite to precipitate acetovanillin, and the residue left on evaporating the ether is boiled with alcoholic potash. Ferulic acid is soluble in alcohol, ether, and in hot water; it crystallizes in needles, which melt at 169°. Its aqueous solution is coloured yellow-brown by ferric chloride. When fused with caustic potash, it yields salts of acetic and proto-catechuic acids.

fĕr′-vęn-çy, * fer-vence, *s.* [Lat. *fervens,* pr. par. of *ferveo* = to boil.] [FERVENT.] The quality or state of being fervent; heat of mind, ardour, earnestness, eagerness, zeal, fervour.

"He desired the prayers of the Church, wherein he joined with great *fervency* and devotion."—*Dr. Bridcock: Lett. in Parl.; Hist. Charles II.* (an. 12).

fĕr′-vęnt, *a.* [Fr., from Lat. *fervens,* pr. par. of *ferveo* = to boil; Ital. & Port. *fervente*; Sp. *ferviente.*]

*** 1.** Hot, boiling, heated, glowing, very warm.

"For the *feruent* brennynge of the sonne."—*Maundeville,* p. 156.

*** 2.** Hot in temper; vehement, excitable, excited.

"And thus the son the *fervent* sire addressed."
Pope: Homer; Odyssey xix. 4.

3. Ardent, earnest, eager, zealous, very warm, animated; full of ardour, zeal or fervour.

"Then, all at once, his thoughts turned round,
And *fervent* words a passage found."
Wordsworth: White Doe of Rylstone, ii.

fĕr′-vęnt-lĭ, * fer-vent-liche, *adv.* [Eng. *fervent*; *-ly.*]

*** 1.** With great heat; hotly, so as to burn.

"It continued so *ferventy* hot that men roasted eggs in the sand."—*Hakewill.*

2. Eagerly, vehemently, hotly.

3. With ardour, zeal, or fervour; ardently, zealously, eagerly, warmly.

"Yet did I love thee to the last
As *fervently* as thou."
Byron: Stanzas, iii.

fĕr′-vęnt-nĕss, *s.* [Eng. *fervent*; *-ness.*] Fervency, fervour, ardour, zeal.

"While she seemed to hang upon a cross by the *ferventness* of her praier."—*Foxe: Martyrs,* p. 43.

*** fĕr-vĕs′-çęnt,** *a.* [Lat. *fervescens,* pr. par. of *ferveseo,* incept. of *ferveo* = to boil.] Growing or becoming hot.

fĕr′-vĭd, *a.* [Lat. *fervidus,* from *ferveo* = to boil; Sp. & Ital. *fervido.*]

1. Burning; very hot, boiling.

"The mounted sun
Shot down direct his *fervid* rays."
Milton: P. L., v. 301.

2. Heated, made hot.

"Then staid the *fervid* wheels."
Milton: P. L., vii. 224.

3. Fervent, earnest, ardent, zealous.

"The *fervid* wishes, holy fires."
Parnell: Happy Man.

*** fĕr-vĭd′-ĭ-tȳ,** *s.* [Eng. *fervid*; *-ity.*] Heat, fervency, fervour, fervidness.

fĕr′-vĭd-lȳ, *adv.* [Eng. *fervid*; *-ly.*] In a fervid or fervent manner; fervently, eagerly, ardently, zealously.

fĕr-vĭd′-nĕss, *s.* [Eng. *fervid*; *-ness.*] Fervency, fervour, ardour, eagerness, zeal, warmth.

"As to the healing of Malchus's ear, in the account of the meek Lamb of God, it was a kind of injury done to him by the *fervidness* of St. Peter, who knew not yet what spirit he was of."—*Bentley: Sermon* vi.

fĕr′-voŭr, * fer-vor, * fer-voure, *s.* [O. Fr. *fervor, fervour*; Fr. *ferveur,* from Lat. *fervor,* from *ferveo* = to boil; Sp. & Port. *fervor*; Ital. *fervore.*]

*** 1.** Heat, warmth.

"The *fervour* and the force of Indian skies."
Cowper: Expostulation, 12.

2. Fervency of mind; ardour, zeal, earnestness; intensity of feeling.

"The pure *fervour* of eternal love."
Beattie: Judgment of Paris.

¶ Crabb thus discriminates between *fervour* and *ardour*: "*Fervour* is not so violent a heat as *ardour.* The affections are properly *fervent*; the passions are *ardent*: we are *fervent* in feeling, and *ardent* in acting: the *fervour* of devotion may be rational; but the *ardour* of zeal is mostly intemperate. The first martyr, Stephen, was filled with a holy *fervour*; St. Peter, in the *ardour* of his zeal, promised his master to do more than he was able to perform." (*Crabb: Eng. Synon.*)

*** fes-and, * fes-ant,** *s.* [PHEASANT.]

fē-sā′-pō, *s.* [A word of no etymology.]

Logic: The fourth form of the fourth figure of syllogisms, in which the Middle is the predicate of the Major premiss, and the subject of the Minor consists of a universal negative, a universal affirmative, and a particular negative—*e.g.*,

(fE) No A is B.
(sA) All B is C.
(pO) Some C is not A.

fĕs′-çĕn-nīne, *a.* & *s.* [From *Fescennia,* a town in Etruria.]

A. *As adjective:*

1. *Lit.:* Of or pertaining to Fescennia.

2. *Fig.:* Licentious, lewd, obscene, scurrilous.

B. *As subst.:* A licentious, obscene, or scurrilous song, like the Fescennine verses of ancient Italy.

fescennine verses, *s. pl.*

Antiq.: A sort of rustic dialogue spoken extempore, in which the actors exposed the failings and vices of their adversaries. They originated at Fescennia.

"Besides these hymns the Romans had their *fescennine* verses. They were a kind of impromptu, and made up of low wit and scurrilous jests."—*Crusius: Lives of the Roman Poets.* (Introd.)

fĕs′-cūe, * fes-tu, * fes-tue, *s.* [O. Fr. *festu*; Ital. *festuco, festuca,* from Lat. *festuca* = a shoot, a twig; Fr. *fétu.*]

*** I.** *Ordinary Language:*

1. A small piece of wood; a twig; a branch.

"What seest thou a *festu* in the eighe of thi brother?"—*Wyclife: Matthew* vii. 3.

2. A small wire, rod, or pin, with which a teacher pointed out the letters to a child learning to read.

"Teach him an alphabet upon his fingers, making the points of his fingers of his left hand both on the inside to signify some letter, when any of them is pointed at by the fore-finger of the right hand, or by any kind of *fescue.*"—*Holder.*

3. The plectrum with which the strings of a harp or lyre were struck and played.

"And with thy golden *fescue* plaidst upon
Thy hollow harp."
Chapman: Homer; Hymne to Apollo.

4. The gnomon or style of a dial.

"The *fescue* of the dial is upon the Christ-cross of noon."—*The Puritan,* v. 4.

II. *Bot.:* The same as FESCUE-GRASS (q.v.).

"Sweeping the froth-fly from the *fescue.*"
Tennyson: Aylmer's Field, 550.

fescue-grass, *s.*

Bot.: Festuca ovina. [FESTUCA.]

FESCUE-GRASS.
1. Spikelet. 2. Single Flower.

*** fĕs′-cūe,** *v.t.* [FESCUE, *s.*] To teach with a fescue; to point out the letters to a child learning to read.

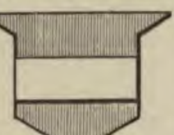
fĕş'-ẹlş, *fas-els, *s.* [Fr. *faséoles*, from Lat. *phaselus*, Gr. φάσηλος (*phasēlos*) = a sort of kidney-bean.]

Bot.: A kind of kidney-bean or French-bean.

"Disdain not *fesels* or poor vech to sow." *May: Virgil; Georgic* i.

fĕsse, *s.* [O. Fr.; Fr. *fasce*, from Lat. *fascia* = a band.] [FASCIA.]

Her.: A term in heraldry to designate a broad band of metal or colour which crosses the shield horizontally, and upon which other charges are occasionally emblazoned; it is one of the nine honourable ordinaries.



FESSE.

"The *fesse* is so called of the Latin word *fascia*, a band or girdle, possessing the third part of the escutcheon over the middle: if there be above one, you must call them bars; if with the field there be odd pieces, as seven or nine, then you must name the field, and say so many bars; if even, as six, eight, or ten, you must say barwise, or barry of six, eight, or ten, as the king of Hungary bears argent and gules barry of eight."—*Peacham: On Blazoning.*

fesse-line, *s.* The line that constitutes the fesse. (*Ash.*)

fesse-point, *s.*

Her.: The central point of an escutcheon.

fesse-wise, fesse-ways, *adv.* After the manner of a fesse. (*Ash.*)

***fĕs'-sĭ-tūde,** *s.* [Lat. *fessus* = weary.] Weariness, fatigue.

***fĕst,** *s.* [FIST.]

***fĕst,** *a.* [FAST.]

***fĕst,** *v.t.* [FAST, FASTEN.]

fĕs'-tạl, *a.* [Lat. *fest(um)* = a feast, and Eng. adj. suff. *-al.*] Pertaining to a feast; festive, joyous, gay, merry.

"The splendour, which had given a *festal* air
To self-importance."
Wordsworth: Excursion, bk. ii.

fĕs'-tạl-ly, *adv.* [Eng. *festal*; *-ly*] In a festal, festive, or gay manner; joyfully, mirthfully.

***feste,** *s.* [FEAST.]

***feste,** *a.* [FAST, *a.*]

***feste, *fest-en, *fest-yn,** *v.i.* & *t.* [FEAST, *v.*]

***fest-en-nine,** *s.* [FESCENNINE.]

fĕs'-tĕr (1), *v.i.* & *t.* [Etym. doubtful. Skeat is disposed to consider it a peculiar form and use of *foster* (q.v.).]

A. *Intransitive:*

1. *Lit.:* To become corrupted or virulent; to suppurate; to form purulent matter.

"These fields, where, wretches, their poor bodies
Must lie and *fester*." *Shakesp.: Henry V.*, iv. 3.

2. *Fig.:* To become more and more virulent; to rankle.

"Hatred, kept down by fear, *festered* in the hearts of the children of the soil."—*Macaulay: Hist. Eng.*, ch. xvii.

B. *Trans.:* To cause to fester or rankle; to nurse.

fĕs'-tĕr, *s.* [FESTER, *v.*]

1. A purulent or inflammatory sore.

2. The act or state of festering or rankling.

***fĕs'-tĕr** (2), *v.t.* [O. Fr. *faestiere*, *festiere* = a ridge tile.] To roof.

"In the *festeryng* of ane barne."—*Aberdeen Register* (an. 1538).

***fĕs'-tĕr-mẹnt,** *s.* [Eng. *fester*; *-ment.*] The act or state of festering.

***fes-tey-ing, *fest-ynge,** *s.* [FEASTING.]

***fĕs'-tĭ-fụl, fes-ty-fulle,** *a.* [Mid. Eng. *fest* = feast; full.] Festival, festal, feast.

"To these ydoles thei yeven to ete at grete *festyfulle* days."—*Maundeville*, p. 208.

***fĕs'-tĭ-nạnçe, *fes-ty-nance, *fes-ti-nens,** *s.* [Mid. Eng. *fest* = to fasten.] Confinement; durance.

"The schiref sal ger arrest sic ydil men, ande ger kep thaim in *festynance* quhil it be knawin quhare one thai leif, and at the cuntre be vnsealthit of thaim."—*Parl. Jas. I.*, an. 1425 (ed. 1814), p. 11, ch. xx.

***fĕs'-tĭ-nāte,** *a.* [Lat. *festinatus*, pa. par. of *festino* = to hasten.] Hasty; hurried.

"Advise the duke, where you are going, to a most *festinate* preparation: we are bound to the like."—*Shakesp.: Lear*, iii. 7.

***fĕs'-tĭ-nāte-lȳ,** *adv.* [Eng. *festinate*; *-ly.*] Hastily, hurriedly; in haste; with speed.

"Take this key; give enlargement to the swain, and bring him *festinately* hither."—*Shakesp.: Love's Labour's Lost*, iii. 6.

***fĕs-tĭ-nā'-tion,** *s.* [Lat. *festinatio*, from *festinatus*, pa. par. of *festino* = to hasten.] Haste, hurry, expedition.

"Sweet Frank, when shall my father
Security present me?"
"With all *festination*."
Chapman: Eastward Hoe, ii. 1.

***fĕst'-ĭng,** *pr. par.* or *a.* [FEST, *v.*]

***festing-money,** *s.* Earnest money given to a servant to bind an engagement.

***fĕs-tĭn'-ĭ-tȳ,** *s.* [Eng. *festin(ate)*; *-ity.*] Haste, speed. (*Ash.*)

fĕs-tī'-nō, *s.* [A word of no etymology.]

Logic: The third form of the second figure in which the Middle Term is the predicate of both premisses. It consists of a Universal Negative, a Particular Affirmative, and a Particular Negative:

(fEs) No A is B
(tI) Some C is B
(nO) Some C is not A.

fĕs'-tĭ-vạl, *a.* & *s.* [O. Fr., from Low Lat. *festivalis*, from Lat. *festivus* = festive, festal; *festum* = a feast; Sp. & Port. *festival.*]

A. *As adj.:* Pertaining to or becoming a feast or time of rejoicing; festive, festal, joyous, mirthful.

"The merry voice of *festival* delight."
West: Education.

B. *As subst.:* A time of feasting or rejoicing; a feast; a festive celebration or anniversary, civil or religious.

"On some high *festival* of once a year."
Goldsmith: Traveller.

¶ If the term be used generally it may be held to include both feasts and fasts (q.v.). The observant Anglo-Indian has an opportunity of studying the Hindoo and Mohammedan feasts and fasts, and reasoning out from them the tendency and working of festivals in general. He sees three elements enter into their composition. They were designed at first to be purely religious, and a multitude of those who come together on such occasions do so from pious motives. They, however, require to make purchases, and thus the commercial element finds its way into the gathering. Finally, the young people present, with not a few adults of similar proclivities, look out for opportunities of pleasure at the fast no less than the feast, and, unless severely repressed, convert the holy day into a holiday. There may be places in various lands where a day having been fixed to commemorate by an annual gathering an alleged manifestation of Divinity, the religious festival thus instituted has degenerated first into a commercial and ultimately into a pleasure fair.

¶ For the difference between *festival* and *feast*, see FEAST.

***fĕs'-tĭ-vạl-lȳ, *fes-ti-val-y,** *adv.* [Eng. *festival*; *-ly.*] In a festive manner; festively.

"How a man scornede *festivaly* and myrily swiche vanite."—*Chaucer: Boethius*, p. 59.

fĕs'-tĭve, *a.* [Lat. *festivus*, from *festum* = a feast.]

1. Joyous, gay, mirthful, becoming a feast or festival.

"All *festive* jollities forbear."
Sherburne: Martial; Epig., bk. ii., No. 41.

2. Pertaining to or used for a feast, or festival, or festivities.

"He had looked down upon the *festive* hall."
Byron: Lara, i. 28.

fĕs'-tĭve-lȳ, *adv.* [Eng. *festive*; *-ly.*] In a festive, joyous, or mirthful manner; with festivity.

fĕs-tĭv'-ĭ-tȳ, *s.* [Fr. *festivité*, from Lat. *festivitas*, from *festivus* = festive; Sp. *festividad*; Ital. *festività.*]

*1. A feast, a festival; an anniversary, civil or religious.

"The king also ordered the office for his *festivity* to be dashed out of all breviaries."—*Burnet: Hist. Reformation* (an. 1538).

2. A festival, feast, or festive entertainment.

3. Mirth, jollity, joyfulness.

"The Roman drama had its rise in the unrestrained *festivity* of the rustic youth."—*Hurd: Notes on Art of Poetry.*

¶ Crabb thus discriminates between *festivity* and *mirth*: "There is commonly *mirth* with *festivity*, but there may be frequently *mirth* without *festivity*. The *festivity* lies in the outward circumstances; *mirth* in the temper of the mind. *Festivity* is rather the produce of *mirth* than the *mirth* itself. *Festivity* includes the social enjoyments of eating, drinking, dancing, cards, and other pleasures; *mirth* includes in it the buoyancy of spirits which is engendered by a participation in such pleasures: but *festivity* may be accompanied with intemperance." (*Crabb: Eng. Synon.*)

***fĕs'-tĭv-oŭs,** *a.* [Lat *festivus*, from *festum* = a feast.] Pertaining or suited to a feast; festive, merry, mirthful: as, Gayton's "*Festivous* Notes upon Don Quixote."

***fĕs'-tĭv-oŭs-nĕss,** *s.* [Eng. *festivous*; *-ness.*] Festivity, joyfulness. (*Ash.*)

***fĕst'-lĭch,** *a.* [Mid. Eng. *fest* = feast; *-lich* = like.] Used to feasts; festive.

fĕs-toôn', *s.* [Fr. *feston*, from Low Lat. *festo* = a garland; Ital. *festone*; Sp. *feston*; usually derived from Lat. *festum* = a feast, but a connection with Low Lat. *festis*; O. Fr. *fest*, *faist*, *faiste*; Fr. *fâite* = a top, a ridge (from the base of the Lat. *fastigium*) is almost as likely (*Skeat.*)]

1. *Ord. Lang.:* A chain or string of any materials suspended between two points: specif. a chain or garland of flowers, foliage, drapery, &c., suspended by the ends so as to form a depending curve.

"The vines, climbing to the summit of the trees, reach in *festoons* and fruitages from one tree to another, planted at exact distances."—*Evelyn: Memoirs*, Jan., 1645.

2. *Arch.:* A carved ornament in wood, stone, &c., usually in the form of a garland or wreath, composed of flowers, fruits, leaves,

FESTOON.

&c., bound together and suspended by the ends. This method of ornamentation was employed by the architects of the middle ages, frequently with much success, in their friezes of the Composite order. Festoons are still usefully and aptly employed in decoration.

"The *festoons*, friezes, and the astragals."
Dryden: Art of Poetry.

fĕs-toôn', *v.t.* [FESTOON, *s.*]

1. To form any material in depending curves or festoons.

2. To ornament or adorn with festoons.

***fĕs-toôn'-ȳ,** *a.* [Eng. *festoon*; *-y.*] Of or pertaining to festoons; consisting of or resembling festoons.

***fes-traw, *fes-trawe,** *s.* [A corruption of *fescue* (q.v.).] A fescue or pointer used in teaching children to read.

"Speld and put together, read without a *festraw*."—*Breton: Grimallo's Fortunes*, p. 6.

***fĕs'-tū,** *s.* [FESCUE.]

fĕs-tū'-cạ, *s.* [Lat. = fennel-giant.] [FESCUE.]

Bot.: Fescue-grass, an extensively and widely distributed genus of grasses found in the temperate or colder regions of the world. Nine species are British, being cultivated as meadow and pasture grasses. *Festuca ovina* is the Sheep's fescue, and *F. pratensis* the Meadow fescue.

fĕs-tū'-çĕ-æ, *s. pl.* [Lat. *festuc(a)*, and fem. pl. adj. suff. *-ææ.*]

Bot.: A tribe of grasses containing two families, Bromidæ and Bambusidæ.

* **fĕs′-tu̦-çīne,** *a.* & *s.* [Lat. *festuc(a)*; Eng. adj. suff. *-ine.*]

A. *As adj.:* Of a straw colour, or between green and yellow.

"Therein may be discovered a little insect of a *festucine* or pale green, resembling a locust or grasshopper."—*Browne: Vulgar Errours*, bk. v., ch. iii.

B. *As substantive:*

Min.: A splintery fracture. (*Crabb.*)

* **fĕs′-tu̦-coŭs,** *a.* [Lat. *festuc(a)*; Eng. adj. suff. *-ous.*] Formed of straw; consisting of straw.

"We speak of straws, or *festucous* divisions, lightly drawn over with oil."—*Browne: Vulgar Errours*, bk. ii., ch. v.

* **fĕs-tūe,** *s.* [FESCUE.]

* **fĕs′-tȳ-cŏck,** *s.* [Etym. doubtful.] New-ground meal made into a ball, and baked among the burning seeds in a kiln or mill.

* **fĕt,** * **fete,** *s.* [FEAT.]

1. A contrivance, a piece of work.

"The bottom clear
Now laid with many a *fet*
Of seed-pearl." *Drayton: Quest of Cynthia.*

2. Fact.

"Sum fre that hym faith awe and the *fete* knoweth."
Destruction of Troy, 532.

* **fet,** *a.* [FEAT, *a.*]

* **fĕt,** * **fete,** * **fette,** * **fetten,** *v.t.* [A.S. *fetian*, *fetian* = to fetch; Dan. *fatte*; Dut. *vatten* = to catch; Ger. *fassen*; Sw. *fatta.*] [FETCH, *v.*]

1. To fetch, to carry, to bring.

"I shal the *fete* bred and chese." *Havelok*, 642.

2. To derive, to draw.

"Whose blood is *fet* from fathers of war-proof."
Shakesp.: Henry V., iii. 1.

fē′-tal, fœ′-tal, *a.* [Lat. *fetus*, *fœtus* = a fetus (q.v.).] Of or pertaining to a fetus.

fē-tā′-tion, fœ-tā′-tion, *s.* [Lat. *fetus*, *fœtus.*] The formation of a fetus.

* **fĕtçh,** * **feche,** * **fetche,** * **fleche,** *s.* [VETCH.]

fĕtçh, *s.* [Etym. doubtful, but probably from the verb.]

1. A stratagem; a trick; a contrivance; an artifice by which anything is brought to pass.

"The gentleman thinks he has a *fetch* for that."—*Waterland: Works*, ii. 248.

2. An apparition of a living person; a wraith.

3. The deep and long inspiration of a dying person.

fetch-candle, *s.* A light appearing at night, and believed by the superstitious to portend the death of some person.

fĕtçh, * **fecche,** * **fecchen,** * **fech,** * **feche,** * **fetche,** * **fetchyn,** *v.t.* & *i.* [A.S. *fetian*, *gefetian*, from *fæt* = a pace, a step; *feccan* = to lead, to take.] [FET, *v.*]

A. *Transitive:*

1. To go and bring.

"*Fetch* me a little water, I pray thee."—1 *Kings* xvii. 10.

2. To draw, to heave: as, To *fetch* a sigh.

"Talk to her of an unfortunate young lady that lost her beauty by the small-pox, she *fetches* a deep sigh."—*Addison.*

* 3. To draw, drag, or attract into a position.

"General terms may sufficiently convey to the people what our intentions are, and yet not *fetch* us within the compass of the ordinance."—*Sanderson.*

4. To call for and accompany; to attend.

"I come to *fetch* you to the Senate-house."
Shakesp.: Julius Cæsar, ii. 2

* 5. To derive, to draw, to deduce.

"The aged *fetched* examples from the young."
Davenant: Gondibert, bk. i., ch. i.

6. To cause to come.

"Draw forth the monsters of the abyss profound,
Or *fetch* the aërial eagle to the ground."
Pope: Essay on Man, iii. 221, 222.

* 7. To bring back, to bring to.

"In smells we see their great and sudden effect in *fetching* men again, when they swoon."—*Bacon: Natural History.*

* 8. To bring to any state, condition, or position.

"At Rome any of those arts immediately thrives, under the encouragement of the prince, and may be *fetched* up to its perfection in ten or a dozen years, which is the work of an age or two in other countries."—*Addison: On Italy.*

* 9. To perform, to make; applied to motion.

"I'll *fetch* a turn about the garden, pitying
The pangs of barred affections; though the king
Hath charged you should not speak together."
Shakesp.: Cymbeline, i. 1.

* 10. To reach, to arrive at; to attain or come to.

"Meantime flew our ships, and straight we *fetched*
The syrens' isle; a spleenless wind so stretched
Her wings to waft us, and so urged our keel."
Chapman: Homer; Odyssey xii.

* 11. To reach in striking.

"The conditions of weapons, and their improvements, are the *fetching* afar off; for that outruns the danger, as it is seen in ordnance and muskets."—*Bacon.*

12. To reach to in price; to obtain; to bring in.

"All the precious gifts which nature had lavished on him he valued chiefly for what they would *fetch*."—*Macaulay: Hist. Eng.*, ch. xiv.

B. *Intransitive:*

I. *Ordinary Language:*

1. To bring or carry things to a person.

2. To move and turn, to shift: as, To *fetch* about.

"Like a shifted wind unto a sail,
It makes the course of thoughts to *fetch* about."
Shakesp.: King John, iv. 2.

3. To make inspirations in breathing.

II. *Naut.:* To reach, to attain, to arrive.

"We shall *fetch* to windward of the lighthouse this tack."—*Falconer.*

¶ (1) *To fetch away:*

Naut.: To get loose from the lashings.

(2) *To fetch in:*

(*a*) To seize, to apprehend.

"Within our files there are enough to *fetch* him in."—*Shakesp.: Antony & Cleopatra*, iv. 1.

* (*b*) To take in, to deceive, to dupe.

"You speak this to *fetch* me in."—*Shakesp.: Much Ado about Nothing*, i. 1.

* (3) *To fetch off:*

(*a*) To make away with; to carry off.

"I must believe you, sir;
I do; and will *fetch off* Bohemia."
Shakesp.: Winter's Tale, i. 2.

(*b*) To fleece.

"I will *fetch off* these justices."—*Shakesp.: 2 Henry IV.*, iii. 2.

(4) *To fetch out:* To cause to appear, to bring to light.

"An human soul without education is like marble in the quarry, which shows none of its beauties till the skill of the polisher *fetches* out the colours."—*Addison: Spectator*, No. 215.

(5) *To fetch to:* To restore, to bring to, to revive, as from a swoon.

(6) *To fetch up:*

(*a*) To cause to come up or appear.

(*b*) To stop suddenly; to come to a sudden stop.

(*c*) To overtake; to come up with.

"The hare laid himself down, and took a nap; for, says he, I can *fetch up* the tortoise when I please."—*L'Estrange.*

(7) *To fetch a pump:* To pour water into it so as to make it draw.

(8) *To fetch headway* or *sternway:*

Naut.: To move ahead or astern.

(9) *To fetch and carry* for one: To be at one's beck and call.

¶ For the difference between to *fetch* and to *bring*, see BRING.

* **fetch-water,** *s.* A drawer of water.

"Spin the Greek wives webs of task,
And their *fetch-water* be."
Chapman: Homer; Iliad vi. 495.

fĕtçh′-ĕr, *s.* [Eng. *fetch*; *-er.*] One who fetches.

"Of fight (the *fetcher* in of this)
My hands have most share."
Chapman: Homer; Iliad i.

fête, *s.* [Fr., from O. Fr. *feste*; Lat. *festum* = a feast, a festival.] A feast; a festival; a day of pleasure and entertainment; a holiday.

fête champêtre, *s.* An entertainment in the open air; a rural festival.

fête, *v.t.* [FÊTE, *s.*] To entertain or receive with festive entertainments.

"Hermann's *feted* and thankëd,
While his rascally rival get's tossed in a blanket."
Barham: Ingoldsby Legends; Hermann.

* **fete-les,** * **fet-less,** *s.* [A.S. *fætels.*] A vessel.

"Bred and a *feteles* with water fild."
Genesis & Exodus, 1,225.

* **fet-hok,** *s.* [A corruption of FITHOWE (q.v.).] A polecat.

"For x fulmartis skynnis, callyt *fethokis*."—*Acts James I.* (an. 1424).

fē′-tiçh, fē′-tĭsh, *s.* [Fr. *fétiche*, from Port. *feitiço* = (1) sorcery, (2) a wooden idol, from *feitiço* = artificial, from Lat. *factitius*, from *facio* = to make. Of the two spellings given Sir John Lubbock uses the former and Mr. Tylor the latter form.]

1. *Lit.:* Any material object whatsoever, supposed to be the vessel, vehicle, or instrument of a supernatural being, and the possession of which gives to the possessor or joint possessors power over that being. Thus, a fetish differs from a talisman in that personal consciousness or power is attributed to it, from an idol because a fetich is not necessarily worshipped, and from a totem inasmuch as the power attributed or honour paid to an individual does not extend to the species.

"An idol is indeed an object of worship, while, on on the contrary, a *fetich* is intended to bring the deity within the control of man."—*Lubbock: Origin of Civilization* (1882), p. 329.

2. *Fig.:* An object of devotion; an idol.

fē′-tiçh-ĭşm, fē′-tĭ-çĭşm, fē′-tĭşh-ĭşm, *s.* [Eng. *fetich*; *-ism.*]

1. *Lit.:* Since the introduction of this word by De Brosses in the last century, various meanings have been affixed to it. It was first employed to denote the African worship of terrestrial objects; Comte used it in the sense of a general theory of primitive religion, in which external objects are animated by a life analogous to that of man; Tylor defines fetichism as the doctrine of spirits embodied in, attached to, or conveyed through certain material objects; and Sir John Lubbock ranks it as the second stage in the evolution of religious thought, but objects to class it as a religion, since it does not necessarily involve the idea of worship, for the negro believes that by means of his fetich he can force his deities to comply with his desires. It is in reality only a form of witchcraft: an extension of the belief that the possession of any part of an enemy—the parings of the nails, a lock of the hair, or even a portion of his clothing—will give the possessor power over him. So the negro believes that the possession of a fetich representing a spirit makes that spirit his servant; he beats it if the requests he prefers are not attended to, and seriously believes he is thus inflicting suffering on the actual deity. A somewhat similar custom obtains among the Roman Catholics of the lower orders in the South of Europe, showing how widely popular practice differs from the teaching of that church; though the motive which inspires such conduct is the same in the European and in the negro. Fetichism is more general in Africa than elsewhere; but, wherever a belief in witchcraft exists, there some form of fetichism is sure to be found.

"The savage does not abandon his belief in *Fetichism*, from which no race of men has yet entirely freed itself."—*Lubbock: Origin of Civilization* (1882), p. 334.

2. *Fig.:* Devotion to any object, pursuit, or idea.

* **fē-tiçh-ĭs′-tĭc,** *a.* [Eng. *fetich*; *-istic.*] Of or pertaining to fetichism; grossly superstitious.

"Epicurean levity and *Fetichistic* dread."—*G. Eliot: Romola* (Proem).

fē′-tĭ-cīde, fœt-i-cide, *s.* [Lat. *fetus*, *fœtus* = a fetus, and *cædo* = to kill.]

Med. Jurisp.: The act or process of destroying the fetus in the womb in order to procure abortion.

fē′-tĭ-çĭşm, *s.* [FETICHISM.]

fē′-tĭd, fœ-tid, *a.* [Fr. *fétide*, from Lat. *fetidus*, from *fœteo* = to stink; Ital. & Sp. *fetido.*] Having a strong or offensive smell; stinking, rancid.

"During some weeks coarse biscuit and *fetid* water had been doled out to them."—*Macaulay; Hist. Eng.*, ch. vi.

fetid fluor, *s.*

Min.: A variety of Fluor or Fluorite.

fē′-tĭd-nĕss, *s.* [Eng. *fetid*; *-ness.*] The quality or state of being fetid or stinking.

* **fē-tĭf′-ĕr-oŭs,** *a.* [Lat. *fetifer*, from *fetus* = a fetus; *fero* = to bear, and Eng. adj. suff. *-ous.*] Bearing or producing young, as animals.

* **fe-tis,** * **fe-tise,** * **fe-tyce,** * **fe-tys,** *a.* O. Fr. *faitice*, *faitis*, *fetis*, from Lat. *factitius*, from *facio* = to make.] Neat, well-made, comely, handsome.

"How fair, how *fetis* sche is."
William of Palerne, 1,447.

fē′-tĭsh, *s.* [FETICH.]

fē′-tĭsh-ĭşm, *s.* [FETICHISM.]

* **fe-tis-ly,** * **fe-tise-ly,** * **fe-tis-liche,** * **fe-tyse-ly,** *adv.* [Eng. *fetis; -ly.*] Neatly, comelily, handsomely.

"*Fetysely* formed out in fylyoles longe." *Early Eng. Allit. Poems; Cleanness*, 1,461.

fĕt′-lŏck, * **fet-lok,** * **feet-lakke,** * **fit-loke,** *s.* [A word of doubtful etymology, but probably from Dut. *vitlok* = a pastern.]

1. A tuft of hair that grows behind the pastern joint of a horse.

"Cheerily neighed the steeds, with dew on their manes and their *fetlocks*." *Longfellow: Evangeline*, v. 1.

2. The joint on which such tuft of hair grows.

"Their wounded steeds
Fret *fetlock* deep in gore, and with wild rage
Yerk out their armed heels at their dead masters."
Shakesp.: Henry V., iv. 7.

3. The same as FETTERLOCK (q.v.).

fetlock-boot, *s.*

Menage: A protection for the fetlock and pastern of a horse.

fetlock-joint, *s.*

Vet.: The joint of a horse's leg next to the hoof.

fĕt′-lŏcked, *s.* [Eng. *fetlock; -ed.*]

1. Having a fetlock.

2. Tied or fastened by the fetlock.

* **fĕt′-lōw,** *s.* [Etym. doubtful.] A felon or whitlow in cattle.

* **fē′-tŏr,** *s.* [Lat. *fœtor*, from *fœteo* = to stink.] A strong or offensive smell; a stench.

fĕtt′-bŏl, *s.* [Ger. = fat bole.]

Min.: A variety of Chloropal. It is of a liver-brown colour, and occurs near Freiberg. (*Dana.*)

* **fette,** *v.t.* [FET.]

fĕt′-tĕr, * **fet-er,** * **fet-yr,** * **vet-er,** *s.* [A.S. *fetor, feter*; cogn. with Dut. *veter*; Icel. *fjöturr*; Sw. *fjättrar*; Ger. *fessel*; Lat. *pedica*; Gr. πέδη (*pedē*) = a fetter; Sansc. *pâdukâ* = a shoe.]

1. *Lit.:* A chain for the feet; a chain by which an animal is confined by the feet, and prevented from free motion either by being fastened to some object, as a post, or by having the two feet chained together; a shackle, a hopple. (It is generally used in the plural.)

"With *feteres* ant with gryves ichot he wes to-drowe." *Political Songs*, p. 221.

2. *Fig.:* Anything which fetters, restrains, or confines; a restraint.

"Such the kind power whose piercing eye dissolves
Each mental *fetter*, and sets reason free."
Thomson: Liberty, 427, 428.

fĕt′-tĕr, * **fet-er-en,** * **fet-ere,** * **fet-er-yn,** *v.t.* [FETTER, *s.*]

I. *Lit.:* To put fetters upon; to bind with fetters; to shackle.

"He stretched forth his hand, *fettered* as he was."—*Goldyng: Justine*, fo. 74.

II. *Figuratively:*

1. To bind as with fetters; to enchain.

"In the Fields of Bliss above
He sits, with flowerets *fettered* round."
Moore: Light of the Haram.

2. To bind, to enchain, to confine, to restrain; to place under restrictions.

"The words for friend and foe alike were made
To *fetter* them in verse is all his trade."
Dryden: Absalom & Achitophel, ii. 427, 428.

fĕt′-tĕred, *pa. par. & a.* [FETTER, *v.*]

A. *As pa. par.:* (See the verb).

B. *As adjective:*

1. *Ord. Lang.:* Chained or bound with fetters.

"To him this dungeon was a gulf
And *fettered* feet the worst of ills."
Byron: Prisoner of Chillon, v.

2. *Zool.:* A term applied to the feet of animals when they are stretched backwards so as to appear unfit for walking, or when they are concealed in the integuments of the abdomen.

fĕt′-tĕr-lĕss, *a.* [Eng. *fetter; -less.*] Free from fetters or restraint; unfettered, unrestrained

"Yet this affected strain gives me a tongue
As *fetterless* as is an Emperor's."
Marston: Malcontent, i. 4.

fĕt′-tĕr-lŏck, *s.* [Eng. *fetter*, and *lock.*]

1. *Ord. Lang.:* An apparatus fixed on the leg of a horse at the fetlock when turned out to grass, to prevent him from running or straying away.

2. *Her.:* A fetterlock is frequently found as a charge.

"A *fetterlock* and a shacklebolt azure — what may that mean?" — *Scott: Ivanhoe*, ch. xxix.

FETTERLOCK.

fĕt′-tle, *v.i. & t.* [Etym. doubtful. Wedgwood compares Icel. *fitla* = to touch lightly with the fingers; Low Ger. *fisseln* = to clean.]

A. *Intransitive:*

1. To be occupied in cleaning or putting right.

"When your master is most busy in company, come in and pretend to *fettle* about the room; and if he chides, say you thought he rung the bell."—*Swift: Directions to Servants*, ch. iii.

2. To set about any work with activity or zeal.

B. *Trans.:* To set right; to put in order.

"The world needs *fettling*, and who's to *fettle* it?"—*Mrs. Gaskell.* (*Ogilvie.*)

fĕt′-tle (1), *s.* [FETTLE, *v.*] A state of preparation or readiness; good condition or order.

"Getting a bit of the country into good *fettle*."—*G. Eliot: Middlemarch*, ch. xl.

fĕt′-tle (2), *s.* [Icel. *fetill* = a little chain.] A handle in the side of a large basket.

"Each cassie has a *fettle* or handle in each side and end, to carry it by."—*Agric. Surv. Caithness*, p. 69.

fĕt′-tlĭng, *pr. par., a., & s.* [FETTLE, *v.*]

A. & **B.** *As pr. par. & particip. adj.:* (See the verb).

C. *As substantive:*

I. *Ord. Lang.:* The act of setting right or putting in order.

II. *Technically:*

1. *Metall.:* The material, consisting of ore, cinder, and scrap-iron, mixed in varying proportions, and used in preparing the hearth of a puddling-furnace before receiving its charge of iron.

"He obtained good puddled bars with a saving on the old system of about fifty per cent. in *fettling*."—*Iron & Steel Institute*, in *Times*, April 5, 1876.

2. *Pottery:* The shaving and smoothing of green clay-ware to remove the appearance of seams from articles that are moulded, and to smooth asperities.

fĕtt′-stein, *s.* [Ger. = fat stone.]

Min.: The same as ELÆOLITE (q.v.). It derives its name from its greasy lustre.

* **fĕt′-u-lent,** * **fĕt′-tu-lent,** *a.* [Lat. *fœtulentus.*] Stinking, fetid.

"And other dregges most *fettulent* issued from her then."—*Stubbes: Examples* (1581).

* **fē′-türe,** *s.* [Lat. *fetura*, from *fetus.*] A birth or offspring.

"Some of these engendered one, some other such *fetures*."—*Latimer: Works*, i. 50.

fē′-tŭs, fœ′-tŭs, *s.* [Lat.] The young of viviparous animals in the womb, and of oviparous animals in the egg, after it is perfectly formed, before which time it is called EMBRYO (q.v.).

¶ For the difference between *fetus* and *embryo*, see EMBRYO.

fet-wa, fet-wah, *s.* [Arab.]

Turkish Law: The written decision of a Turkish mufti upon a legal point.

feū, few, *s.* [Low Lat. *feudum.*] [FEE, FEUD.]

Scots Law:

1. A free and gratuitous right to lands made to one for services to be performed by him; a tenure where the vassal, in lieu of military service, make a return in grain or money; a right to the enjoyment of lands, or other heritable subjects in perpetuity in consideration for services, or an annual return called Feu-duty (q.v.). This was anciently deemed an ignoble tenure.

2. The lands or heritable subjects held under such tenure.

feu-annual, few-annual, *s.* That which is due by the *Reddendo* of the property of the ground, before the house was built within burgh. (*View Feud. Law, Gl.* p. 127.)

feu-contract, *s.* A contract regulating the giving of land in feu between the superior and the feuer or vassal.

feu-duty, *s.* The same as FEU-FARM (q.v.).

feu-farm, * **few-ferme,** *s.* The duty or annual rent paid to a superior by his vassal, for his tenure of lands.

* **few-fermorer,** *s.* One who has a property in lands, subject to a superior, on condition of certain service or rent.

"The *few-fermorer* not paying his few-ferme, for his ingratitude and vnthankfulnes, tines and forefaltis his few-ferme."—*Skene.*

feū, few, *v.t.* [FEU, *s.*]

Scots Law:

1. To give in feu, or to grant a right to heritable property, as subject to a superiority, on the condition of a certain return in grain, money, or otherwise.

"As for people's own proper goods, they may be *fewed*, with that condition to be fewdal, if they desist to be the proprietors, and come to be the superiors."—*Summ. View of the Feud. Law*, p. 49, 50.

2. To take in feu.

* **feū′-age (age as ĭġ),** *s.* [Fr. *feu* fire; suff. *-age.*] A tax on every hearth or chimney.

"A new taxation . . . of *feuage* or chymney money."—*Daniel: Hist. Eng.*, p. 214.

feū′-ar, *s.* [Eng. *feu*; *-ar* = *er.*]

Scots Law: One who holds a feu.

feūd (1), *s.* [A.S. *fæhdh*, from *fâh* = hostile; cognate with Ger. *fehde*; Goth. *fijathwa* = hatred.] [FOE.]

1. Enmity; hatred; contention; quarrel; hostility between nations, families, or parties on a state.

"In former ages it was a policy of France to raise and cherish intestine *feuds* and discords in Great Britain."—*Addison.*

2. A combination of kindred to avenge injuries or affronts done to any of their blood.

"The old *feud* had never slumbered."—*Macaulay: Hist. Eng.*, ch. xiii.

3. A private quarrel; dissension.

"Between him and the licensers there was a *feud* of long standing."—*Macaulay: Hist. Eng.*, ch. xix.

¶ For the difference between *feud* and *quarrel*, see QUARREL.

feūd (2), *s.* [Low Lat. *feudum*, from *feudalis* = a vassal. from Icel. *fé-ódhal* (?) = an *ódhal* held as a fee or fief from the king; Icel. *fé* = a fee or fief, and *ódhal* = patrimony, property held in allodial tenure.] [FEE, FEOD, FIEF.]

Law: The same as FEE (q.v.).

"It [the constitution of *feuds*] was brought by them from their own countries, and continued in their respective colonies, as the most likely means to secure their new acquisitions; and to that end, large districts or parcels of land were allotted by the conquering general to the superior officers of the army, and by them dealt out again in smaller parcels or allotments to the inferior officers and most deserving soldiers. These allotments were called *feoda, feuds*, fiefs or fees: which last appellation in the northern languages signifies a conditional stipend or reward."—*Blackstone: Comment.*, bk. ii., ch. 4.

* **feud-man,** * **feod-man,** *s.* A feudatory, a vassal holding a feud.

"The kynge hathe sente ffor hys *ffeodmen* to koom to hym, for he woll goo to putt them downe."—*Sir J. Paston*, in *Paston Letters*, ii. 406.

feūd′-al, *a. & s.* [Low Lat. *feudalis.*] [FEUD (2), *s.*]

A. *As adjective:*

1. Pertaining to fees, feuds, or fiefs: as, *feudal* tenure, *feudal* services, &c.

2. Consisting of or founded upon fees, feuds, or fiefs.

"And Slavery half forgets her *feudal* chain." *Byron: Lara*, i. 1.

¶ *Feudal Arms*, or *Arms of Succession:*

Her.: The arms borne by the possessors of certain lordships or estates. (*Glossary of Heraldry.*)

B. *As subst.:* A fief, a fee, or feud.

feudal system, *s.* A system of social polity, of which lordship and vassalage were the essential features, and of land tenure in which real ownership inhered solely in the lord, only use, possession, or tenancy belonging to the grantee. Some traces of feudalism

may be found in nearly all lands, but the rise of the feudal system distinctively so called was in those parts of Europe in which the Teutonic conquerors of the Roman empire acquired paramount power. As early as the ninth century the term vassals, or *vassi*, was used of noblemen who attached themselves to the court of their sovereign, moved by natural, and as yet unpurchased loyalty. When in those unsettled times soldiers of fortune gained by the sword territories which they were afraid to lose, they parcelled them out among their superior officers, who again transferred all the land for which they had no immediate use to their soldiers on similar conditions. The regular sovereigns were necessitated in self-defence to adopt a similar policy. Four distinct forms have been traced in the development of the feudal system. First the land granted, if not resumable at pleasure, was so on the expiry of the grantee's life. Then it tended to become to a certain limited extent hereditary. Next it became completely hereditary, and was called a feud. Finally the order of descent was settled, collateral relations admitted to inheritance, and the reciprocal obligations of lord and tenant settled by fixed regulations known and published.

In England certain traces of feudality in its milder form are traceable among the Anglo-Saxons. The feudal system itself came in with all its rigour under William the Conqueror. He would not admit the existence of any "allodial" land, that is, land held in absolute possession, in England, though some exists in Shetland, once Danish isles. All belonged to him as lord paramount, to be parcelled out among his Norman vassal knights. They were called tenants *in capite—i.e.*, in chief. These knights were allowed again to allot it to others. When they did so they were themselves called mesne (middle) lords, and their vassals tenants paravail (lowest tenants). The appropriation of lands by conquerors, with the destruction, expulsion, or bondage of the original inhabitants, was an act of great wrong. When, without this initial blot, land was obtainable to be portioned out in the feudal way, an organized society in many ways adapted to mediæval times was the result. Every one had his place and his duties defined. He was taught loyalty, good faith, and self-respect. [CHIVALRY.] But feudality had serious defects, and with the progress of society it was sure sooner or later to decline.

When Henry II. dispensed with the inefficient service of the military vassals, and accepted in lieu a tax called escuage, wherewith to hire proper soldiers, one great prop of the feudal system was overthrown. Feudalism fell during the Commonwealth, and had lost some of its worst excrescences before it rose again.

When towns and cities began to gain importance through industry and commerce, the inhabitants were restive under the domination of the feudal lord. But to the present day in Britain feudality retains part of its old power, drawing distinction between "real" property in law and personal property, that is, money, &c., and giving greater political and social importance to the individual who has the former than to one who possesses only the latter. The system of conveyancing also is almost wholly feudal.

feū′-dạl-ịṣm, *s.* [Eng. *feudal; -ism.*] The feudal system; the principles and constitution of feuds or fiefs.

feū′-dạl-ĭst, *s.* [Eng. *feudal; -ist.*]

1. An upholder or supporter of feudalism.
2. One versed in feudal law.

feū-dăl′-ĭ-tȳ, *s.* [Eng. *feudal; -ity;* Fr. *féodalité;* Ital. *feudalità;* Sp. *feudalidad.*] The quality or state of being feudal, or under the feudal system; feudal principles.

"Accordingly we are indebted to this act of his [Cromwell] for the preservation of our laws, which some senseless assertors of the rights of men were then on the point of entirely erasing, as relickes of *feudality* and barbarism."—*Burke: Letter to a Member of the National Assembly.*

feū-dạl-īz-ā′-tion, *s.* [Eng. *feudaliz(e); -ation.*] The act of reducing or conforming to feudalism or feudal tenure.

feū′-dạl-īze, *v.t.* [Eng. *feudal; -ize.*] To reduce to feudal tenure; to conform to feudal principles.

feū′-dạl-lȳ, *adv.* [Eng. *feudal; -ly.*] In a feudal manner; according to feudal principles.

feū′-dạr-ȳ, * feu-dar-ie, *a. & s.* [Low Lat. *feudarius*, from *feudum* = a feud or fief.]

A. *As adj.:* Held by feudal tenure; pertaining to feudal tenure.

"To disalleige a whole *feudary* kingdom from the ancient dominions of England."—*Milton: On the Articles of Peace with the Irish.*

B. *As substantive:*

1. A tenant holding his lands by feudal tenure; a feudatory.

"He with all power possible should fauour, mainteine, and defend King John of England, his *feudarie* or tenant."—*Foxe: Martyrs*, p. 230.

2. The same as FEODARY, II.

*** feū′-dạ-tạr-ȳ,** *a. & s.* [FEUDATORY

feū′-dạ-tŏr-ȳ, * feo-da-tor-y, *a. & s.* [Low Lat. *feudatarius;* Sp., Ital., & Port. *feudatario;* Fr. *feudataire.*]

A. *As adj.:* Holding lands from another by feudal tenure.

B. *As subst.:* One who holds lands of another by feudal tenure; a feudary; the tenant of a feud or fief.

"The granter was called the proprietor, or lord, being he who retained the dominion or ultimate property of the feud or fee; and the grantee, who had only the use and possession, according to the terms of the grant, was styled the *feudatory* or vassal, which was only another name for the tenant or holder of the lands."—*Blackstone: Commentaries*, bk. ii., ch. 4.

*** feūd′-bōte,** *s.* [Eng. *feud* (1), s., and Mid. Eng. *bote* (q.v.).]

Old Law: A penalty or fine for engaging in a feud or quarrel.

fẹu dẹ joie (joie as **zhwâ),** *phr.* [Fr., lit. = fire of joy.] The firing of guns in token of public rejoicing.

feūd′-ĭst, *s.* [Eng. *feud* (2), s.; *-ist.*] A writer on feuds and feudal law; one versed in feudal law.

"The Greeks, the Romans, the Britons, the Saxons, and even originally the *feudists* divided the land equally among all the children at large; some among the males only."—*Blackstone: Comment.*, bk. ii., ch. 14.

*** feuillage** (pron. **fẹ-yazh),** *s.* [Fr. = foliage.] A bunch or row of leaves.

"Of Homer's head I enclose the outline, that you may determine whether you would have it so large, or reduced to make room for *feuillage* or laurel round the oval."—*Jervas: To Pope.*

feū-ĭl′-lĕ-ạ, feū-ĭl′-læ-ạ, *s.* [Named after Louis Feuillée, a traveller in Chili, and botanical writer.]

Bot.: A genus of Cucurbitaceæ, tribe Nhandirobeæ. It consists of plants with spirally twisted tendrils, and fruits about as large as an apple, which have been called Shaving box. The species are found in the hotter parts of America. The oily seeds of *Feuillea cordata*, a West Indian shrub, are violent emetics and purgatives. Its oil is used in America for lamps, as is that of *F. trilobata.* The latter is used in place of ointment to lubricate joints affected by pain.

feuil-lan, feuil-lant (pron. **fẹ′-yânṣ), feuil-lian,** *s.* [For etym. see def.]

Ch. Hist.: One of a religious congregation founded in 1577 by Jean de la Barrière. They were a branch or offshoot of the Bernardines, and were settled at the convent of Feuillant in Languedoc.

feuillant-club, *s.*

Hist.: A club formed in Paris by Lafayette, &c., in 1789, to oppose the Jacobins. The latter attacked the club in 1791, which was dissolved in 1792.

feuille-mort (pron. **fẹ-ĭ′-mor), * feuille-morte, phille-mot,** *s.* [Fr. = a dead leaf.] The colour of a dead or faded leaf.

"To make a countryman understand what *feuille-morte* colour signifies, it may suffice to tell him, 'tis the colour of withered leaves falling in autumn."—*Locke: Human Understanding*, bk. iii., ch. xi., § 14.

feuil-lĕts (feuil as **fwil)′,** *s. pl.* [Fr. = a leaf.]

Diamond-cutting: The projecting points of the triangular facets in a rose-cut diamond, whose bases join those of the triangles of the central pyramid.

feuille-ton (pron. **fẹ-ĭ-tŏñ),** *s.* [Fr. = a little leaf; dimin. of *feuille* = a leaf.] That part of a newspaper which is devoted to light literature, criticism, or fiction; the story printed in a newspaper.

feuil-lian, *s.* [FEUILLAN.]

*** feū′-tẽr, * feu-tre,** *v.t.* [FEUTER, *s.*] To place in the rest, so as to be ready for action; as a spear.

"His spear he *feutred*, and at him it bore."
Spenser: F. Q., IV. iv. 45.

*** feū′-tẽr, * few-tyre,** *s.* [O. Fr. *feltre, feutre, fautre;* Port. & Ital. *feltro;* Sp. *fieltro;* Low Lat. *filtrum, feltrum* = felt, from its being stuffed with felt or cows' hair.] A rest for a spear.

"To William he priked with spere festened in *feuter.*"
William of Palerne, 3,436.

*** feū′-tẽr-ẽr, * few-ter-er, * few-trer,** *s.* [O. Fr. *vautrier, vaultrier*, from *vautre, viaultre* = a hound; Ital. *veltro;* Low Lat. *veltrus;* Lat. *vertragus* = a greyhound.] A dog-keeper.

"A *fewterer*
To such a nasty fellow, a robbed thing
Of all delights youth looks for."
Beaum. & Flet.: Woman's Prize, ii. 1.

fē′-vẽr, * fe-fre, * fe-vere, * fe-wer, * fy-ver, *s.* [O. Fr. *fevre, fievre*, from Lat. *febris;* Ger. *fieber;* Fr. *fièvre;* Ital. *febbre.*]

1. *Lit. & Path.:* A disease or rather a whole group of diseases, one general, though not universal symptom of which is increased heat of the skin, besides which the pulse is frequent and various functions are disturbed. Fevers may be divided into Continued, Periodic, and Eruptive or Exanthematous. Under the first are ranked typhus, typhoid, and relapsing fevers; under the second intermittents and remittents; and under the third variola, rubeola, and scarlatina. Yellow fever belongs to the remittent rather than the continued type; so also does hectic fever. Puerperal fever should be removed to the class of inflammations. Jail, prison, hospital, or camp fevers are different names for typhus. (For bilious, inflammatory, nervous, petechial, putrid, and malignant fevers, see those words.)

2. *Fig.:* A state of nervous excitement: as, I am all in a *fever* about him. (*Colloquial.*)

fever-bush, *s.*

Bot.: A common name in the United States for *Laurus Benzoin*, a shrub with a flavour resembling benzoin.

fever-cooling, *a.* Imparting coolness amid the heat of fever.

"The spreading tamarind that shakes,
Fanned by the breeze, its *fever-cooling* fruit."
Thomson: Summer, 667, 668.

*** fever-lurden,** *s.* Laziness.

"There is nothing so good for the *fever-lurden* as *unguentum baculinum.*"—*Andrew Boorde: Breviary of Health* (1573), ch. cli.

fever-root, *s.*

Bot.: (1) *Triosteum perfoliatum.* It is used as a cathartic and emetic. (2) *Pterospora Andromeda*, a herb belonging to the heath tribe. It has a long raceme of white flowers, and scattered lanceolate leaves.

fever-sick, *a.* Sick with fever.

fever-sore, *s.* A popular name for a carious ulcer or necrosis.

fever-tree, *s.*

Bot.: The blue gum-tree, *Eucalyptus globulus.*

fever-weakened, *a.* Weakened by fever. (*Shakesp.: 2 Henry IV.*, i. 1.)

fever-weed, *s.*

Bot.: A plant of the genus Eryngium.

fever-wort, *s.*

Bot.: (1) *Erythræa centaurium*, feverfew. (2) *Triosteum perfoliatum.*

*** fēv′-ẽr,** *v.t. & i.* [FEVER, *s.*]

A. *Trans.:* To put or throw into a fever.

"The white hand of a lady *fever* thee;
Shake to look on 't."
Shakesp.: Antony & Cleopatra, iii. 13.

B. *Intrans.:* To fall into a fever; to become feverish.

*** fē′-vẽred, * fea-voured,** *a.* [Eng. *fever; -ed.*] Suffering from or affected with fever; feverish.

"A drumming ear, a *feavoured* body, a boyling stomach."—*Feltham; Resolves*, pt. i., res. 84.

*** fē′-vẽr-ĕt,** *s.* [A dimin. from *fever* (q.v.).] A slight fever.

"A light *feveret*, or an old quartan ague, is not a sufficient excuse for non-appearance."—*Ayliffe: Parergon.*

fē'-vĕr-few (ew as **ū),** *s.* [A corrupt. of A.S. *feferfuge*, from Lat. *febrifuga*, from *febris* = a fever, and *fugo* = to put to flight, to dispel.]

Botany:

1. *Pyrethrum Parthenium*, a common British plant. It is aromatic and stimulant, and was supposed to act as a febrifuge, whence the popular name. Its smell is said to be particularly offensive to bees. [FEATHERFEW.]

2. *Erythræa Centaurium.* (*Britten & Holland.*)

fē'-vĕr-ĭsh, *a.* [Eng. *fever*; *-ish.*]

I. *Literally:*

1. Suffering from or affected with fever; hot, as one in a fever.

"Noiselessly moved about the assiduous, careful attendants,
Moistening the *feverish* lip."
Longfellow: Evangeline, ii. 5.

2. Indicating or characteristic of a fever: as, *feverish* symptoms.

3. Tending towards a fever; resembling a fever.

"A *feverish* disorder disabled me."—*Swift: To Pope.*

II. *Figuratively:*

1. Uncertain, inconstant; now hot, now cold.

"We toss and turn about our *feverish* will."
Dryden: Indian Emperor, iv. 2.

2. Hot, burning.

"To ply the sweet carouse, remote from noise,
Secured of *feverish* heats." *J. Philips: Cider*, ii.

fē'-vĕr-ĭsh-lĭ, *adv.* [Eng. *feverish*; *-ly.*] In a feverish manner.

fē'-vĕr-ĭsh-nĕss, *s.* [Eng. *feverish*; *-ness.*]

1. *Lit.:* The quality or state of being feverish; a suffering from a slight fever.

2. *Fig.:* Heat, excitement.

"Satiety, perpetual disgust, and *feverishness* of desire."—*Shaftesbury: Enquiry conc. Virtue.*

***fē'-vĕr-lĭ,** ***fē'-vĕr-like,** *a.* [Eng. *fever*; *-ly*, *-like.*] Like a fever; like one suffering from fever.

"And *feuerlike* I feede my fancie still."
Gascoigne: The Passion of a Louer.

***fē'-vĕr-oŭs,** *a.* [Eng. *fever*; *-ous.*]

I. *Literally:*

1. Suffering from or affected with a fever.

"Thou mad'st thine enemies shake, as if the world
Were *feverous.*" *Shakesp.: Coriolanus*, i. 4.

2. Having the nature of a fever; feverish.

"My old Lady Phelips is a constant water-drinker, and it hath preserved her (as she conceives) from a resort of *feverous* heats in her stomach."—*Boyle: Works*, vol. vi., p. 386.

3. Having a tendency to produce a fever.

"It hath been noted by the ancients, that southern winds, blowing much, without rain, do cause a *feverous* disposition of the year; but with rain not."—*Bacon: Natural History*, § 736.

4. Indicating or characterized by feverishness.

"A babling fellow, being never without an inflammation and *feverous* pulse."—*P. Holland: Plutarch*, p. 160.

II. *Fig.:* Heated, excited, feverish, inconstant.

"And now of late came tributary kings,
Bringing him nothing but new fears from the east,
With which his *feverous* cares their cold increased."
Crashaw: Steps to the Temple.

***fē'-vĕr-oŭs-lĭ,** *adv.* [Eng. *fever*; *-ously.*] In a feverous or feverish manner; feverishly.

"Nor [couldst thou] by the eye's water know a malady
Desperately hot, or raging *feverously.*"
Donne, Elegy 7.

***fē'-vĕr-ȳ,** *a.* [Eng. *fever*; *-y.*] Afflicted with or suffering from fever; feverish.

"O Rome, thy head
Is drowned in sleep, and all thy body *fevery.*"
Ben Jonson: Catiline, iii. 2.

few (ew as **ū),** ***feawe,** ***feu,** ***feuwe,** ***fewe,** ***fo,** ***fone,** ***foe,** ***fowe,** ***veawe,** ***vewe,** *a.* [A.S. *feá*, *feawe* (pl.); Icel. *fár*; Dan. *faa*; Sw. *få*; Goth. *fawa*; Lat. *paucus* = few; Gr. παῦρος (*pauros*) = small.] Not many; small, limited, or restricted in number. It is frequently used, by ellipsis of the noun, for not many persons or things.

"And did great liking shew:
Great liking unto many, but true love to *few.*"
Spenser: F. Q., III. xii. 13.

¶ (1) *A few:*

(*a*) A small number of. It expresses rather more in number than *few* alone.

"A *fewe* termes coude he, two or three."
Chaucer: C. T., Prol. 641.

* (*b*) It is also used for a small quantity of.

"They had sold their birthright to the Pope for *a few* pottage."—*Adams: Works*, i. 6.

* (*c*) It is also used adverbially: a little.

"I trembled *a few.*"—*Madame D'Arblay: Diary*, i. 28.

(2) *In few:* In a few words; shortly; briefly.

"*In few*, Ophelia,
Do not believe his vows." *Shakesp.: Hamlet*, i. 3.

(3) *A good few:* A considerable number.

few-acred, *a.* Owning or farming but a few acres.

***few'-ęl (ew** as **ū),** *s.* [FUEL.]

***few'-ęl (ew** as **ū),** *v.t.* [FUEL, *v.*]

***few-met,** *s.* [FUMET.]

few'-nĕss (ew as **ū),** ***feu-nesse,** ***fewe-nesse,** ***few-nesse,** *s.* [A.S. *feáness.*]

1. Smallness in number; paucity.

"These, by reason of their *fewness*, I could not distinguish from the numbers with whom they are embodied."—*Dryden: Hind & Panther.* (Pref.)

* 2. Brevity; shortness of language; conciseness.

"*Fewness* and truth, 'tis thus."
Shakesp.: Measure for Measure, i. 4.

***few-sty,** *a.* [FUSTY.]

***few-te,** *s.* [FEALTY.]

***few'-tĕr-ĕr (ew** as **ū),** ***few-trer,** *s.* [FEUTERER.]

fēy, *v.t.* [Dan. *feye*, *feie* = to clean out; Ger. *fegen*; Dut. *vegen.*] To cleanse or clear a ditch of mud.

"By *feying* and casting that mud upon heaps,
Commodities many the husbandman reaps."
Tusser: June's Husbandry.

fēy, ***fay,** ***faie,** ***fæighe,** ***feye,** *a.* [A.S. *fæge*; Icel. *feigr*; O. H. Ger. *feigi*; M. H. Ger. *veige*; Sw. *feg*; Dan. *feig.*]

1. Killed, dead.

"The freike hadde ben *fey* but for his fyn armour."
Destruction of Troy, 6,590.

2. Predestined; on the verge of death; implying both the proximity of this event and the impossibility of avoiding it.

"The folk was *fey* that he befor him fand."
Wallace, iv. 618.

3. Unfortunate, unlucky.

"Mydonens son also, Corebus yyng,
Quhilk in thay dais for *fey* luf hate burnyng
Of Cassandra, to Troy was cummyng that yere."
Douglas: Virgil, 50, 53.

4. It is used in reference to corn in the sense of decayed.

***fēy** (1), *s.* [FAITH.]

fey (2), *s.* [FEE.] A fee or fief.

fēy (3), *s.* [FEY, *v.*] Croft or infield land.

"There was a bear *fey*, or a piece of land allotted for bear, upon which the dung collected in the farm was annually laid, and laboured from time immemorial."
—*Stat. Acc. P. Old Luce*, xiv. 491.

fēy'-dŏm, *s.* [Eng. *fey*, a.; *-dom.*] The state of being *fey*, or that conduct which is supposed to indicate the near approach of death.

***fey-er,** *s.* [Eng. *fey*, v.; *-er.*] One who cleans out ditches.

***feyre,** *a.* [FAIR, *a.*]

***feyre,** *s.* [FAIR, *s.*]

fĕz, *s.* [From Fez, the chief town of Morocco, where they are manufactured.] A red cap without a brim, fitting close to the head, and with a tassel of silk, wool, &c.; much worn by Turks, Egyptians, &c.

***fĭ,** *interj.* [FY.]

fĭ-a'-cre, *s.* [Fr.] A French hackney-coach, invented by Sauvage in 1640.

FIACRE.

"The office for these cabs or coaches was in a wine-seller's shop patronised by gardeners, and dedicated to St. Fiacre. This is, therefore, the reason the name of *fiacre* was given to hired vehicles."—*Daily News*, Sept. 6, 1873.

***fĭ-ạnçe,** ***fi-aunce,** *s.* [O. Fr. *fiance*; Sp. *fianza*; Port. *fiança*; Ital. *fidanza*, from Lat. *fidentia*, from *fides* = faith.] Trust, faith, confidence.

"Nor is her yeftis have *fiaunce.*"
Romaunt of the Rose, 5,482.

***fĭ-ạnce,** ***fy-aunce,** ***fy-anse,** *v.t.* [Fr. *fiancer.*] To betroth, to affiance. [FIANCE, *s.*]

"Who had *fyaunced* the yere before Mary, daughter to the Duke of Berry."—*Berners: Froissart; Chronicle*, vol. ii., ch. cxxiii.

fĭ-ân'-çê (*m.*), **fĭ-ân'-çêe** (*f.*), *s.* [Fr., pa. par. of *fiancer* = to betroth.] One who is affianced, betrothed, or engaged.

fĭ'-ạnts, *s.* [Fr. *fiente* = dung.] The dung of the fox or badger.

fĭ'-ạr, *s.* [FEUAR.]

Scots Law:

1. One who has the reversion of property; a feuar.

2. (*Pl.*): The prices of grain legally fixed, in a county, for the current year.

"Sometimes the price in sales of grain is fixed by the *Sheriff-fiars.* These are the rates settled by a sentence of the sheriff, proceeding on the report of a jury, on the different kinds of grain, of the growth of the county for the preceding crop; and serve as a rule for ascertaining the prices, not only in contracts where the parties themselves cannot fix them, but in all sales where it is agreed to accept of the rates settled by the *fiars.*"—*Erskine: Instit.*, bk. iii., tr. iii., § 4.

fĭ-as'-cō, *s.* [In Italy, "*Ola, ola, fiasco!*" is cried when a singer makes a false note, or fails to please. *Fiasco* means literally a bottle or flask, and the allusion may be to the bursting of a bottle. The phrase is used also in French and German.] A failure in a musical performance; generally, a ridiculous failure or breakdown.

fĭ'-at, *s.* [Lat., 3rd pers. sing. pr. subj. of *fio* = to be done.]

1. *Ord. Lang.:* An order or command for anything to be done.

"And hear at once, in thought extensive, hear
The Almighty *fiat* and the trumpet sound."
Young: Night Thoughts, vi., 464, 465.

2. *Law:* An order or warrant of a judge or of the Attorney-General, authorising, or allowing certain processes, and signified by his subscribing the words *fiat ut petitur*, that is, let it be done as is asked.

***fi-aunce,** *s.* [FIANCE.]

***fi-aunt,** *s.* [FIAT.] A command; an order; a fiat.

"Nought suffered he the apes to give or graunt,
But through his hand alone must pass the *fiaunt.*"
Spenser: Mother Hubberds Tale.

fĭb, *s.* [A weakened and abbreviated form of *fable* (q.v.). (*Skeat.*)] A soft or mild term for a lie or falsehood.

"From holy lips is dropped the specious *fib.*"
Criticisms on the Rolliad: The Lyars, pt. ii.

fĭb (1), *v.i.* [Etym. doubtful.] To deliver a succession of short, rapid blows. (*Slang.*)

fĭb (2), *v.i.* [FIB, *s.*] To tell lies; to lie.

fĭb'-bĕr, *s.* [Eng. *fib* (2), v.; *-er.*] One who tells fibs or lies; a liar.

"Trust me, I'm no *fibber.*" *Woolcot: P. Pindar*, p. 127.

fī'-bĕr, *s.* [Lat. = the beaver.]

Zool.: A genus of Muridæ. *Fiber zibethicus* is the Musquash or Ondatra of N. America, which has the hind feet partly webbed, the tail compressed, and is half aquatic. Many hundred thousands of their skins are annually imported into Britain.

fī'-bre (bre as **bĕr),** *s.* [Fr., from Lat. *fibra* = a fibre,]

I. *Ordinary Language:*

1. *Lit.:* A small thread, string, or filament, of which the tissues of animals and plants are constituted.

"The *fibres* divide on approaching the peripheral termination of the nerve."—*Quain: Anatomy*, ii. 181.

2. *Fig.:* Strength, power, sinew.

II. *Technically:*

1. *Anat. & Zool.:* The same as FIBROUS TISSUE.

2. *Botany:*

(1) Any long cell attenuated to a point at both ends, and with the walls thickened with ligneous secondary deposits.

(2) (*Pl.*): Secondary deposits on the walls fo cells or ducts, which, instead of forming

continuous pilled layers, take a spiral or other similar form, and in many cases ultimately become real fibres. (*Griffith & Henfrey.*)

¶ (1) *Elementary fibre:*

Bot.: A thread turned round the interior of spiral vessels or any similar tissue.

(2) *Liber fibre:*

Bot.: The very elongated wood tubes which form the elements of the liber in exogenous plants.

(3) *Woody fibre:*

Bot.: The short cells which make up the substance of most solid woods.

fī′-bred (bred as bĕrd), *a.* [Eng. *fibr(e); -ed.*] Having fibres; composed of fibres.

fī′-bre-lĕss (bre as bẽr), *a.* [Eng. *fibre; -less.*] Destitute of or without fibres.

* **fī′-brĭl,** *s.* [Fr. *fibrille;* Low Lat. *fibrilla,* dimin. of Lat. *fibra* = a fibre.]

1. *Anat.:* A little fibre. [FIBRILLA.]

"Fine laminæ formed of a close interlacement of the finest *fibrils.*"—*Quain: Anatomy,* ii. 136.

2. *Bot.:* One of the minute subdivisions in which a branching root terminates. Its tip is called the spongiole or spongiolet.

fī-brĭl′-la (pl. **fī-brĭl′-læ),** *s.* [Low Lat. *fibrilla,* dimin. of *fibra* = a fibre.]

Botany:

1. *Gen.:* A fibril (q.v.).

2. *Spec.* (*Pl.*)*:* The roots of lichens.

fī-brĭl′-lar, *a.* [Lat. *fibrilla* (q.v.); Eng, &c. suff. *-ar.*]

Physiol.: Consisting of, or in any way connected with fibrillæ.

"Cells which have undergone a granular rather than a *fibrillar* metamorphosis."—*Quain: Anatomy,* ii. 136.

fī-brĭl′-lāt-ĕd, *a.* [FIBRILLA.] Furnished with fibrils or fibrillæ; fringed.

fī-brĭl-lā′-tion, *s.* [FIBRILLA.] The state of being fibrillated, or reduced to fibrils or fibrillæ.

fī-brĭl′-lōse, *a.* [Low Lat. *fibrill(a),* and Eng. adj. suff. *-ose.*]

Bot.: Covered with loose fibres; composed of fibres.

fī-brĭl′-loŭs, *a.* [Eng. *fibril; -ous;* Fr. *fibrilleux.*] Of or pertaining to fibres.

fī′-brĭn, fī′-brĭne, *s.* [Eng., &c. *fibr(e); -in* (*Chem.*) (q.v.).]

Chem.: Fibrin is an albuminoid or proteid substance which is contained in the blood, and causes it to clot. It is obtained by stirring blood with a bundle of twigs. The fibrin adheres in amorphous fibrous layers. It is then washed with water, to remove the colouring matter, &c. Fibrin is insoluble in water and in dilute hydrochloric acid, but dissolves in an aqueous solution of nitrate of potassium when heated to 40° [ALBUMINOIDS]. Albumin heated to 98° F. in a current of oxygen gas is gradually converted into fibrin—carbon, 52·4; hydrogen, 18·07; nitrogen, 7·03; oxygen, 21·29; sulphur, 1·22 per cent. Normal human blood contains about 2·55 per cent. of fibrin. Vegetable fibrin is the residue left when gluten is boiled with alcohol; it is a greyish-white elastic mass.

fī-brĭn-ā′-tion, *s.* [Eng. *fibrin; -ation.*]

Med.: The state of becoming fibrinous or having an excess of fibrin, as in inflammatory diseases.

fī′-brĭne, *s. & a.* [FIBRIN.]

fī′-brĭn-ŏ-ġĕn, *s.* [Eng., &c. *fibrin,* and Gr. γεννάω (*gennao*) = to engender, to produce.]

Anat.: Fibrinogenous substance; the name given, in 1861, by A. Schmidt, of Dorpat, to one of the two constituents which go to make fibrin, the latter, when it appears as a coagulum or a fluid, being produced at the moment, and not previously existing in a liquid state. The other constituent is called fibrinoplastin, or fibrinoplastic substance. (*Quain.*)

fī-brĭn-ŏġ′-ĕn-oŭs, *a.* [Eng. *fibrinogen; -ous.*]

Anat.: Pertaining to fibrinogen (q.v.); forming or aiding the formation of fibres.

fibrogenous substance, *s.*

Anat.: The same as FIBRINOGEN (q.v.).

fī-brĭn-ŏ-plăs′-tĭc, *a.* [Eng. *fibrin; o* connective, and *plastic.*]

Anat.: Pertaining to fibrinoplastin; forming or aiding in the formation of fibrin.

"But the most important and distinctive character of paraglobulin is its *fibrinoplastic* property . . . by which it co-operates with fibrinogen in producing solid fibrin."—*Quain: Anat., &c.* (ed. 11).

fibrinoplastic-substance, *s.*

Anat.: The same as FIBRINOPLASTIN (q.v.).

fī-brĭn-ŏ-plăs′-tĭn, *s.* [Eng. *fibrin; o* connective; Gr. πλάσσω (*plassō*) = to form, mould, or shape; & suff. *in* (*Chem.*) (q.v.).]

Anat.: Fibrinoplastic substance; the name given, in 1861, by A. Schmidt, of Dorpat, to one of the two substances, the union of which generates fibrin. The other of the two is FIBRINOGEN (q.v.). (*Quain.*)

fī′-brĭn-oŭs, *a.* [Eng. *fibrin; -ous.*] Composed of or partaking of the nature of fibrin.

fī-bro-, *in compos.* [Lat. *fibra* = a fibre.]

Anat., Nat. Science, &c.: Fibrous.

fī-brō-căr′-tĭl-age (age as ĭġ), *s.* [Pref. *fibro-,* and Eng., &c. *cartilage.*]

Physiol.: A compound of white fibrous tissue and cartilage in varying proportions. To the strength and density of fibroin it adds the elasticity of cartilage. It is of two kinds: (1) the Articular, occurring (*a*) as discs, (*b*) as laminæ or meniscæ, and (*c*) of a circumferential type; (2) the Non-articular, deposited on the surface of the grooves in bones which lodge tendons. (*Todd & Bowman: Physiol. Anat.,* vol. i., ch. iv.)

fī-brō-căr-tĭ-lăġ′-ĭn-oŭs, *a.* [Pref. *fibro-,* and Eng., &c. *cartilaginous.*] Pertaining to, or composed of fibrocartilage.

fī-brō-çĕl′-lụ-lạr, *a.* [Pref. *fibro-,* and Eng., &c. *cellular.*] Partaking of the natures or characters of fibrous and cellular tissues.

fī′-brō-fĕr′-rīte, *s.* [Lat. *fibra* = a fibre; *ferrum* = iron; Eng. suff. *-ite* (*Min.*).]

Min.: A delicate fibrous, pale-yellow mineral, from Copiapo, in Chili.

fī′-brō-ĭn, fī′-brō-ĭne, *s.* [Pref. *fibro-; -in, -ine* (*Chem.*) (q.v.).]

Chem.: $C_{71}H_{107}N_{24}O_{25}$, or $C_{15}H_{23}N_5O_6$. Both these formulæ have been given to fibroin, which constitutes the chief part of the fibre of silk. It is extracted by digesting the silk with water, under a pressure of three atmospheres, and then removing the fat with ether; it is a white mass. Boiled with dilute sulphuric acid, it yields leucine, tyrosine, and glycocine. It is the principal constituent of cobwebs and the horny skeletons of sponges.

fī′-brō-līte, *s.* [Lat. *fibra* = a fibre, and suff. *-lite* (*Min.*) = Gr. λίθος (*lithos*) = a stone.]

Min.: A monoclinic, transparent or translucent mineral, occurring in gneiss, mica schist, and related metamorphic rocks in Bohemia, Bavaria, and parts of the United States. It has commonly long slender crystals, sometimes fibrous or columnar massive. Colour, brown or olive-green. Fibrolite was much used for stone implements in Western Europe in the Stone Age.

fī-brō-mū′-coŭs, *a.* [Pref. *fibro-,* and Eng., &c. *mucous.*]

Anat.: Partaking of the natures or characters of fibrous and mucous membranes; applied to membranes of a fibrous character which are intimately connected with others of a mucous nature: as, the pituitary membrane, the membrane of the urethra, &c.

fī-brō-plăs′-tĭc, *a.* [Fr. *fibroplastique.*]

Anat.: A term applied to a morbid formation constituted of the elements of cellular tissue, transformed in part into fibre. (*Dunglison.*) Fibroplastic tissue or its elements are met with in inflammatory effusions upon the serous and synovial membranes (but rarely), in the interstitial effusions of pneumonia, especially when chronic, in cirrhosis of the liver, in the products of suppurating surfaces, in certain tumours, &c. [TISSUE.]

fī-brō-sĕr′-oŭs, *a.* [Pref. *fibro-,* and Eng. *serous.*] Partaking of the nature or character of fibrous and serous membranes; consisting of fibrous and serous membranes intimately united.

fibroserous-membrane, *s.*

Anat.: A serous membrane lining a fibrous one; as the arachnoid lining the dura-mater. (*Quain.*)

fī′-broŭs, *a.* [Fr. *fibreux,* from *fibre* = a fibre.]

Nat. Science, &c.: Consisting of fibres, containing a great proportion of loose fibre, as the rind of a cocoanut.

fibrous-bundles, *s. pl.*

Bot.: One of the two components of fibrovascular tissue, the other being fibrovascular bundles (q.v.). Fibrous bundles occur in liber, in the stems of endogens, and in the fibrous cone-stalks of mosses.

fibrous-coal, *s.* A variety of coal found in Great Britain, and distinguished by its fibrous structure, and silky lustre.

fibrous-cone, *s.*

Anat.: The name given by Mayo to assemblages of radiating fibres, shaped like a hollow cone, in each hemisphere of the cerebrum.

fibrous-quartz, *s.*

Min.: A variety of quartz.

fibrous-root, *s.*

Bot.: A root divided into a multitude of branches and fibres.

fibrous-shells, *s.*

Zool.: Shells of fibrous structure like the recent Pinna and the fossil Inoceramus. They consist of successive layers of prismatic cells, containing translucent carbonate of lime. When very thick, they break up into fragments with edges resembling those of aragonite or satin-spar. (*S. P. Woodward.*)

fibrous-tissue, *s.*

Anat.: A white, yellowish-white tissue, with a shining silvery or nacreous lustre. It is very strong, and is wanting in extensibility; yet it is perfectly pliant, and is used to connect or support other parts, which it does admirably. It is of two kinds, fascicular and membranous. It forms the tendons of muscles, ligaments, &c.

fī′-broŭs-nĕss, *s.* [Eng. *fibrous; -ness.*] The quality or state of being fibrous.

fī-brō-văs′-cụ-lạr, *a.* [Pref. *fibro-,* and Eng. *vascular.*]

Bot.: Consisting of small vessels and of fibres.

fibrovascular-bundle.

Bot. (*Generally Pl.*)*:* Bundles of vessels and ducts, together with prosenchyma, forming the woody fibres of all plants above the rank of Mosses. The permanent tissues of a fibrovascular bundle can be divided into two groups, called by Naegeli, Xylem and Phloem (q.v.).

fibrovascular-tissue, *s.*

Bot.: A tissue composed of vessels, ducts, and prosenchymatous cells or fibres associated in various ways, forming fibrous or fibrovascular bundles, which either remain distinct or cohere to form masses of wood.

* **fĭbs′-tẽr,** *s.* [Eng. *fib; -ster.*] One who tells fibs; a fibber.

"You silly little *fibster,* I heard you in the room over head."—*Thackeray: Vanity Fair.* (*Latham.*)

fĭb′-ụ-lạ, *s.* [Lat., = a buckle or clasp.]

I. *Ord. Lang.:* A buckle, clasp, or brooch.

"There is also a large collection of *fibulas* or garment-fastenings."—*Nichols: Handy Book of the Brit. Museum,* 349.

II. *Technically:*

1. *Anat.:* The outer and lesser bone of the leg, much smaller than the tibia. Its upper end, which does not reach so high as the knee, receives the lateral knob of the upper end of the tibia into a small sinus which it has in its inner side. Its lower end is received into the small sinus of the tibia, and then it extends into a large process, which form the outer ankle.

2. *Mason.:* An iron cramp by which stones are fastened together.

3. *Surg.:* A needle for sewing up wounds.

fĭb′-ụ-lạr, *a.* [As if from a Lat. *fibularis,* from *fibula* = a clasp or buckle.]

Anat.: Of or partaining to the fibula.

fĭ-căr′-ĭ-ą, *s.* [Lat. *ficaria* = a fig plantation; *ficarius* = pertaining to figs: so called because the fasciculated knobs of the roots have been fancifully compared to little figs.]

Bot.: A section or sub-genus of Ranunculus, differing from the more typical buttercups in having three to five sepals and eight to twelve petals. It contains only one British species, *Ranunculus Ficaria*, the Pilewort or Lesser Celandine. It has cordate, petiolate, angular, or crenate leaves, three sepals, and nine petals. Its glossy yellow flowers, which commence in March and continue till May, are heralds of the spring. Sometimes Ficaria is elevated into a genus, in which case *R. Ficaria* becomes *Ficaria ranunculoides*.

***ficche, *ficchen, *fitche, *ficchyn, *fyche,** *v.t.* [O. Fr. *ficher, fichier, ficier*; Fr. *ficher*; Ital. *ficcare*; Lat. *figo* = to fix.]

1. *Lit.:* To fix, to fasten, to set up.

"There Yaruel *ficchid* tentis."—*Wycliffe: Exod.* xix. 2.

2. *Fig.:* To strike.

"Thei ben scaterid and not *ficchid* with screwe."—*Wycliffe: Psalm* xxxiv. 16.

fĭ-çĕl′-lĭer (lĭer as **yā),** *s.* [Fr., from *ficelle* = pack-thread.] A reel on which pack-thread is wound.

***fĭçhe,** *v.t.* [FICCHE.]

fĭçhed, *a.* [Fr. *fiché*, pa. par. of *ficher* = to drive or thrust in.]

Her.: The same as FITCHED (q.v.).

fĭçh′-ĕr, *v.i.* [A frequentative of Scotch *fike* (?).] (*Scotch.*)

1. To work slowly and awkwardly at any little or insignificant job; to be engaged in any petty, trifling employment.

2. To go awkwardly about work.

3. Used to denote the act of toying, in a somewhat indelicate manner, with a woman.

fĭçh′-tĕl-īte, *s.* [From Fichtelgebirge in North Bavaria, where it is found.]

Min.: A monoclinic, translucent, and brittle mineral, of a white colour, occurring in the form of shining scales, flat crystals, and thin layers between the rings of growth, and throughout the texture of pine wood from the peat beds in the vicinity of Redwitz in the Fichtelgebirge. It is easily soluble in ether; less so in alcohol. Hardness 1.

¶ *Fichtelite group of minerals:*

Min.: A group of minerals belonging to the Camphene series of hydrocarbons. Dana includes under it Fichtelite, Hartite, Dinite, and Ixolite.

fĭ-chû′, *s.* [Fr.] A light article of dress worn by ladies over the neck, throat, and shoulders.

fĭ-çĭ′-nīte, *s.* [From Ficinus, who analysed it.]

Min.: A monoclinic, black, subtranslucent mineral, of waxy or pearly lustre. Its hardness, 5 to 5·5; sp. gr. 3·4 to 3·5. Compos.: Phosphoric acid, 12·82; sulphuric acid, 4·07; protoxide of iron, 58·85; protoxide of manganese, 6·82; water, 16·87, &c. Found near Bodenmais. (*Dana.*)

fĭc′-kle, *fe-kylle, *fi-kel, *fi-kele, *fy-kel, *fy-kelle, *fy-kyl, *a.* [A.S. *ficol*, from *fic, gefic* = fraud, deceit.]

* 1. Treacherous, deceitful.

"Thagh I be fol and *fykel* and falce of my hert."
E. Eng. Allit. Poems; Patience, 283.

2. Changeable, inconstant, irresolute or wavering in mind; without firmness of mind or purpose; capricious.

"The most shallow, *fickle*, passionate, presumptuous, and garrulous of men."—*Macaulay: Hist. Eng.*, ch. v.

3. Not firmly established or fixed; liable to change or vicissitude.

"*Fickle* their state, whom God
Most favours: who can please him long?"
Milton: P. L., ix. 948, 949.

4. Feeble, weak.

"His darkness doth transcend our *fickle* light."
Wordsworth: Excursion, bk. vi.

***fĭc′-kle** (1), ***fi-kele, *vi-kele,** *v.i.* [Ger. *fickeln, ficheln.*] To flatter. [FICKLE, *a.*]

"Heo nolde *fikele*, as hire sustren hadde ydo."
Robert of Gloucester, p. 31.

fĭc′-kle (2), *v.t.* [A freq. from *fike* (q.v.).] To puzzle.

"An she win to her English, as I hae heard her do at an erra time, she may come to *fickle* us a'."—*Scott: Antiquary*, ch. xxxix.

fickle-pins, *s. pl.* A game in which a number of rings are taken off a double wire united at both ends. (*Scotch.*)

***fĭc′-kle-lĭ, *fĭk-el-y,** *a.* [Eng. *fickle*; *-ly.*] Deceitfully, treacherously.

"With thar tunges *fikely* thai dide."
O. Eng. Psalter; Psalm v. 11.

fĭc′-kle-nĕss, *s.* [Eng. *fickle*; *-ness.*] The quality or state of being fickle; inconstancy, wavering, unsteadiness, irresolution; changeableness in mind or purpose; instability.

"The one was fire and *fickleness*, a child,
Most mutable in wishes."
Byron: Childe Harold, iii. 108.

***fĭc′-klĭ,** *adv.* [Eng. *fickl(e)*; *-ly.*] In a fickle manner; without firmness or steadiness.

"To raise a present power that's *fickly* held
By the frail tenure of the people's will."
Southerne: Spartan Dame, i. 1.

***fī′-cō,** *s.* [Ital. = a fig.]

1. A fig; an act of contempt shown with the fingers.

"A *fico* for the phrase."—*Shakesp.: Merry Wives*, i. 3.

2. Contempt, scorn.

"Having once recovered his fortress, he then gives the *fico* to his adversaries."—*Carew: Surv. of Cornwall.*

fĭ′-cōĭd, *s.* [Lat. *ficus* = a fig-tree, to the flower or fruit of which the ficoids, with their numerous narrow petals, many stamens, &c., bear some fanciful resemblance, but no affinity or even analogy; Gr. εἶδος (*eidos*), form.]

Bot. (*Pl.*): The English name given by Lindley to the order Mesembryaceæ.

fĭ-cōĭ′-dąl, *a.* & *s.* [Eng. *ficoid*; *-al.*]

Botany:

A. *As adj.:* Pertaining or relating to the ficoids (q.v.).

B. *As subst.:* A plant belonging to the ficoidal alliance.

"Natural order of *ficoidals*."—*Lindley: Veg. King.* (ed. 1853), p. 523.

ficoidal alliance, *s.*

Bot.: The English name of the alliance Ficoidales (q.v.).

fĭ-cōĭ′-dā′-lēs, *s. pl.* [Lat. *ficus* (q.v.); Gr. εἶδος (*eidos*) = form, and Lat. fem. pl. adj. suff. *-ales.*]

Bot.: An alliance of Perigynous Exogens, consisting of orders with monodichlamydeous flowers, central or axile placentæ; the corolla, if present, polypetalous, and an external embyro curved round a small quantity of mealy albumen. Lindley includes under it the four orders, Basellaceæ, Mesembryaceæ, Tetragoniaceæ, and Scleranthaceæ (q.v.).

fĭ-cōĭ′-dē-æ, *s. pl.* [Lat. *ficus* = a fig; Gr. εἶδος (*eidos*) = form, appearance, and Lat. fem. pl. adj. suff. *-eæ.*]

Bot.: The name given by Jussieu and others to the order called by Lindley Mesembryaceæ (q.v.).

***fĭct,** *a.* [Lat. *fictus*, pa. par. of *fingo* = to feign.] Fictitious. [FICTION.]

fĭc′-tą, *a.* [Lat. fem. sing. of *fictus*, pa. par. of *fingo.*] False, fictitious.

ficta musica. [FALSA MUSICA.]

fĭc′-tile, *a.* & *s.* [Lat. *fictilis*, from *fictus*, pa. par. of *fingo.*]

A. *As adj.:* Moulded into form by art; manufactured by or suitable for the potter.

"The originals are made of coarse, black-brown clay, and are classed among the earliest specimens of Italian *fictile* art."—*C. Wordsworth: Greece.* (Introd.).

* **B.** *As subst.:* An earthen vessel or other article moulded and baked.

fĭc′-tile-nĕss, *s.* [Eng. *fictile*; *-ness.*] The state or quality of being fictile; fictility.

fĭc-tĭl′-ĭ-tĭ, *s.* [Eng. *fictil(e)*; *-ity.*] The quality or state of being fictile.

fĭc′-tion, *s.* [Fr., from Lat. *fictio* = a feigning, from *fictus*, pa. par. of *fingo* = to feign.]

I. *Ordinary Language:*

1. The act of feigning or inventing.

* 2. Fashioning, contriving, establishing.

"To force a currency of their own *fiction*."—*Burke: French Revolution*, p. 124.

3. That which is feigned, imagined, or invented; a feigned, fictitious, or invented story or account; a fabrication, a fable.

"When it could no longer be denied that her flight had been voluntary, numerous *fictions* were invented to account for it."—*Macaulay: Hist. Eng.*, ch. ix.

4. Romance.

"For us the stream of *fiction* ceased to flow."
Wordsworth: White Doe of Rylstone. (Introd.)

5. Fictitious literature; the literary productions of the imagination, whether prose or verse, narrative or dramatic; more specifically applied to prose romances or novels.

"Such anecdotes are apt to be looked upon not as genuine illustrations . . . just because they do occur in poetry or *fiction*."—*Lindsay: Mind in the Lower Animals*, i. 27.

II. *Law:* Any point or thing assumed for the purposes of justice or convenience, even though it cannot be proved, and may even be absolutely opposed to the fact. Such fictions were first brought into legal procedure in the time of Edward I. Many of them have been abolished.

¶ Crabb thus discriminates between *fiction, fabrication*, and *falsehood*: "*Fiction* and *fabrication* both require invention: *falsehood* consists of simple contradiction. The fables of Æsop are *fictions* of the simplest kind, but yet such as required a peculiarly lively fancy and inventive genius to produce. The *fabrication* of a play, as the production of Shakespeare's pen, was once executed with sufficient skill to impose for a time upon the public credulity. . . . In an extended sense of the word *fiction*, it approaches still nearer to the sense of *fabricate*, when said of the *fictions* of the ancients, which were delivered as truth, although admitted now to be false: the motive of the narrator is what here constitutes the difference—namely, that in the former case he believes what he relates to be true, in the latter he knows it to be false. The heathen mythology consists principally of the *fictions* of the poets: newspapers commonly abound in *fabrications*." (*Crabb: Eng. Synon.*)

***fĭc′-tion-ąl,** *s.* [Eng. *fiction*; *-al.*] Of or pertaining to fiction; characterized by fiction; fictitious, feigned.

***fĭc′-tion-ĭst,** *s.* [Eng. *fiction*; *-ist.*] A writer of fiction.

"He will come out in time an elegant *fictionist*."—*Lamb: Letter to Wordsworth.*

fĭc′-tious, *a.* [Lat. *fictus*, pa. par. of *fingo* = to feign.] Fictitious.

"With fancy'd rules and arbitrary laws
Matter and motion he [man] restrains,
And study'd lines and *fictious* circles draws."
Prior: An Ode, 1688.

fĭc-tĭ′-tious, *a.* [Lat. *fictitius, ficticius*, from *fictus*, pa. par. of *fingo.*]

1. Feigned, imaginary, not real, fabulous.

"They hold the ten Sibylls to be *fictitious* and fabulous."—*Howell: Letters*, bk. iv., lett. 43.

2. Counterfeit, false; not genuine or real.

"Duty, love, and honour, fail to sway
Fictitious bonds." *Goldsmith: Traveller.*

3. Not real or true; allegorical.

"Milton, sensible of this defect in the subject of his poem, brought into it two characters of a shadowy and *fictitious* nature in the persons of Sin and Death."—*Addison: Spectator*, No. 273.

fĭc-tĭ′-tious-lĭ, *adv.* [Eng. *fictitious*; *-ly.*] In a fictitious, feigned, or counterfeit manner; by fiction; not really or truly.

"Pieces are *fictitiously* set down, and having no copy in nature."—*Browne: Vulgar Errours*, bk. v., ch. xx.

fĭc-tĭ′-tious-nĕss, *s.* [Eng. *fictitious*; *-ness.*] The quality or state of being fictitious, feigned, or counterfeit.

"Some think that its essence consists in the unimportance, others in the *fictitiousness* of the transaction."—*Rambler*, No. 125.

***fĭc′-tĭve,** *a.* [Lat. *fict(us)*, pa. par. of *fingo* = to feign, and Eng. adj. suff. *-ive.*]

1. Feigned, fictitious, imaginary.

2. Of or pertaining to fiction; sham, counterfeit.

"Dabbling in the fount of *fictive* tears."
Tennyson: Brook, 93.

fĭc′-tŏr, *s.* [Lat., from *fictus*, pa. par. of *fingo.*] An artist in wax, clay, or other plastic material, as distinguished from one who works in bronze, marble, or other solid material.

fī′-cŭs, *s.* [Lat. = a fig-tree.]

1. *Bot.:* A genus of Moraceæ. Flowers unisexual, the males and females mixed indiscriminately on the inner side of a concave fleshy receptacle, the upper margin of which constitutes a narrow aperture. Flowers separated from each other by soft, colourless, bristle-like bracts or scales. Calyx with three, seven, or eight segments; corolla, none; stamens, one, three, or five; ovary one; style

awl-shaped; stigma two-lobed; pericarps with a single seed; juice generally milky. The genus is a very large one, about 160 species being already known. They occur in all the hotter parts of the world. Many are large umbrageous trees; some again are ivy-like creepers. *Ficus Carica* is the cultivated fig. [FIG.] *F. indica* is the Banyan tree (q.v.): *F. religiosa*, the Pippal or Sacred Fig, planted around temples in India. *F. religiosa, Benjamina, pumila, auriculata, Rumphii, benghalensis, aspera, Granatum*, and *Sycomorus*, have an eatable fruit, but much inferior to that of the cultivated Fig. The milky juice of *Ficus* furnishes caoutchouc. That of India is derived from *F. elastica;* that of America from *F. Radula, elliptica*, and *prinoides*. Other species yield the same substance in Java. *F. Saussureana* is one of the Cow-trees. [COW-TREE.] A kind of gum lac comes from *F. indica, benghalensis*, and *Tsjela*. The juice of *F. septica* is emetic; that of *F. toxicaria* and *F. Damona* virulent poisons; *F. anthelmintica*, a native of Brazil, is used against intestinal worms; the bark of *F. racemosa* is slightly astringent, and is of use in hæmaturia and menorrhagia, whilst the juice of its root is a powerful tonic. Egyptian mummy cases are said to have been made from the wood of *F. Sycamorus*, which is all but imperishable. It is the sycomore of scripture (Ps. lxxviii. 47, Amos vii. 14, &c.), spelled also sycamore (Isaiah ix. 10, Luke xix. 4), but must not be confounded with the True Sycamore (*Acer Pseudo-platanus*) to which it is in no way akin.

2. *Palæobotany:* It is believed that ficus has been found fossil in sands of Cretaceous age near Aix-la-Chapelle.

3. *Surg.:* A fleshy excrescence, soft and reddish, or hard and scirrhous, formed like a fig, and occurring on the anus, eyelids, chin, or reproductive organs.

4. *Pharm.:* Ficus, the prepared fruit of *Ficus Carica*, a native of Asia, and used in the preparation of *Confectio senna*. Figs, being demulcent, nutritive, and laxative, are used as mild purgatives; when heated and split open they are used as cataplasms.

fĭd, *v.t.* [Icel. *fetta* = to bend back.] To move up and down or from side to side, as an animal moves its tail; to wag.

fĭd, fĭdd, *s.* [Etym. doubtful.]

I. *Ordinary Language:*

1. A small, thick lump of anything.

2. A bar or pin of wood or metal used to support or steady anything.

II. *Technically:*

1. *Nautical:*

(1) A bar of wood or iron to support a mast upon the one beneath; it passes through a mortise in the upper mast, and rests on the trestle-trees of the head of the mast below.

(2) A wooden, pointed pin used to open the strands of a rope in splicing. A similar iron instrument is a Marlinspike or, as used by sail-makers, a Stabber.

2. *Ord.:* A plug of oakum for the vent of a cannon.

fid-hammer, *s.*

Naut.: A hammer with a face for striking and a pointed peen to act as a fid. [II. 1.]

fĭ-dăl′-gō, *s.* [Port.] [HIDALGO.] A nobleman, or one royally descended.

fĭdd, *s.* [FID, *s.*]

fĭd′-dĕr, *v.i.* [A freq. from *fid*, v. (q.v.).] To make a motion similar to that of a hawk, when he wishes to remain stationary or hover over a place.

fĭd′-dle (1), ***fid-el, *fed-ele, *fith-el, *fith-ele, *fith-ul, *fyd-el, *fyd-yll, *fyth-el,** *s.* [A.S. *fidhele;* Icel. & O. Sw. *fidhla* = a fiddle; Dan. *fiddel;* Dut. *vedel;* O. H. Ger. *fidula;* Ger. *fiedel;* Low Lat. *vidula, vitula* = a viol or fiddle.] [VIOL, VIOLIN.]

I. *Ordinary Language:*

1. *Lit.:* In the same sense as II. 1.

*2. *Fig.:* A fool, a trifler.

"He may be but a foole, and she a *fiddle*."
Breton: Pasquil's Madcappe, p. 9.

II. *Technically:*

1. *Music:* An instrument played with a bow, and having four strings, stretched over a sounding-board to give resonance, and along a neck (without frets) upon which the strings are pressed by the fingers to vary the tone. [VIOLIN.]

"The sound of the *fiddle* calls forth a magistrate to dissolve the meeting."—*Windham: Speech* (April 18, 1800).

2. *Bot.:* (1) *Daucus Carota.* (2. *Pl.*): *Scrophularia aquatica.*

3. *Agric.:* A wooden bar about eleven feet long, attached by ropes at its ends to the traces of a horse, and used to drag loose straw or hay on the ground, or hay-cocks to the place of stacking.

4. *Naut.:* A frame of bars and strings, to keep things from rolling off the cabin-table in bad weather.

¶ (1) *To play first* or *second fiddle:* To take a leading or a subordinate part or position in any undertaking or project.

"Tom had no idea of *playing first fiddle* in any social orchestra."—*Dickens: Martin Chuzzlewit*, ch. xii.

(2) *Scotch fiddle:* The itch; from the motion of the arm in scratching.

fiddle-block, *s.*

Naut.: A long block, having two sheaves of different diameters in the same plane, not in parallel planes, as in a double-block; a viol, or long-tackle block.

fiddle-bow, *s.* The bow with which a violin is played.

fiddle-case, *s.*

1. *Ord. Lang.:* A case to contain a fiddle.

2. *Bot.* (*Pl.*): *Rhinanthus Crista-galli.* (*Britten & Holland.*)

***fiddle-come,** *a.* Nonsensical.

"A *fiddle-come* tale of a draggle-tailed girl."
Vanbrugh: The Relapse, iv. 1.

fiddle-de-dee, *interj.* Nonsense.

fiddle-dock, *s.*

Bot.: Rumex pulcher.

fiddle-faddle, *s.* & *a.*

A. *As subst.:* Trifling talk, nonsense, trifles.

"The alarms of soft vows, and sighs, and *fiddle-faddle* Spoils all our trade."
Beaum. & Flet.: Humourous Lieutenant, i. 1.

B. *As adj.:* Trifling; giving trouble or making a bustle about trifles.

"Don't tease me with your *fiddle-faddle* stuff."
Colman: Jealous Wife, v. 2.

fiddle-faddle, *v.i.* To trifle; to make a bustle about trifles.

"Ye may as easily
Outrun a cloud, driven by a northern blast,
As *fiddle-faddle* so."
Ford: The Broken Heart, i. 3.

fiddle-faddler, *s.* One who makes a bustle about trifles.

fiddle-fike, *s.*

1. Troublesome peculiarity of conduct.

2. A complete trifler.

fiddle-fish, *s.* The Angel-fish (q.v.), from its resemblance to a fiddle.

fiddle-grass, *s.*

Bot.: Epilobium hirsutum.

fiddle-head, *s.*

Naut.: A name given to the ornamental carving at the bows of a ship, when it is made in the form of a scroll or volute similar to the end of a fiddle.

fiddle-headed, *a.* Having a pattern at the end somewhat like the scroll of a fiddle.

"Of fork that is *fiddle-headed*."
Hood: Miss Kilmansegg.

***fiddle-lipped,** *a.*

Bot.: Having a fiddle-shaped lip.

fiddle-ma-fyke, *s.* A silly, punctilious person, who is chiefly concerned about mere trifles.

fiddle-pattern, *s.* A plain pattern formerly much in vogue in the manufacture of plate for table use, but which has of late years given way to others of more ornate character.

fiddle-shaped, *a.*

Bot.: An epithet applied to leaves which have deep indentations in the sides, so as to resemble a fiddle.

fiddle-stick, *s.* & *interj.*

A. *As subst.:* A fiddle-bow.

"His grisly beard was long and thick,
With which he strung his *fiddle-stick*."
Butler: Hudibras, pt. i., c. ii.

B. *As interj.:* An exclamation equivalent to nonsense; fiddle-de-dee. Used also in the plural.

fiddle-string, *s.* The catgut string or cord stretched along a fiddle, and raised in the centre by a bridge.

fiddle-wood, *s.*

Bot.: Scrophularia aquatica, so called because the stems are by children stripped of their leaves and scraped across each other fiddler-fashion, when they produce a squeaking sound. (*Britten & Holland.*)

fĭd′-dle (2), *s.* [A corruption of Fr. *fidèle* = a plant of the Vervain order, *Citharexylum melanocardium.*]

Bot.: A term used only as part of the subjoined compound.

fiddle-wood, *s.* The genus Citharexylum. From the fact that Fr. *fidèle* has become corrupted into Eng. *fiddle*, has arisen the erroneous notion that the wood of this genus is suitable for making violins. The error has been perpetuated also in the Latin name, which means harp-wood.

fĭd′-dle, *fyd-el-in, *fith-el-en, *v.i.* & *t.* [A.S. *fidhelian.*] [FIDDLE, *s.*]

A. *Intransitive:*

1. *Lit.:* To play upon a fiddle.

2. *Fig.:* To trifle; to shift the hands about often while doing nothing; to fidget about.

"The ladies walked, talking and *fiddling* with their hats and feathers."—*Pepys: Diary.*

***B.** *Transitive:*

I. *Lit.:* To play on a fiddle.

II. *Figuratively:*

1. To worry, to beat.

"The devil *fiddle* them! I am glad they're going."
Shakesp.: Henry VIII., i. 3.

2. To drive by degrees.

"Somebody else would have been *fiddled* into it again, if a certain treasonable Jacobite tune had not been timely silenced."—*Chesterfield: Miscellanies; Common Sense*, 18.

fĭd′-dlĕr, *fith-el-er, *fyd-el-are, *fyd-el-er, *s.* [A.S. *fidhelere;* Icel. *fithlari*, M. H. Ger. *videlære;* Dan. *fidler.*]

I. *Ordinary Language:*

1. *Lit.:* One who plays upon a fiddle; a violinist.

"It would break my heart to see my poor old master cut out by a set of singers, *fiddlers*, milliners."—*Fielding: Miser*, iv. 8.

2. *Figuratively:*

(1) One who fiddles or makes a bustle about trifles.

(2) A sixpence. (*Slang.*)

II. *Zool.:* A small crab, *Gelasimus vocans*, having one large claw and a very small one. (*American.*)

fiddler's-fare, *s.* Meat, drink, and money.

fiddler's-money, *s.* A number of small silver coins, such as would be given to a fiddler by the company.

fĭd′-dles, *s. pl.* [FIDDLE, *s.*, 2.]

¶ *Snakes' fiddles:*

Bot.: Iris fœtidissima. (*Britten & Holland.*)

fĭd′-dlĭng, *fith-el-inge, *pr. par.*, *a.*, & *s.* [FIDDLE, *v.*]

A. *As pr. par.:* (See the verb).

B. *As adj.:* Trifling, trivial, fussy.

C. *As substantive:*

1. *Lit.:* The act or art of playing on a fiddle.

"Her wes *fithelinge* and song." *Layamon*, ii. 530.

2. *Fig.:* A trifling, or making a bustle about trifles; fussiness.

"Other occupations are mere trifling, or unprofitable *fiddling* about nothing."—*Barrow*, vol. i., ser. 7.

fī-dĕ-jŭ′-sion, *s.* [Lat. *fidejussio*, from *fidejussum*, sup. of *fidejubeo* = to be surety for a person: *fides* = faith, and *jubeo* = to order.] The state or act of being bound as surety for another; suretyship, bail.

fī-dĕ-jŭs′-sŏr, *s.* [Lat.] [FIDEJUSSION.] A surety; one bound for another.

One who is bound or bail for another; a surety, a bail.

"They also take recognizances or stipulations of certain *fidejussors* in the nature of bail."—*Blackstone: Comment.*, bk. iii., ch. 4.

* **fi-del,** *s.* [FIDDLE, *s.*]

* **fi-dele,** *a.* [Lat. *fidelis*, from *fides* = faith, trust.] Faithful.

"So long as they were true and *fidele* unto us."—*Henry VIII.: To Sir T. Wyatt.*

fī-dĕl'-ĭ-tȳ, *s.* [Fr. *fidelité*, from Lat. *fidelitas*, from *fidelis* = faithful; *fides* = faith; Ital. *fidelità*; Sp. *fidelidad*.]

1. Faithfulness; a careful and loyal observance of duty, and performance of obligations.

2. A faithful and loyal attachment or adherence to a bond, obligatory covenant, engagement or connection; loyalty.

"*Fidelity* to a good cause in adversity had been regarded as a virtue."—*Macaulay: Hist. Eng.* ch. xiv.

3. Faithful observance of the marriage contract.

4. Honesty, veracity, observance of and adherence to the truth.

"By my *fidelity*, this is not well."—*Shakesp.: Merry Wives of Windsor*, iv. 2.

* 5. Security, assurance.

"Some one of that facultie, who glueth his *fidelitie* for them."—*Whitgift: Defence*, p. 187.

¶ For the difference between *fidelity* and *faith*, see FAITH.

Fī'-dēş, *s.* [Lat.]

1. *Class. Myth.*: The goddess of Faith and Honesty.

2. *Astron.*: An asteroid, the thirty-seventh found. It was discovered by the astronomer Luther on Oct. 5, 1855, the same date that Atalanta was first seen by Goldschmidt.

fĭdġe, *v.i.* & *t.* [Icel. *fika* = to climb up nimbly; Sw. *fika* = to hunt after; Norw. *fika* = to take trouble.] [FIKE.]

A. *Intrans.*: To fidget, to make a fuss.

"You wriggle, *fidge*, and make a rout,
Put all your brother puppets out."
Swift: Mad Mullinix & Timothy.

B. *Trans.*: To move about constantly, and rapidly; to fidget.

fĭdġe, *s.* [FIDGE, *v.*] A fidget.

"The twist, the squeeze, the rump, the *fidge* in all,
Just as they looked in the original."
Swift: Tim & the Fables.

fĭdġ'-ĕt, *s.* [FIDGET, *v.*]

1. A restless and irregular moving about; restlessness, uneasiness. [FIDGETS.]

2. A fidgetty, restless person.

fĭdġ'-ĕt, *v.i.* & *t.* [A dimin. formation, from *fidge* (q.v.).]

A. *Intrans.*: To move uneasily about; to be in a state of nervous restleness.

B. *Trans.*: To make nervously restless; to put in a fidget.

fĭdġ'-ĕt-ĭ-nĕss, *s.* [Eng. *fidgety*; *-ness.*] The quality or state of being fidgety; nervous restlessness or uneasiness.

fĭdġ'-ĕts, *s. pl.* [FIDGET, *s.*] The colloquial name of the disease or morbid symptom called Dysphoria (q.v.). It consists of an overpowering sense of restlessness; or more specifically, there are present, irritability, dissatisfaction, a sense of fulness in the extremities, thirst, dryness of skin, wakefulness during the greater part of the night, the patient perpetually altering his position in the vain endeavour to obtain relief. About two or three in the morning perspiration generally ensues, followed by heavy slumber. It arises from dyspepsia, and will pass away when that ailment is removed. (*Cheyne: Cyclop. Pract. Med.*, iv. 452.)

fĭdġ'-ĕt-ȳ, *a.* [Eng. *fidget*; *-y.*] In a state of nervous restlessness; uneasy, restless, impatient, fussy.

fĭ-dĭç'-ĭ-nal, *a.* [Lat. *fidicinus*, from *fidicen* (genit. *fidicinis*) = a player on a lute or stringed instrument; *fides* = a string, and *cano* = to sing.] Of or pertaining to a stringed instrument of music.

fĭ-dĭc'-u-la, *s.* [Lat.] A small musical instrument, in shape like a lyre.

fĭ-dō'-nĭ-a, *s.* [Cf. Gr. φείδων (*pheidōn*) = an oil-can with a narrow neck that allows only a little to run out.]

Entom.: A genus of Lepidoptera, belonging to the family Geometridæ, or Geometers. It contains five species, of which *Fidonia piniaria*, the Bordered White Moth, is the commonest in Great Britain. The larvæ feed on fir. *F. atomaria*, the Common Heath-moth, is also common.

* **fī-dū'-çĭ-al,** *a.* [Low Lat. *fiducialis*, from Lat. *fiducia* = trust; *fido* = to trust; *fides* = faith, trust.]

1. Confident, undoubting, sure, firm.

2. Of the nature of a trust; fiduciary.

fī-dū'-çĭ-al-lȳ, *adv.* [Eng. *fiducial*; *-ly.*] In a confident or undoubting manner; with confidence.

fī-dū'-çĭ-ar-ȳ, * **fi-du-ci-ar-ie,** *a.* & *s.* [Lat. *fiduciarius*, from *fiducia* = confidence, trust.]

A. *As adjective:*

1. Confident, undoubting, unwavering, steady, firm.

2. Not to be doubted.

3. Of the nature of a trust.

B. *As substantive:*

1. One who holds anything in trust; a trustee.

2. One who depends for salvation upon faith without works; an antinomian. (*Hammond.*)

fīe, fȳ, *interj.* [Icel. *fy*. *fei*; Dan. & Sw. *fy*; O. Fr. *fi*, *fy*, *fye*; Fr. *fi*; Ger. *pfui*; Lat. *phui*: all expressions of contempt or disgust, due to the idea of blowing away.] An exclamation indicating contempt, disgust, shame, or impatience.

"*Fie! Fie!* Do not lose time. Make haste, and get all over before he comes back."—*Macaulay: Hist. Eng.*, ch. xvi.

fīe, *a.* [FEY.] Under the influence of fate.

"'I think,' said the old gardiner, to one of the maids, 'the gauger's *fie*;' by which word the common people express those violent spirits which they think a presage of death."—*Scott: Guy Mannering*, ch. ix.

fīēf, *s.* [Fr., from Low Lat. *feudum*.] A fee; a manor held of a superior; a feud.

"The whole *fief* in right of poetry she claimed."
Dryden: To the Memory of Mrs. Anne Killigrew, 98.

fīēl, *a.* [FEIL.] Soft, smooth.

"Frae tap to tae that cleeds me bien,
And haps me *fiel* and warm at e'en!"
Burns: Bess & her Spinning-wheel.

fīēld, * **fæld,** * **feeld,** * **feild,** * **feld,** * **felde,** * **fild,** * **filde,** * **fyld,** * **vald,** * **veld,** *s.* & *a.* [A.S. *feld*; cogn. with Dut. *veld*, Dan. *felt*, Sw. *fält*, Ger. *feld*. Probably allied to *fell* (q.v.).]

A. *As substantive:*

I. *Ordinary Language:*

1. *Literally:*

(1) Open country as opposed to wood.

"Wude and *feld* and dale and dun
All was i waterr sunnken." *Ormulum*, 14,568.

(2) Land cleared and fit for cultivation by tillage or pasture; cultivated ground.

"Y shal goo in to the *feeld* and gadre ceris."—*Wycliffe: Ruth* ii. 1.

(3) Ground not built upon or inhabited; the country, as opposed to the town.

"Behold ye the lilies of the *feelde* how thei wexen."—*Wycliffe: Matthew* vi. 28.

(4) A single piece or enclosed plot of ground used or suitable for cultivation.

"And *fields* which promise corn and wine."
Byron: Childe Harold, iii. 55.

2. *Figuratively:*

(1) The ground or place where a battle is fought.

"When bold Bavaria fled the *field*."
Congreve; Ode.

(2) A battle; an action.

"For such another *field*
They dreaded worse than hell."
Milton: P. L., bk. ii., 292.

(3) Warfare; military exercises.

(4) A wide expanse, as of sea or sky.

"Far ran the naked moon across
The houseless ocean's heaving *field*."
Tennyson: The Voyage, iv.

(5) Open space; opportunity or extent for action or operation.

"The *field* had been occupied by various historical societies."—*J. S. Brewer: English Studies*, p. 41.

(6) The ground or blank space on which figures are drawn.

"Let the *field* or ground of the picture be clean, light, and well united with colour."—*Dryden: Dufresnoy.*

(7) Outdoor work, practice, or operations, as opposed to indoor: as, A geologist must study the science in the *field*.

(8) A large body or mass: as, a *field* of ice.

II. *Technically:*

1. *Cricket:*

(1) The ground upon which a game of cricket is played.

(2) The whole body of fielders collectively.

2. *Her.*: The surface of a shield upon which the charges or bearings are depicted, or of each separate coat when the shield contains quarterings or impalements.

"Sir Lancelot's azure lions, crowned with gold,
Ramp in the *field*." *Tennyson: Elaine*, 661.

3. *Optics*: The space visible in an optical instrument at one view. By shifting the telescope, the *field* is changed; by shifting the slip or object relatively to the object-glass of a microscope, successive parts of the object are brought within the *field*.

4. *Hunt.*: Those who take part in a hunt collectively.

"Long before this point the *field* had dwindled away to a number that could be counted on one hand."—*Field*, Jan. 28, 1882.

5. *Racing:*

(1) All the horses, &c., which take part in a race.

"With the pen through the name of Grenville, the *field* to-morrow may consist of the following."—*Daily Telegraph*, Aug. 22, 1883.

(2) All the horses, &c., in a race, exclusive of one or more favourites.

¶ (1) *Magnetic field:*

Elect.: A space possessing magnetic properties from having magnets in its vicinity, or from electric currents passing around or through it.

"The intensity of a *magnetic field* is the force which a unit pole will experience when placed in it."—*Everett: C. G. S. System of Units*, ch. x.

(2) *Field of view* or *vision:*

Optics: [FIELD, A. II. 3].

(3) *To keep the field:*

(*a*) To keep up or maintain a campaign; to remain in the field; to carry on military operations.

(*b*) To maintain one's ground against all comers.

"There all day long Sir Pelleas *kept the field*."
Tennyson: Pelleas & Ettarre, 156.

(4) *To take the field*: To commence active military operations; to begin a campaign.

(5) *To bet or lay against the field:*

Sport.: To bet on one or more horses, dogs, &c., against all the others in the race.

(6) *Field of the Cloth of Gold*: A name given to a plain near Ardres, a village near Calais, in France, where Henry VIII. of England and Francis I. of France, met on June 7 to 25, 1520, from the magnificence displayed by the retinue of each monarch.

(7) *Field of Blood*: Aceldama. The field bought by the chief priests with the thirty pieces of silver which were given to Judas as the price for his betrayal of our Lord. (Matt. xxvii. 5, Acts i. 19.)

field-allowance, *s.*

Milit.: An extra payment or allowance to officers on active service in the field, to meet the increased cost of living, &c.

field-artillery, *s.*

Milit.: Light ordnance capable of being easily moved about, and thus suitable for use on the field.

field-ash, *s.*

Bot.: *Pyrus Aucuparia.* (*Britten & Holland.*)

field-balm, *s.*

Bot.: *Calamintha Nepeta.*

field-basil, *s.*

Bot.: (1) *Calamintha Clinopodium*; (2) *Calamintha Acinos.* (*Britten & Holland.*)

field-bed, *s.*

1. A folding bed for use in the field; a camp bed.

*2. A bed in the open air.

"This *field-bed* is too cold for me to sleep."
Shakesp.: Romeo & Juliet, ii. 1.

field-book, *s.*

1. *Surv.*: A book used by surveyors, engineers, &c., in which the memoranda of surveys are set down.

2. *Bot.:* A number of leaves of paper bound together, in which delicate plants may be placed for preservation directly they are plucked.

"Many plants will not bear transport; their flowers fall off easily, and they are so delicate that their foliage becomes shrivelled. In such instances it is best to put them at once into paper. This is managed by having a small *field-book*, which may be put into the pocket or suspended round the neck, secured by straps so as to give pressure, and with an oil-cloth covering which may be used in wet weather. This *field-book* may be made with two thin mahogany boards on the outside."—*Balfour: Botany*, § 1,229.

field-bug, *s.*

Entom.: The genus Pentatoma. The name is intended to distinguish them from the bed-bug.

* **field-colours,** *s. pl.*

Milit.: Small colours or flags of about eighteen inches square, used for marking out the ground for cavalry regiments and battalions. They are now called Camp-colours.

field-cornet, *s.* The magistrate of a township in the Cape Colony.

field-cricket, *s.* A species of cricket, *Acheta* (*Gryllus*) *Campestris*, found in hot sandy localities, where it burrows to a depth of six to twelve inches. It feeds on insects, for which it lies in wait at the mouth of its burrow. It is not so common as the house cricket, but is larger. It is of a black colour, with the base of the tegumina yellow. Its chirping is louder than that of the house cricket, but it is particularly shy and timid. Its larvæ are hatched about the end of July. [CRICKET (1).]

FIELD-CRICKET.

field-cypress, *s.*

Bot.: *Ajuga chamæpitys.*

field-day, *s.*

1. *Lit. & Milit.:* A day on which troops are exercised in field evolutions.

"The *field-day* or the drill,
'Seems less important now."
Scott: Marmion, v. (Introd.)

2. *Fig.:* A day of unusual bustle, exercise, or display.

field-derrick, *s.* A derrick used for stacking hay in the field. It is mounted on a sled or on a sill-piece, which is anchored temporarily by stakes; otherwise it is stayed by guys.

* **field-dew,** *s.* Dew taken from the field.

"With this *field-dew* consecrate,
Every fairy take his gait."
Shakesp.: Midsummer Night's Dream, v. 2.

field-duck, *s.*

Zool.: *Otis tetrax*, or Little Bustard. It is a native of France.

field-equipage, *s.*

Milit.: Equipage or apparatus, accoutrements, &c., for service in the field

* **field-fight,** *s.* A general engagement; a pitched battle.

"The rather to traine them both, and draw them to a *field-fight*."—*P. Holland: Livius*, p. 229.

field-flower, *s.* A wild flower; a flower growing in the fields, as distinguished from one cultivated in gardens.

"Like arrow seeds of the *field-flower*."
Tennyson: The Poet, 19.

field-fortification, *s.*

Milit.: The art, science, or process of fortifying or strengthening the position of forces in the field by works of a temporary kind.

field-geologist, *s.* A geologist who acquires the knowledge of his science largely by observations in the field instead of simply studying books at home.

field-glass, *s.*

1. A binocular telescope in compact form, and having six achromatic lenses. It has a metallic body covered with morocco, and a sunshade to extend over the object-glasses. It is carried in a leather-case with a strap, and has a body from three and three-quarters to six and a quarter inches long, the object-glasses being from fifteen to twenty-six lines in diameter. It is also called a lorgnette, opera-glass, or race-glass.

2. A small achromatic telescope, usually from twenty to twenty-four inches long, and having three to six draws.

3. That one of the two lenses forming the eye-piece of an astronomical telescope or compound microscope, which is nearest to the object-glass; the glass nearest to the eye is the eye-glass.

field-gun, *s.*

Milit.: A light cannon designed to accompany troops in their manœuvres on the field of battle.

field-hand, *s.* A labourer engaged in farming work; a farm-labourer.

* **field-house,** *s.* A tent.

field-madder, *s.*

Bot.: A common modern book-name for *Sherardia arvensis*, a plant belonging to the order Rubiaceæ. It is a common British herb, with clusters of small lilac flowers in terminal heads.

field-man, *s.* A peasant, a boor.

"He statutis and ordanis, that *field-men* quha has mair nor four ky, sall, for thair awin sustentatioun, tak and ressave landis fra thair maisteris, and till and saw the samin."—*Stat. Alex. II.* in *Balfour's Pract.*, p. 536.

field-marshal, *s.*

Mil.: The highest rank of officers in the British army. This rank was first conferred upon John Duke of Argyle, and George Earl of Orkney, by George II., in 1736.

field-marshalship, *s.* The dignity or rank of a field-marshal.

field-more, *s.*

Bot.: Either *Daucus carota* or *Pastinaca sativa*. (*Britten & Holland.*)

field-mouse, *s.*

Zool.: A name given to several species of rodents which live in the fields, where they burrow in banks, &c. *Mus sylvaticus* is the Long-tailed Field-mouse, *Arvicola agrestis* the Short-tailed Field-mouse or Field-vole (q.v.).

field-naturalist, *s.* One who does not confine his studies of natural science to books, but makes researches in the fields and woods.

field-nigella, field-nigelweed, *s.*

Bot.: *Lychnis Githago.* (*Britten & Holland.*)

field-notes, *s. pl.*

Surv.: Notes or memoranda as to stations, distances, bearings, &c., made by a surveyor while in the field.

field-officer, *s.*

Mil.: An officer above the rank of captain, but below that of general; as a major, a colonel, &c.

field-piece, *s.*

Mil.: A field-gun (q.v.).

field-practice, *s.*

Mil.: Military exercises or evolutions in the field.

field-preacher, *s.* One who preaches in the open air.

field-preaching, *s.* The act or practice of preaching in the open air.

field-roller, *s.*

Agric.: A wooden or iron cylinder, drawn over a ploughed field to crush the clods and level the ground.

* **field-room,** *s.*

1. *Lit.:* Open space, room.

"Falling back where they
Might *field-room* find at large."
Drayton: Poly-Olbion, s. 12.

2. *Fig.:* Free and unrestricted opportunity.

"They had *field-room* enough to expatiate upon the gross iniquity of the covenant."—*Clarendon: Hist. of the Civil War.*

field-sketching, *s.*

Mil.: The art or act of sketching in plan rapidly, while in the field, the natural features of a country, so as to give a fair idea of its character.

field-spider, *s.* The popular name for any of the numerous species of spiders found in fields.

field-sports, *s.* Outdoor sports, such as hunting, shooting, coursing, &c.

* **field-staff,** *s.*

Mil.: A staff formerly carried by gunners in the field, and containing lighted matches for discharging cannon.

field-telegraph, *s.*

Mil.: A portable telegraph adapted for use in the field in military operations.

field-train, *s.*

Mil.: That branch or department of the Army whose duty it was formerly to keep the Artillery fully supplied with ammunition, and the Engineers with stores, for which purpose depots were established at convenient places between the front and the base of operations.

field-vole, *s.*

Zool.: *Arvicola agrestis*, or Short-tailed Field-mouse. Its colour is greyish-brown, tinged with red or yellow on the sides; the lower surface pale-grey or dirty white; tail, brown above, greyish beneath. It is very abundant in the northern and central parts of Europe. It usually frequents damp places, forming burrows of considerable extent. The food of the field-vole consists almost exclusively of vegetable substances. Like its congeners, it is exceedingly prolific, and breeds three or four times in the year.

field-work, *s.*

1. *Surv.:* The various out-door operations necessary in surveying.

2. *Mil.* (*Pl.*): Temporary fortifications or defences thrown up by an army in the field, or by besiegers or besieged to strengthen their position.

fiēld, *v.t. & i.* [FIELD, *s.*]

A. *Transitive:*

1. *Carp.:* To sink a margin round a panel of wood.

2. *Cricket:* To catch or stop a ball when hit by the batsman, and return it to the wicket-keeper.

"The ball being sharply *fielded* at cover-point."—*Daily Telegraph*, Aug. 21, 1883.

B. *Intransitive:*

***I.** *Ordinary Language:*

1. To take to the field.

2. To fight.

"Who, soone prepared to *field*, his sword forth drew."
Spenser: F. Q., II. vi. 29.

II. *Technically:*

1. *Cricket:* To act as a fielder.

2. *Racing:* To back the field against the favourite. (*Slang.*)

fiēld'-ĕd, *a.* [Eng. *field*; *-ed.*]

*1. *Ord. Lang.:* Engaged in the field or in action; encamped.

"Now, Mars, I pr'thee, make us quick in work;
That we with smoking swords may march from hence,
To help our *fielded* friends."
Shakesp.: Coriolanus, i. 4.

2. *Cricket:* Said of a ball stopped and returned to the wicket-keeper by a fielder.

* **fiēld'-ẹn,** *s.* [Eng. *field*; *-en.*] Consisting of fields.

"The *fielden* country also and plains."—*P. Holland.*

fiēld'-ẽr, *s.* [Eng. *field*, v.; *-er.*]

Cricket: One of the players who stands out in the field to catch or stop and return to the wicket-keeper balls hit by the batsman; a fieldsman.

fiēld'-fāre, * **feld-fare,** * **felde-fare,** *s.* [A.S. *feldefare*, from *feld*=a field, and *faran*=to go, to traverse.]

Zool.: *Turdus pilaris*, a bird belonging to the Turdidæ, or Thrush family. It is a winter visitant in England, passing the summer in more northern countries. It is about ten inches in length, of a deep chestnut colour, with black tail and ash-coloured head.

"Not yet the hawthorn bore her berries red,
With which the *fieldfare*, wintry guest, is fed."
Cowper: Needless Alarm.

fiēld'-ĭng, *pr. par., a., & s.* [FIELD, *v.*]

A. & B. *As pr. par. & particip. adj.:* (See the verb).

C. *As substantive :*

1. *Cricket :* The act of catching or stopping and returning to the wicket-keeper balls hit by the batsman.

"Too much praise cannot possibly be lavished on the *fielding*."—*Daily Telegraph*, Aug. 22, 1883.

2. *Vinegar-manufac. :* Exposure to the open air and sun of malt-wash, or gyle in casks, in order to promote its acetification.

fielding-plane, *s.* The plane used in fielding—*i.e.*, in sinking the margin round a panel.

***fiēld'-ĭsh,** ***feld-ishe,** *s.* [Eng. *field*; *-ish*.] Countrified, rural.

"They sing a song made of a *feldishe* mouse."
Wyatt : Mean & Sure Estate.

fiēld'-īte, *s.* [Named after F. Field, the mineralogist; Eng. suff. *-ite* (*Min.*) (q.v.).]

Min. : A variety of Tetrahedrite, occurring at the mine Altar, near Coquimbo. It is soft, of a greasy appearance, greenish-grey slightly reddish, with powder bright red. (*Dana.*)

fiēlds'-man. [Fielder.]

fiēld'-wŏrt, *s.* [Eng. *field*, and *wort*.]

Bot. : Gentiana Amarella, or perhaps *Erythræa Centaurium*. (*Britten & Holland.*)

***fiēld'-ȳ,** ***feel-di,** ***fel-di,** *a.* [Eng. *field*; *-y*.] Like a field; open.

"Settiden tentis in the *feeldi* places of Moab."—*Wycliffe : Numbers*, xxii. 1. (*Purvey.*)

***fi-en,** ***fy-in,** *v.t.* [A contr. of *defy* (q.v.).] To digest, to devour.

"*Fyin* or defyin mete and drynke. *Digero.*"—*Prompt. Parv.*

fiēnd, ***fend,** ***fende,** ***feond,** ***feonde,** ***feont,** ***veond,** *s.* [A.S. *feónd*, *fiónd* = a hater, an enemy, properly the pr. par. of *feógan* = to hate; cogn. with Dut. *vijand*; Dan. & Sw. *fiende* = an enemy; Icel. *fjándi*, pr. par. of *fjá* = to hate; Goth. *fijands*, pr. par. of *fijan* = to hate; Ger. *feind* (*Skeat*).]

***1.** An enemy.

"*Feond* be wes thes kinges." *Layamon*, ii. 49.

2. A demon, a devil, an infernal being: with the definite article, Satan, the devil, the arch-enemy of mankind.

"Come *fiend*, come fury, giant, monster, blast
From earth or hell, we can but plunge at last."
Cowper : Needless Alarm.

3. A person of demoniacal, devilish, or fiendish qualities or disposition.

"That cursed man, that cruel *fiend* of hell."
Spenser : F. Q., II. vi. 50.

fiend-begotten, *a.* Begotten by a fiend or devil; devilish, fiendish. (*Scott : Lady of the Lake*, iv. 5.)

fiend-born, *a.* Born of a fiend or devil. (*Scott : Thomas the Rhymer*, iii.)

fiend-hearted, *a.* Having the heart or disposition of a fiend or devil.

***fiēnd-frāy'-ĭng,** *a.* [Eng. *fiend*, and *fraying*, pr. par. of *fray*, v. (q.v.).] Frightening or driving away a fiend.

***fiēnd'-fụ̂l,** *a.* [Eng. *fiend*; *-ful(l)*.] Full of fiendish, devilish, or malignant nature.

"Regard his hellish fall,
Whose *fiendful* fortune may exhort the wise
Only to wonder at unlawful things."
Marlowe : Dr. Faustus, v. (Chorus).

***fiēnd'-fụ̂l-lȳ,** *adv.* [Eng. *fiendful*; *-ly*.] In a fiendish manner; fiendishly.

fiēnd'-ĭsh, *a.* [Eng. *fiend*; *-ish*.] Having the qualities or nature of a fiend; befitting or proper to a fiend; devilish, demoniacal, diabolical, infernal; exceedingly malignant or wicked.

"Words cannot paint the *fiendish* smile
That curled the traitor's cheek the while."
Scott : Rokeby, iv. 21.

fiēnd'-ĭsh-lȳ, *adv.* [Eng. *fiendish*; *-ly*.] In a fiendish or devilish manner; like a fiend; infernally, diabolically.

fiēnd'-ĭsh-nĕss, *s.* [Eng. *fiendish*; *-ness*.] The quality or state of being fiendish; devilishness; diabolicalness.

fiēnd'-līke, ***feond-liche,** ***fond-liche,** *a.* [A.S. *feóndlic*; Icel. *fiandligr*; O. H. Ger. *fiantlih*; Dan. & Sw. *fiendtlig*.]

***1.** Hostile.

"He fusde heom to mid *feondliche* strengthe."
Layamon, i. 369.

2. Resembling or befitting a fiend; devilish; diabolical.

"Manlike it is to fall into sin,
Fiendlike it is to dwell therein."
Longfellow : Poetic Aphorism; Sin.

***3.** Deadly, fatal.

"Fiftene he hafde *feondliche* wunden."
Layamon, iii. 142.

fiēnt, *s.* [Fiend.]

¶ *Fient a haet :* The devil a bit; deuce a thing.

fiër, *a.* [Fere.] Sound; healthy.

"We're fit to win our daily bread,
As lang's we're hale and *fier*."
Burns : Epistle to Davie.

fi-êr-a-mĕn'-tê, *adv.* [Ital.]

Music : Proudly, fiercely, boldly.

fiërçe, ***ferce,** ***fers,** ***ferse,** ***fierse,** ***firs,** ***firse,** *a.* & *adv.* [O. Fr. *fiers*, *fers*, from Lat. *ferus* = wild, fierce.]

A. *As adjective :*

1. Ferocious, cruel, violent, furious, impetuous.

"Thou *ferse* God of armes, Mars the rede."
Chaucer : Anelyda, i.

2. Vehement, violent, exceeding strong or forcible.

"The ships, though so great, are driven of *fierce* winds; yet are they turned about with a very small helm."—*James* iii. 4.

3. Savage, ferocious, easily roused or enraged.

"Poetry disarms
The *fiercest* animals with magic charms."
Cowper : Retirement, 253, 254.

4. Indicating or full of fierceness or ferocity: as, *fierce* language, *fierce* looks, a *fierce* attack.

"A king of *fierce* countenance."—*Daniel* viii. 23.

5. Violent, vehement, excessive.

"Cursed be their anger, for it was *fierce*; and their wrath, for it was cruel."—*Genesis* xlix. 7.

***6.** Vehement, ardent, fiery, eager.

"O tell her, Swallow, thou that knowest each,
That bright and *fierce*, and fickle is the South."
Tennyson : Princess, iv. 79.

***7.** Passionate, strong, ardent.

"Yet have I *fierce* affections."
Shakesp. : Antony & Cleopatra, i. 5.

***8.** Wild, disordered.

"This *fierce* abridgment
Hath to it circumstantial branches, which
Distinction should be rich in."
Shakesp. : Cymbeline, v. 5.

***9.** Excessive, exceeding, immoderate, extreme.

"Lupus, for your *fierce* credulity,
One fit him with a pair of larger ears."
Ben Jonson : Poetaster, v. i.

***10.** Desperate, extreme.

"In *fierce* extremes—in good and ill."
Byron : Mazeppa, v.

***11.** Proud, haughty.

"He is *fierce* and cannot brook hard language."
Shakesp. : 2 Henry VI., iv. 9.

B. *As adv. :* Fiercely, furiously, violently, vehemently.

"The midday sun *fierce* beat against their faces."
Shakesp. : 1 Henry VI., i. 1.

¶ For the difference between *fierce* and *ferocious*, see Ferocious.

***fierce-flaming,** *a.* Burning with a fierce flame; darting out fierce looks.

"His eyes *fierce-flaming* o'er the trophy roll."
Pitt : Virgil; Æneid xii.

***fierce-minded,** *a.* Of a fierce mind or disposition.

"Forgetfulnesse seized his *fierce-minded* confidence."—*Bp. Wilson : 3 Maccabees*, vi. 18.

***fiër'çe-lĭng,** ***fierce-lings,** ***fiercelins,** *adv.* [Eng. *fierce*; adv. suff. *-ling*.] In a hurry, with violence; fiercely.

"I came *fiercelins* in." *Ross : Helenore*, p. 37.

fiër'çe-lȳ, ***feers-ly,** ***fers-lich,** ***ferslych,** ***fers-ly,** *adv.* [Eng. *fierce*; *-ly*.]

1. In a fierce, furious, or ferocious manner; with fierceness or ferocity.

2. With fierceness or ferocity of looks: as, To look *fiercely*.

3. With exceeding violence or strength; furiously: as, The fire burnt *fiercely*.

fiër'çe-nĕss, ***feers-nes,** ***feers-nesse,** ***fers-nesse,** *s.* [Eng. *fierce*; *-ness*.] The quality or state of being fierce or ferocious; ferocity, fury, violence, vehemence.

"The flatterer of thy *fierceness*."
Byron : Childe Harold, iii. 37.

***fierce-ty,** ***feers-te,** *s.* [Eng. *fierce*; *-ty*.] Fierceness, ferocity.

"In . . . the *feerste* of his brest."—*Wycliffe : Judith* iii. 11.

fī'-ĕr-ī fā'-çĭ-ăs, *s.* [Lat. = cause it to be done.]

Law : A writ which lies for him who has recovered in an action for debt or damages to the sheriff, commanding him to levy of the goods and chattels of the defendant the sum or debt recovered. This writ lies as well against privileged persons, peers, &c., as other common persons; and against executors or administrators with regard to the goods of the deceased. It is commonly contracted to *Fi. fa.*

"Under the writ of *fieri facias*, goods, money, and securities only may be taken."—*Blackstone : Comment.*, bk. iii., ch. 16.

† **fïer'-ĭ-lȳ,** *adv.* [Eng. *fiery*; *-ly*.] In a fiery, hot, or vehement manner.

fïer'-ĭ-nĕss, *s.* [Eng. *fiery*; *-ness*.]

1. *Lit. :* The quality or state of being hot like fire; heat, hotness.

"The ashes, by their heat, their *fieriness*, and their dryness, belong to the element of earth."—*Boyle : Works*, i. 470.

2. *Fig. :* The quality or state of being heated or hot in temper or disposition; heat, acrimony, hotness of temper.

"The Italians, notwithstanding their natural *fieriness* of temper, affect always to appear sober and sedate."—*Addison : On Italy.*

***fī'-ĕr-īze,** *v.i.* [Eng. *fire*; *-ize*.] To burn, to kindle.

"But aire turn water, earth may *fierize*."
Sylvester : Du Bartas, 2nd day, 1st week, 264.

fïer'-y, ***fir-ie,** ***fir-y,** ***fyr-y,** ***fuyr-y,** *a.* & *adv.* [Eng. *fire*; *-y*.]

I. *Literally :*

1. Consisting of fire.

"And to wissen hem by nyght,
A *firie* piller hem alight."
Gower : C. A., v.

2. Containing fire.

"I know thou 'dst rather
Follow thine enemy in a *fiery* gulph
Than flatter him." *Shakesp. : Coriolanus*, iii. 2.

3. Heated by fire; hot, like fire.

"The sword which is made *fiery* doth not only cut, by reason of the sharpness which simply it hath, but also burn by means of that heat which it hath from fire."—*Hooker : Ecclesiastical Polity.*

4. Like or resembling fire.

"Make thee a *fiery* serpent."—*Numb.* xxi. 8.

II. *Figuratively :*

1. Hot or heated like fire; burning, inflamed.

"Kindle a *fiery* boil upon the skin."
Cowper : Task, ii. 183.

2. Easily set on fire; highly inflammable: as, a *fiery* mine.

3. Exceeding hot; dried up, parched.

"The dust and heat
In the broad and *fiery* street."
Longfellow : Rain in Summer.

4. Vehement, ardent, eager, fierce.

"This deed . . . must send thee hence
With *fiery* quickness." *Shakesp. : Hamlet*, iv. 3.

5. Passionate; hot-tempered; easily provoked.

"You know the *fiery* quality of the duke."
Shakesp. : Lear, ii. 4.

6. Unrestrained, untamed; fierce, wild.

"One fought on foot, one curbed the *fiery* steed."
Dryden : Ovid; Metamorphoses viii.

7. Causing heat or passion; inflaming.

"Loue hath his *fry* dart so brenningly
Ystiked thurgh my trewe careful hert."
Chaucer : C. T., 1,566.

¶ For the difference between *fiery* and *hot*, see Hot.

fiery-chamber, *s.*

Fr. Hist. : The rendering of the appellation Chambre Ardente given to a French tribunal instituted by Francis I., in A.D. 1535, for the punishment of heresy. It continued about a century and a half.

fiery-cross, *s.* (See extract.)

"When a chieftain designed to summon his clan upon any sudden or important emergency, he slew a goat and, making a cross of any light wood, seared its extremities in the fire, and extinguished them in the blood of the animal. This was called the *Fiery-cross*, also *Creau Tarigh*, or the Cross of Shame, because disobedience to what the symbol implied inferred infamy. It was delivered to a swift and trusty messenger, who ran full speed with it to the next hamlet, where he presented it to the principal person, with a single word, implying the place of rendezvous. He who received the symbol was bound to send it forwards, with equal despatch, to the next village; and thus it passed with incredible celerity through all the district which owed allegiance to the chief, and also among his allies and neighbours, if the danger was common to them. At sight of the *Fiery-cross*, every man, from sixteen years old to sixty, capable of bearing arms, was obliged instantly to repair, in his best arms and accoutrements, to the place of rendezvous. He who failed to appear, suffered the extremities of fire and sword, which were emblematically denounced to the disobedient by the bloody and burnt marks upon the warlike signal."—*Scott : Lady of the Lake*, iii. i. (Note.)

* **fiery-fary,** *s.*

1. Confusion, bustle.

"All folks war in a *fiery-fary.*" *Battle of Harlaw,* st. ii.

2. Pretended bustle.

fiery-footed, *a.* Swift-footed, eager, impetuous.

"He to him called a *fiery-footed* boy, Benempt Dispatch." *Thomson: Castle of Indolence,* ii. 32.

fiery-hot, *a.* Passionate, impetuous, eager, ardent.

"*Fiery-hot* to burst All barriers." *Tennyson: In Memoriam,* cxiii.

* **fiery-new,** *a.* New as from the forge; brand-new, fire-new.

* **fiery-pointed,** *a.* Throwing rays pointed as it were with fire.

"The fair and *fiery-pointed* sun." *Shakesp.: Rape of Lucrece,* 372.

fiery-red, *a.* Red as fire, from exertion or otherwise.

"Bloody with spurring, *fiery-red* with haste." *Shakesp.: Richard II.,* ii. 3.

* **fiery-short,** *a.* Angrily short, with the laconism of indignation.

"*Fiery-short* was Cyril's counter-scoff." *Tennyson: Princess,* v. 297.

fiery-spangled, *a.* Spangled with anything bright and glittering.

"Even from the *fiery-spangled* bed of heaven." *Marlowe: 1 Tamburlaine,* v. 2.

* **fiery-triplicity,** *s.*

Astrol.: The three signs, Leo, Aries, and Sagittarius, which surpass the rest in their fiery appearance.

fiery-wheeled, *a.* Having wheels like fire. (*Milton: Il Penseroso,* 53.)

fī. fā., *s.* [FIERI FACIAS.]

* **fif,** *a.* [FIVE.]

fife, *s.* [Fr. *fifre,* from O. H. Ger. *pfifa, fifa,* from *pfifen* = to blow a fife; Ger. *pfeife* = a a pipe; *pfiff* = a whistle. Allied to *pipe* (q.v.).]

Music:

1. A small pipe used as a musical instrument; its compass is two octaves from D on the fourth line of the treble clef. In the British Army and Navy, fifes and drums are supplied at the public expense; and the establishment of a regiment of cavalry or a battalion of infantry comprises a certain number of bandsmen, besides buglers, fifers, and drummers. Although of ancient use in England for military purposes, it was discontinued in the reign of James I., and was not restored until the siege of Maestricht in 1747. The fife in the orchestra is called Flauto piccolo (q.v.).

"He roused the trumpet and the martial *fife.*" *Thomson: Castle of Indolence,* ii. 13.

2. An organ-stop; a piccolo, generally of two feet in length. (*Stainer & Barrett.*)

* **fife-major,** *s.*

Milit.: A non-commissioned officer who formerly superintended the fifers of a regiment.

fife-rail, *s.*

Naut.: A banister on the break of a poop or around the mast of a vessel.

fife, *v.i.* [FIFE, *s.*] To play upon a fife.

* **fife-alde,** *a.* & *adv.* [FIVE-FOLD.]

fīf'-ĕr, *s.* [Eng. *fif(e)*; *-er.*] One who plays upon a fife.

* **fif-fald,** * **fif-falde,** * **fif-folde,** *a.* & *adv.* [FIVEFOLD.]

fīf'-ĭsh, *a.* [From the county of Fife in Scotland, many of whose inhabitants were said to be deranged.] Somewhat deranged.

"He will be . . . very, very *fifish,* as the east country fisherfolks say."—*Scott: Pirate,* ch. ix.

fīf'-ĭsh-nĕss, *s.* [Eng. *fifish*; *-ness.*] The quality or state of being slightly deranged.

* **fift,** * **fifte,** *a.* [FIFTH.]

fīf-teēn', * **fif-tene,** * **vyf-tene,** *a.* & *s.* [A.S. *fiftyne, fiftene,* from *fif* = five, and *tyn* = ten; O. Fris. *fiftine, fiftene*; Dut. *vijftien*; Goth. *fimftaihun*; Icel. *fimtán*; Sw. *femton*; Dan. *femten*; Ger. *fünfzehn.*]

A. *As adj.:* Amounting in number to five and ten; one more than fourteen.

B. *As substantive:*

I. *Ordinary Language:*

1. The number made up of five and ten.

2. A symbol representing the number made up of five and ten: as, 15 or XV.

* 3. The Court of Session in Scotland, as being composed of fifteen judges.

II. *Old Law:* A tax of a fifteenth. [FIFTEENTH, B. II. 2.]

"It is to be observed furthermore that this payment which we commonly at this day doe call the *Fifteen,* is truely and was anciently named the Tenth and *Fifteen.*"—*Lambarde: Perambulation of Kent* (ed. 1656), p. 55.

fifteen-spined stickleback, *s.*

Ichthy.: *Gasterosteus spinachia,* a marine species of Stickleback, five to seven inches in length, which makes its nest of seaweed and guards the eggs like the fresh-water species. Colour variable, sometimes reddish-brown, sometimes dark-green. It is met with on all the northern coasts of Europe. It feeds on the eggs and fry of fishes, worms, and other marine animals. It is also called the Sea-adder (q.v.).

fīf-teēnth', * **fife-tende,** * **fif-tende,** * **fif-tenthe,** * **five-teenth,** *a.* & *s.* [A.S. *fifteódha*; O. Fris. *fiftinda, fiftendesta*; Dut. *fijthende*; O. Sax. *fimtándi*; Sw. & Dan. *femtende*; Ger. *fünfzehnte.*]

A. *As adjective:*

1. Next in order after the fourteenth; the ordinal of fifteen; the fifth after the tenth.

"In his long prayer or his *fiveteenth* point." *Corbet: Iter Boreale.*

2. Being one of fifteen equal parts into which a whole is divided.

B. *As substantive:*

I. *Ord. Lang.:* A fifteenth part.

II. *Technically:*

1. *Music:*

(1) The interval of a double octave; bis-diapason.

(2) An organ-stop of two feet in length on the manuals and four feet on the pedals, consisting of open metal pipes. It is tuned one octave above the principal, and two octaves above the open diapason.

* 2. *Old Law:* (See extract).

"*Fifteenth* (*decima quinta*) is a tribute or imposition of money laid upon any city, borough, or other town through the realm, not by the poll, or upon this or that man, but in general upon the whole city or town; and is so called, because it amounts to a *fifteenth* part of that which the city hath been valued at of old, or to a *fifteenth* part of every man's personal estate, according to a reasonable valuation."—*Blount: Law Dict.*

fifth', * **fift,** * **fif-ta,** * **fifte,** * **fifthe,** * **fyft,** **fyfthe,** *a.* & *s.* [A.S. *fifta*; O. Sax. *fifto*; Dut. *vijfde*; O. H. Ger. *fimfto, finfto*; Icel. *fimmti*; Sw. & Dan. *femte*; Ger. *fünfte.*]

A. *As adjective:*

1. The ordinal of five; next in order to the fourth.

"This is the *fyft* day." *Towneley Mysteries,* p. 2.

2. Being one of five equal parts into which a whole is divided.

B. *As substantive:*

1. *Ord. Lang.:* One of five equal parts into which a whole is divided; the quotient of unity divided by five.

2. *Mus.:* A diatonic interval of five notes. Its ratio is 2 : 3, the diapente of the ancients. With the exception of the octave it is the most perfect of concords.

Fifth Monarchy, *s.* The personal reign of Jesus on earth expected by the Fifth Monarchy Men (q.v.).

Fifth Monarchy Man:

Ch. Hist.: One of a sect of enthusiasts in the time of Cromwell, who declared themselves "subjects only of King Jesus," and held that a *fifth* universal monarchy would be established on earth under the personal reign of Jesus (the four preceding monarchies having been those of Assyria, Persia, Greece, and Rome), and that no single person ought to rule mankind until his coming, but that, in the meantime, civil government should be provisionally administered by his saints.

"*Fifth Monarchy Men* shouting for King Jesus, agitators lecturing from the tops of tubs on the fate of Agag—all these, they tell us, were the offspring of the Great Rebellion."—*Macaulay: Essay on Milton.*

fifth-wheel, *s.* A wheel or segment above the fore-axle of a carriage and beneath the bed. The king-bolt is the centre of oscillation, and the *fifth-wheel* forms an extended support to prevent the careening of the carriage-bed.

fīfth'-lȳ, *adv.* [Eng. *fifth*; *-ly.*] In the fifth place.

fīf'-tĭe-ẹth, * **fiftithe,** * **fiftuthe,** * **fiftugethe,** * **fyftith,** * **fyftithe,** *a.* & *s.* [A.S. *fiftigodha*; O. Fris. *fiftichsta*; Dut. *vijftigste*; O. H. Ger. *fimfzugósto*; Icel. *fimmtúgandi*; Sw. *femtionde*; Ger. *funfzigste.*]

A. *As adjective:*

1. The ordinal of fifty; next in order after the forty-ninth.

2. One of fifty equal parts into which a whole is divided.

B. *As subst.:* One of fifty equal parts into which a whole is divided; the quotient of unity divided by fifty.

fīf'-tȳ, * **fif-ti,** * **fiff-tigh,** *a.* & *s.* [A.S. *fiftig*; O. Sax. *fiftich*; O. Fris. *fiftich, fiftech*; Dut. *vijftig*; O. H. Ger. *fimfzug, finfzuc*; Goth. *fimftigjus*; Icel. *fimmtigi*; Sw. *femtio*; Ger. *funfzig.*]

A. *As adj.:* Five times ten.

"A man haht him *fifty* penis." *Metrical Homilies,* p. 18.

B. *As substantive:*

1. The number amounting to five times ten.

"And they sat down in ranks of hundreds and by *fifties.*"—*Mark* vi. 40.

2. A symbol representing the number of five times ten: as 50, or L.

* **fifty-weight,** *s.* Half a hundred-weight.

"About *fifty-weight* of iron bolts."—*Mayo: Kaloolah,* p. 140.

fĭg, * **fige,** * **fyg,** * **fyge,** * **fygge,** *s.* [Fr. *figue*; Prov. *figa*; Sp. *figo,* from Lat. *ficus* = a fig; Dut. *vijg*; Ger. *feige.* The A.S. *fic* is directly from the Lat. *ficus.*]

I. *Ordinary Language:*

1. *Literally:*

(1) The fruit of the fig-tree. It is not a true fruit, but a fleshy receptacle of a conical form, attached by the narrow end, the broad end or apex having a small opening like a pore, the true flowers and seeds lining the interior. It is demulcent and laxative, and is used for cataplasms. The best figs are imported into this country from Turkey: others are supplied by Greece, Spain, Italy, and North Africa.

"Swete frut that me clepeth *figes.*"—*Ancren Riwle,* p. 150.

(2) The fig-tree (q.v.).

"Full on its crown a *fig's* green branches rise." *Pope: Homer; Odyssey* xii. 127.

2. *Figuratively:*

* (1) The disease called the piles (q.v.).

"The *Figes; quidam morbus, ficus.*"—*Cathol. Anglicum.*

(2) A small piece of tobacco. (*American.*)

(3) Anything of the very least value or importance. (Used in contempt or scorn.) [FICO.]

"A *fig* for Peter."—*Shakesp.: 2 Henry VI.,* ii. 3.

II. *Farriery:* An excrescence on the frog of a horse's foot consequent on a bruise.

¶ *Indian fig:*

1. *Sing.:* *Opuntia vulgaris,* or any other species of the genus.

2. *Pl.:* The name given by Lindley to the order Cactaceæ.

fig-apple, *s.* A species of apple.

"A *fig-apple* hath no core or kernel, in these resembling a fig, and differing from other apples."—*Mortimer: Husbandry.*

fig-bean, *s.*

Fig.: A name for some species of Lupinus. (*Britten & Holland.*)

fig-cake, *s.* A preparation of figs and almonds worked up into a hard paste and pressed into round cakes like small cheeses.

fig-eater, *s.* [BECAFICO.]

fig-gnat, *s.*

Entom.: *Culex ficarius,* a species of gnat.

fig-leaf, *s.*

1. *Lit.:* The leaf of a fig-tree.

"The objector makes himself diversion about their sewing *fig-leaves* together."—*Waterland: Works,* vi. 26.

*2. *Fig.:* A covering adopted in an emergency; a flimsy covering, from the use made of the fig-leaf in statuary to conceal nakedness.

"'What pitiful *fig-leaves*, what senseless and ridiculous shifts are these?'"—*South: Sermons*, ii. 295.

fig-marigold, *s.*

Bot.: A common name for the species of the genus Mesembryanthemum, belonging to the family Ficoideæ. [MESEMBRYANTHEMUM.]

fig-pecker, *s.* The same as FIG-EATER (q.v.).

fig-shell, *s.*

Conchol.: A popular name for Pyrula, a genus of sub-tropical shells, which have a fig- or pear-shaped form, with a short spire. The surface is, in many species, ornamented with raised reticulated lines; the outer lip thin and the inner smooth; canal long and open. They have a wide, sub-tropical range. Forty species have been described, living at from seventeen to thirty-five fathoms deep. (*Cassell's Nat. Hist.*, v. 200.)

fig-tree, ***fic-tre,** ***fige-tre,** ***fyge-tre,** ***fyg-tre,** *s.*

Bot.: Ficus Carica, a tree of the Mulberry family (Moraceæ). It is a native of Western Asia, and was early introduced into the islands and countries on both sides of the Mediterranean and Southern Europe, where it has become indigenous, and at times attains the height of a tree. It is cultivated in this country generally in the form of a shrub, having long branches requiring support. There are many varieties cultivated. *F.* (*Arostigma*) *religiosa* is the Pippal-tree, or Sacred Fig of India. The Fig-tree is said to have been first brought into England by Cardinal Pole, in 1525. The leaves are rough, low, and deciduous. The receptacle is common, turbinated or hollow, fleshy and connivent. The flowers are apetalous, and inclosed in the receptacle; the staminate flowers being nearest the opening, the pistillate nearest the peduncle. The fertilization of the fig is peculiar, being by the process termed caprification (q.v.). It is promoted by a winged insect, which enters the young fruit by the pore at the apex, and by its movements loosens the pollen from the anthers: the pollen thus comes in contact with the stigmas as effected by insects in the flowers of other plants.

"A land of vines and *fig-trees*."—*Deut.* viii. 8.

fig-wort, *s.*

Botany:

1. *Singular:*

(1) A common book-name for *Scrophularia aquatica* and *S. nodosa*, from their being used in the disease called Ficus. [SCROPHULARIA.]

(2) *Ranunculus Ficaria.* (*Britten & Holland.*)

2. *Pl.:* The name given by Lindley to the order Scrophulariaceæ. He calls them also Linariads.

fig (2), *s.* [A contract. of *figure* (q.v.).] Dress, array, outfit, equipment; generally in the phrase, *in full fig* = in full dress.

"Lo! is not one of the Queen's pyebalds *in full fig* as great and as foolish a monster?"—*Thackeray: Book of Snobs*, ch. xxiv.

fig (1), *v.t.* [FIG (1), *s.*]

*1. To insult any one with ficoes or contemptuous motions of the fingers. [FICO.]

"When Pistol lies, do this; and *fig* me, like
The bragging Spaniard."
Shakesp.: 2 Henry IV., v. 3.

*2. To put something useless into one's head.

"Away to the sow she goes, and *figs* her in the crown with another story."—*L'Estrange.*

3. To apply ginger to the fundament of a horse, in order to make him appear lively and spirited.

fig (2), *v.t.* [FIG (2), *s.*] To dress, to deck, to set out.

fig (3), *v.i.* [Prob. a corruption of *fidge* = *fidget* (q.v.).] To move quickly or suddenly; to fidget.

"*Figs* to and fro, and falls in cheerful cry."
Sylvester: Du Bartas: The Handy-Crafts, 568.

Fig'-ą-rō, *s.* [See def.] The name of the hero in two plays by Beaumarchais—the *Barber of Seville* and the *Marriage of Figaro*. In the former he is a barber, in the latter a valet, but in both he outwits every one; hence the term is used for any shrewd, cunning, and witty person.

fig'-ą-rў, *s.* [A corrupt. of *vagary* (q.v.).] A vagary, a frolic.

"Ere long I will make 'em believe you can conjure with such a *figary*."—*Beaum. & Fletc.: Fair Maid of the Inn*, ii. 2.

***fig'-ent,** *a.* [Prob. from *fig* (2), v., or *fidge*, v.] Unsteady, unfixed, quick, fickle.

"What kind of *figent* memory have you?"—*Beaum. & Flet.: Eastward Hoe*, iii.

***fig-er,** *s.* [O. Fr. *figier;* Prov. *figuier.*] A fig-tree.

"*Figer* is ones kunnes treou thet bereth swet frut."
—*Ancren Riwle*, p. 150.

***figer-tree,** *s.* A fig-tree.

"Thai abade vnder a *figer-tre*." *Tristram*, iii. 72.

fig'-gĭng, *s.* [FIG (1), *v.*]

Man.: A kind of cant term among dealers in horses for thrusting a "corn" (as they call it) of ginger into the fundament of a horse or the vagina of a mare, at the time of their being led out for show, for the purpose of producing irritation and causing them to lift their tails. (*Rees: Cyclopædia.*)

fig'-gŭm, *s.* [Etym. doubtful.] An old game, or juggler's trick.

"See, he spits fire—oh, no, he plays at *figgum;*
The devil is the author of wicked *figgum*."
Ben Jonson: The Devil's an Ass, v. 8.

fight (*gh* silent), ***flht-en,** ***fighte,** ***feht-en,** ***feght,** *v.i.* & *t.* [A.S. *feohtan;* cogn. with Dut. *vechten;* Dan. *fegte;* Sw. *fäkta;* O. H. Ger. *fehtan;* Ger. *fechten;* O. Fris. *fiuchta.*]

A. *Intransitive:*

1. To contend; to strive for victory or superiority.

"Whoso wol aghens the devil *fighte*
Ther mai nego sit arighte."
Political Songs, p. 211.

2. To contend in arms or in battle; to war; to battle; to endeavour to defeat or subdue an enemy by force of arms. It may be used either of a single combatant or of a whole army or nation.

"They *fight* and bringen horse and man to ground."
Chaucer: Troilus & Cressida, bk. iv.

3. It is generally followed by *with*, but *against* is also used.

"Did he ever strive against Israel, or did he ever *fight against* them?"—*Judges* xi. 25.

4. To act or strive in opposition; to oppose; to try to resist.

"Let us not *fight* against God."—*Acts* xxiii. 9.

B. *Transitive:*

1. To contend with, to war against, to combat; to carry on a war against; to engage in battle or combat.

"And now, reduced on equal terms to *fight*,
Their ships, like wasted patrimonies show."
Dryden: Annus Mirabilis, cxxvi.

2. To contest; to struggle or contend against: as, To *fight* a question or a point.

3. To carry on or wage.

"*Fight* this battle out."
Shakesp.: Henry V., iv. 3.

4. To give in fight.

"I shall never be able to *fight* a blow."
Shakesp.: 2 Henry VI., i. 3.

5. To cause to fight; to set on to fight: as, To *fight* cocks.

6. To manage or manœuvre in fight: as, To *fight* a ship.

7. To gain or win by fighting: as, To *fight* one's way.

¶ (1) *To fight a thing out:* To struggle to the end.

(2) *To fight shy of anyone* or *anything:* To avoid a person or thing from a feeling of mistrust, dislike, or fear.

fight (*gh* silent), ***fecht,** ***feht,** ***feiht,** ***feyghte,** ***figt,** ***flht,** ***flhte,** ***fyght,** ***fyhte,** ***veht,** ***vight,** *s.* [A.S. *feohte;* O. H. Ger. & O. Sax. *fehta;* M. H. Ger. *vehte;* Dut. *gevecht.*]

1. A battle, a contest of arms; a struggle for victory, whether between individuals or large bodies; a combat.

"When I call to mind and remember the conflicts and *fights* at sea.'—*P. Holland: Livius*, p. 227.

2. A struggle, contest, or contention, not necessarily by arms.

*3. Something to screen the combatants during a naval engagement. [CLOSE-FIGHTS.]

"Who ever saw a noble sight,
That never viewed a brave sea-fight!
Hang up your bloody colours in the air,
Up with your *fights* and your nettings prepare."
Dryden: Song in Amboyna, iii. 2.

4. Power, strength, or inclination for fighting.

***fight-wite,** *s.* A fine or penalty imposed on any person for quarrelling to the disturbance of the peace.

fight'-ēe, *s.* [Eng. *fight*, and suff. *-ee.*]

Bot.: Among children. The same as FIGHTING-COCK (q.v.).

fight'-ēr (*gh* silent), ***feghtare,** ***feyghtare,** ***fightere,** ***fyghter,** *s.* [A.S. *feohtere;* O. Fris. *fiuchtere;* O. H. Ger. *fehtan;* Dut. *vechter.*] One who fights; a combatant; a warrior.

"You are a writer and I am a *fighter*, but here is a fellow
Who could both write and fight."
Longfellow: Courtship of Miles Standish, ii.

fight'-ĭng (*gh* silent), ***feghting,** ***feghtyng,** ***fightinge,** ***fightyng,** ***vightinge,** *pr. par.*, *a.*, & *s.* [FIGHT, *v.*]

A. *As pr. par.:* (See the verb).

B. *As adjective:*

1. Fit or qualified for war; experienced or skilled in war.

"A host of *fighting* men went out to war by bands."
—*2 Chron.* xxvi. 11.

2. Occupied by war; forming the scene of battle.

"Dream of *fighting* fields no more."
Scott: Lady of the Lake, i. 31.

C. *As subst.:* The act of engaging in war or combat; a contest, a battle, an engagement.

"It semed that this Palamon
In his *fightyng* were as a wood lyoun."
Chaucer: C. T., 1,657.

fighting-cock, *s.*

Bot.: A popular name for the plantain, *Plantago lanceolata*, because children make mock-fight with it.

fighting-fish, *s.* *Macropus* (*Ctenops*) *pugnax.* A small fish, a native of Eastern Asia, remarkable for its pugnacity. They are kept for the purpose of fighting, as game-cocks used to be in England. When excited or irritated, its scales assume metallic hues.

fighting-gear, *s.* The equipment or outfit necessary for a fighting-man.

***fight'-ĭng-lў** (*gh* silent), *adv.* [Eng. *fighting;* *-ly.*] Pugnaciously.

***fight'-lĕss** (*gh* silent), *a.* [Eng. *fight;* *-less.*] Without fighting; without a struggle.

"Yet should we *fightless* let our shyp's force flye."
G. Markham: Trag. of Sir R. Grenville.

***fig'-lĕss,** *a.* [Eng. *fig;* *-less.*] Destitute of figs.

"The *figless* fig-tree."—*Adams: Works*, ii. 184.

***fig'-mĕnt,** *s.* [Lat. *figmentum*, from *fingo* = to feign, to invent.] A fiction; a story invented; a fabrication: a fable.

"They likewise reject the account of the defeat of the Gauls by Camillus, and of the recovery of the plunder and ransom, as a *figment* of national and family vanity."—*Lewis: Cred. Early Roman Hist.* (1855), ch. xii., pt. v., § 52.

***fī'-gō,** *s.* [FICO.] A fig.

"*Figo* for thy friendship."
Shakesp.: Henry V., iii. 6.

***fig'-ū-lāte,** ***fig'-ū-lāt-ĕd,** *a.* [Lat. *figulatus*, pa. par. of *figulo* = to mould, to fashion, from *fig*, root of *fingo* = to indent, to shape.] Made of potter's clay; moulded, fashioned, shaped.

fig'-ū-līne, *s.* [Lat. *figulinus*, from *figulus* = a potter.]

Min.: A name given to potter's clay.

***fig-ū-rą-bĭl'-ĭ-tў,** *s.* [Fr. *figurabilité.*] The quality of being figurable; capability of or fitness for being brought into a certain figure or shape.

***fig'-ū-rą-ble,** *a.* [Fr. *figurable*, as if from a Lat. *figurabilis*, from *figuro* = to figure, to shape; Sp. *figurable;* Ital. *figurabile.*] That may or can be brought to and retained in a certain form; capable of being reduced to a certain fixed or stable form.

"The differences of impressible and not impressible, *figurable* and not *figurable*, scissible and not scissible, are plebeian notions."—*Bacon: Nat. Hist.*, § 846.

***fig'-ū-rąl,** *a.* [As if from a Lat. *figuralis*, from *figura* = a figure; O. Sp. *figural;* Ital. *figurale.*]

1. *Ord. Lang.:* Represented by a figure or delineation; consisting of figures; pertaining to figure or shape.

"Incongruities have been committed by geographers in the *figural* resemblances of several regions."—*Browne: Vulgar Errours.*

2. *Music:* The same as FIGURATE (q.v.).

figural-numbers, *s. pl.* The same as FIGURATE-NUMBERS (q.v.).

* **fig´-u-rançe,** *s.* [Lat. *figurans*, pr. par. of *figuro*.] The act of expressing some form; the delineation of some figure. (*Ash.*)

fig´-u-rant (*m.*), **fig´-u-rante** (*f.*), *s.* [Fr., pr. par. of *figurer* = to make a figure, to appear, to dance in figures.]

1. One who dances in an opera, not singly, but in groups or figures.

2. An accessory or supernumerary character on a stage, who appears in the scenes, but has nothing to say.

3. One who figures in any scene without taking a prominent part.

* **fig´-u-rate,** *a.* [Lat. *figuratus*, pa. par. of *figuro* = to give a figure to, to shape, to fashion; *figura* = a figure, shape.]

I. *Ordinary Language:*

1. *Literally:*

(1) Of a certain fixed and determinate form.

"Plants are all *figurate* and determinate, which inanimate bodies are not."—*Bacon: Nat. Hist.*, § 602.

(2) Resembling anything of a determinate form or figure: as, *figurate* stones, which retain the forms of shells, &c.

2. *Fig.:* Figurative, metaphorical.

"There laie priuely hidden some *figurate* and mistical manner of speaking."—*Udal: Luke* xviii.

II. *Music:* Containing a mixture of discords along with concords.

* **figurate-counterpoint,** *s.*

Music: The same as FIGURED-COUNTERPOINT (q.v.).

* **figurate-descant,** *s.*

Music: (See extract).

"*Figurate-descant* is that wherein discords are concerned, as well, though not so much, as concords; and may well be termed the ornament or rhetorical part of music, in regard that in this are introduced all the varieties of points, figures, syncopes, diversities of measures, and whatever else is capable of adorning the composition."—*Harris.*

figurate-numbers, *s. pl.*, **figurate-series,** *s.*

Math.: A series of numbers which may or do represent some geometrical figure, in relation to which they are always considered, as triangular, pyramidal, hexagonal, &c., numbers. The general term of each series is

$$\frac{n(n+1)(n+2)\ .\ .\ (n+m)}{1.2.3.4.\ .\ .\ .\ .\ (m+1)}$$

in which, m determines the nature of the series, and n is dependent upon the place of the required term of the series. Figurate series are divided into orders, when $m = 0$, the series is of the 1st order; when $m = 1$, the series is of the 2nd order; when $m = 2$, the series is of the 3rd order, and so on. The figurate series of the first order is the series of the natural numbers, 1, 2, 3, 4, 5 . . . n. The figurate series of the second order has for its general term $\frac{n(n+1)}{1.2}$, and the several terms are deduced from this by making in succession $n = 1, 2, 3, 4$, &c. The resulting series is 1, 3, 6, 10, 15, 21 . . . . $\frac{n(n+1)}{1.2}$, &c. The number of this series are called triangular numbers, because they express the number of points which may be arranged in triangles,

thus . .. . &c.

The series of square numbers is 1, 4, 9, 16, 25, 36, 49, &c. The series of pentagonal numbers is 1, 5, 12, 22, 35, 51, &c.; and of hexagonal numbers 1, 6, 15, 28, 45, 66, &c.

* **fig´-u-rāt-ĕd,** *a.* [Eng. *figurat(e)*; *-ed.*] Having a certain, fixed, or determinate form.

"The number 30 is a *figurated* number, because three times ten, or five times six, make this number."—*Potter: On the Number* 666, p. 195.

* **fig´-u-rate-lў,** *adv.* [Eng. *figurate*; *-ly.*] In a figurate or figurative manner; figuratively.

"Hee dare not understand this thyng *as figurately* spoken."—*Frith: Works*, p. 35.

* **fig-u-rā´-tion,** *s.* [Lat. *figuratio*, from *figuratus*, pa. par. of *figuro* = to shape, to figure; Ital. *figurazione.*]

I. *Ordinary Language:*

1. The act of giving a certain determinate form to.

"If motion be in a certain order, there followeth vivification and *figuration* in living creatures perfect."—*Bacon: Natural History*, § 521.

2. Determination to a certain form; configuration.

"I will first consider the general *figuration*, and then the several members."—*Wotton: Remains*, p. 14.

4. A figure, type, or symbol.

"Considered as symbols, images, *figurations* of our Lord's passion and sacrifice."—*Waterland: Works*, viii. 333.

II. *Technically:*

1. *Music:* A mixture of concords and discords.

2. *Phil.:* A change in the form of words without a change in the meaning.

fig´-u-ra-tive, * **fyg-u-ra-tive,** *a.* [Fr. *figuratif;* Ital. & Sp. *figurativo*, from Lat. *figuratus*, pa. par. of *figuro* = to shape, to figure. Puttenham, in 1589, ranked this word among those quite recently introduced into the language.]

I. *Ordinary Language:*

* 1. Representing something of a figure or type; typical.

"This, they will say, was *figurative*, and served by God's appointment but for a time."—*Hooker: Eccles. Polity.*

2. Used in a metaphorical sense; not literal.

"All *figurative* expressions . . . can by no means be accounted lies."—*Clarke: Sermons*, vol. ii., ser. 133.

3. Full of figures of speech; flowery, ornate.

"They will pour forth a torrent of *figurative* language."—*Blair: Lectures*, vol. i., lect. 14.

* II. *Music:* The same as FIGURATE (q.v.).

fig´-u-ra-tive-lў, * **fyg-u-ra-tive-lie,** * **fyg-ur-a-tive-ly,** *adv.* [Eng. *figurative*; *-ly.*] In a figurative manner; by means of a figure; in a metaphorical or figurative sense; not literally; typically; symbolically.

"Christ is *figuratively* and sacramentally presented in the temple on earth."—*Horne: Works*, vol. v., disc. ii.

fig´-u-ra-tive-nĕss, *s.* [Eng. *figurative*; *-ness.*] The quality of being figurative or metaphorical.

"From the *figurativeness* of these expressions."—*Clarke: Sermons* vol. ii., ser. 122.

fig´-ūre, * **feg-ure,** * **fig-our,** * **fyg-ure,** *s.* [Fr. *figure*, from Lat. *figura* = a thing made, from *fig*, root of *fingo* = to shape, to fashion, to feign; Sp., Port., & Ital. *figura.*]

I. *Ordinary Language:*

1. *Literally:*

(1) The form or shape of anything as expressed by the outlines or terminating extremities.

"A *figure* is the superficies, circumscription, and accomplished lineament of a body."—*P. Holland: Plutarch*, p. 667.

(2) Shape, form, semblance.

"Doing in the *figure* of a lamb the feats of a lion."—*Shakesp.: Much Ado About Nothing*, i. 1.

(3) The external form of a person or thing, considered with regard to grace, elegance, beauty, or their opposites.

"A good *figure* or person, in man or woman, gives credit at first sight to the choice of either."—*Richardson: Clarissa.*

(4) The representation of any form, as by carving, modelling, painting, drawing, embroidery, weaving, or any other process. (Used especially of the human body.)

(5) In the same sense as II. 1.

"To arsmetrike he drough,
And his *figours* drough aldai and his numbre caste."
St. Edmund Confessor, 223.

* (6) A character in writing.

"Write in these the *figures* of their love."
Shakesp.: Timon of Athens, v. 1.

2. *Figuratively:*

(1) An appearance; the impression caused by the conduct, manners, or actions of a person.

"Not a woman shall be unexplained that makes a *figure* either as a maid, a wife, or a widow."—*Addison: Guardian.*

(2) One who plays or sustains a part; a character: as, He is the principal *figure* in the transaction.

"Gerbert, one of the most striking *figures* of his time."—*Athenæum*, Aug. 25, 1883.

* (3) Distinguished appearance; distinction.

"The speech, I believe, was not so much designed by the knight to inform the court, as to give him a *figure* in my eye."—*Addison: Spectator*, 122.

* (4) Magnificence, splendour.

"To the world no bugbear is so great
As want of *figure* and a small estate."
Pope: Satires, iii. 68.

(5) In the same sense as II. 7.

"The most illiterate speak in *figures* as often as the most learned."—*Blair: Lectures*, vol. i., lect. 14.

(6) In the same sense as II. 8.

"Whose high office now
Moses in *figure* bears." *Milton: P. L.*, xii. 242.

(7) Something conceived in the mind; an idea, an imagination.

"To scrape the *figures* out of your husband's brains."—*Shakesp.: Merry Wives of Windsor*, iv. 2.

(8) Value, price.

II. *Technically:*

1. *Arith.:* A character employed to represent a number. The Arabic figures are 1, 2, 3, 4, 5, 6, 7, 8, 9, 0, by combinations of which any possible number can be represented.

"As in accounts cyphers and *figures* pass for real sums, so in human affairs words pass for things themselves."—*South: Sermons.*

* 2. *Astrol.:* A horoscope; a diagram of the aspects of the astrological houses.

"She works by charms, by spells, by the *figure*, and such daubery."—*Shakesp: Merry Wives of Windsor*, iv. 2.

3. *Dancing:* The several steps which a dancer makes in order and cadence, considered as they form certain figures on the floor.

4. *Geom.:* A diagram or drawing made to represent a magnitude upon a plane surface.

5. *Logic:* The form of the syllogism with respect to the position of the Middle Term.

"Every syllogism is said to be in one of three *figures*, according to the position of the middle term in the premisses."—*Thomson: Laws of Thought*, § 95.

6. *Music:*

(1) A form of melody or accompaniment maintained throughout the phrase in which it is suggested. In a melody, figure is called sequence. In harmony a figure relates to the rhythmical observance of a certain form in all the accompanying chords to the melody.

(2) A musical phrase.

(3) A florid melody.

(4) [FIGURED BASS.]

7. *Rhet.:* Any mode of speaking or writing in which words are distorted or deflected from their literal and primitive sense; the use of figurative language or expressions; a deviation from the rules of analogy or syntax.

"Three-piled hyperboles, spruce affectation,
Figures pedantical."
Shakesp.: Love's Labour's Lost, v. 2.

8. *Theol.:* A type, representation, or symbol.

"Who is the *figure* of him that was to come."—*Romans* v. 14.

¶ *To make* or *cut a figure:* To make a grand show or an appearance; to cut a dash.

"Who ruined his mother that he might *cut a figure* at the university."—*Thackeray: Book of Snobs*, ch. xi.

¶ (1) Crabb thus discriminates between *figure*, *metaphor*, *allegory*, *emblem*, *symbol*, and *type:* "*Figure* is the most general of these terms, comprehending everything which is *figured* by means of the imagination; the rest are but modes of the *figure*. The *figure* consists either in words or in things generally. . . . It is the business of the imagination to draw *figures* out of anything; the *metaphor* and *allegory* consist of a representation by means of words only. . . . The *metaphor* is a *figure* of speech of the simplest kind, by which a word acquires other meanings besides that which is originally affixed to it. . . . The *allegory* is a continued *metaphor* when attributes, modes, and actions, are applied to the objects thus *figured*. . . . The *emblem* is that sort of *figure* of thought by which we make corporeal objects to stand for moral properties. . . . The *symbol* is that species of *emblem* which is converted into a constituted sign among men. . . . The *type* is that species of *emblem* by which one object is made to represent another mystically." (*Crabb: Eng. Synon.*)

(2) For the difference between *figure* and *form*, see FORM.

* **figure-caster,** *s.* A pretender to astrology; a fortune-teller.

"Some have dealt with him . . . as charmers, and *figure-casters*."—*Bp. Hall: Contempl., Christ Among the Gergesenes.*

* **figure-flinger,** *s.* A figure-caster; an astrologer.

"Quacks, *figure-flingers*, pettifoggers, and republican plotters cannot well live without it."—*Jer. Collier: Essays; Of Confidence.*

* **figure-flinging,** *s.* The art or practice of divination by astrology.

figure-head, *s.*

1. *Lit. & Naut.:* The ornamental figure, or part of a figure on the head or prow of a ship above the cutwater, and immediately below

FIGURE-HEAD.

the bowsprit. The term is also applied to any ornament or ornamental work occupying the place of the figure-head proper, as a Fiddle-head (q.v.).

"High above it, gilt and splendid,
Rose the *figure-head* ferocious."
Longfellow: The Musician's Tale.

2. *Fig.:* The face of a man. (*Slang.*)

figure-maker, *s.* A modeller or maker of figures for various purposes, as anatomical models, lay-figures, &c.

figure-stone, *s.*

Min.: Agalmatolite: so called from its being easily carved into figures, as pagodas, images, &c. It is a variety of talc-mica, and occurs in various colours, white, red, brown, green, grey, &c.

fĭg′-ūre, * **fyg-ure,** *v.t. & i.* [Fr. *figurer*, from Lat. *figuro*, from *figura* = a figure; Sp. & Port. *figurar*; Ital. *figurare.*] [FIGURE, *s.*]

A. *Transitive:*

I. *Ordinary Language:*

1. *Literally:*

(1) To form into any determinate shape; to fashion.

"Trees and herbs, in the growing forth of their boughs and branches, are not *figured*, and keep no order."—*Bacon: Natural History.* (*Johnson.*)

* (2) To note, mark, indicate, or represent by characters or figures.

"Each thought was visible that rolled within,
As thro' a crystal glass the *figured* hours are seen."
Dryden: On the Monument of a Maiden Lady.

(3) To make a figure, image, likeness, or representation of anything, as by carving, drawing, embroidery, &c.

(4) To cover, adorn or ornament with figures, images, or representations of things; to variegate with patterns or devices.

"I'll give my jewels for a set of beads,
My *figured* goblets for a dish of wood."
Shakesp.: Richard II., iii. 3.

(5) To diversify.

"The vaulty top of heaven
Figured quite o'er with burning meteors."
Shakesp.: King John, v. 2.

(6) To calculate; to work out in figures.

2. *Figuratively:*

(1) To represent or indicate by a figure or type; to symbolize; to typify.

"Both these sacraments were *figured* in Moyses law; baptisme was *figured* by circumcision."—*Tyndall: Works*, p. 467.

* (2) To prefigure, to foreshow.

"In this the heaven *figures* some event."
Shakesp.: 2 Henry VI., ii. 1.

* (3) To form or image in the mind; to imagine.

"Thou art always *figuring* diseases in me."
Shakesp.: Measure for Measure, i. 2.

* (4) To show, to reveal, to disclose.

"I would I knew thy heart."
"'Tis *figured* in my tongue."
Shakesp.: Richard III., i. 2.

* (5) To form figuratively; to use in a figurative sense.

* (6) To indicate indirectly; to express by signs.

"He refused to take her *figured* proffer."
Shakesp.: Pilgrim of Love, 52.

II. *Music:*

1. To denote or suggest the accompanying chords to the bass by certain numbers written above or below the notes.

2. To embellish.

B. *Intransitive:*

* 1. To work or calculate in figures; to cipher.

2. To make a figure; to take a prominent part.

"Who *figured* in the rebellion."—*Bolingbroke: Spirit of Patriotism*, p. 232.

¶ (1) *To figure out:* To ascertain an amount by computation.

(2) *To figure up:* To add up, to reckon.

fĭg′-ūred, *pa. par. & a.* [FIGURE, *v.*]

A. *As pa. par.:* (See the verb).

B. *As adjective:*

I. *Ordinary Language:*

1. *Lit.:* Adorned or ornamented with figures or devices.

"Hohlfield, of Hennerndorf, in Saxony, 1711-71, invented a loom for weaving *figured* fabrics, the model of which is preserved in the collection of the Berlin Academy."—*Knight: Dict. of Mechanics.*

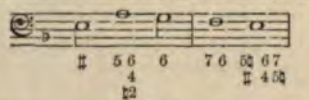
* 2. *Fig.:* Used in a figurative or metaphorical sense; figurative; metaphorical.

"*Figured* and metaphorical expressions do well to illustrate more abstruse and unfamiliar ideas, which the mind is not yet thoroughly accustomed to."—*Locke.* (*Johnson.*)

II. *Music:* The same as FIGURATE (q.v.).

figured-bass, *s.*

Music: A bass having the accompanying chords suggested by certain numbers above or below the notes. It is at present the most satisfactory system of musical shorthand. The whole of the notes are not always indi-



FROM AN ANTHEM, "PRAISE THE LORD" (W. HAYES).

cated by a corresponding number of figures, because one number generally implies two or more to complete the chord. When there is no figure, it is understood that the common chord of such a note is to be used as its harmony. (*Stainer & Barrett.*)

figured-counterpoint, *s.*

Music: Figured-counterpoint is where several notes of various lengths, with syncopations and other ornamental lengths are set against the single notes of the Canto fermo. (*Grove.*)

figured-melody, *s.*

Music: The breaking up of the long notes of the church melodies into larger or more rapid figures or passages.

figured-muslin, *s.*

Fabric: Muslin in which a figure or pattern is worked.

* **fĭg′-ūre-lĕss,** *a.* [Eng. *figure; -less.*] Shapeless.

"Timeless infants . . . those figures *figureless.*"
Sylvester: Du Bartas; The Trophies, 682.

* **fī-gūr′-ĭ-ăl,** *a.* [Eng. *figur(e); -ial.*] Represented by figure or delineation.

* **fĭg′-ŭ-rĭe,** *s.* [Eng. *figure; -ie* = *-y.*] Embroidery.

"For cloth of gold or tinsel *figurie.*"—*Gascoigne: Steele Glas*, p. 71.

fĭg′-ūr-ĭng, *pr. par., a., & s.* [FIGURE, *v.*]

A. & **B.** *As pr. par. & particip. adj.:* (See the verb).

C. *As subst.:* The act of representing or depicting in figure; that which is figured; a fancy.

"The divers *figurings* of the brain."—*Glanvill: Scepsis Scientifica*, ch. xxii.

* **fĭg′-ŭ-rĭst,** *s.* [Eng. *figur(e); -ist.*]

1. One who makes use of or interprets figures.

"Least of all does he favour the *figurists* or memorialists."—*Waterland: Works*, vii. 464.

2. (See extract.)

"The Symbolists, *Figurists*, and Significatists, . . . are of opinion that the faithful at the Lord's Supper do receive nothing but the naked and bare signs."—*Rogers: On the Thirty-nine Articles*, p. 289.

fīke, fyke, *s.* [FIKE, *v.*]

1. Restlessness caused by any trifling annoyance; fidgetiness

2. Teasing peculiarity in acting which gives trouble; fussiness.

fīke, fȳke, *v. i. & t.* [FIDGE.]

A. *Intrans.:* To fidget, to be restless, to bustle about.

B. *Trans.:* To give trouble to, to vex, to annoy.

* **fik-el,** * **fik-ele,** *a.* [FICKLE, *a.*]

* **fik-ele,** *v.i.* [FICKLE (1), *v.*]

* **fikelare,** *s.* [FIKELE, *v.*] A flatterer.

"Thes *fikelares* mester is to wrien, and to helien thet goug thurl."—*Ancren Riwle*, p. 84.

fik-e-ry, fyk-e-rie, *s.* [Eng. *fike; -ry.*] Minute exactness, petty trouble about trifles; fussiness.

"'I canna understand,' said he, 'what for a' this *fykerie's* about a lump o' yird.'"—*The Entail*, i. 306.

fīk′-ĭe, fīk′-ȳ, *a.* [Eng. *fike; -y.*]

1. Causing trouble; troublesome; vexatious.

2. In a restless or unsettled state, like one still fidgeting.

"My Lord there is hyte and *fykie*; there's a gale in his tail, said they, light where it may."—*R. Gilhaize*, i. 154.

fīk′-ĭng, *a.* [FIKE, *v.*] Fidgeting; fiddle-faddling; anxious about trifles; restless.

"She wad rather lock up a hail ward than be *fiking* about thae niff-naffy gentles that gae ae muckle fash in their fancies."—*Scott: Guy Mannering*, ch. xliv.

* **fĭl,** *s.* [FILLY.]

fĭl′-ā′-ceous (ceous as **shŭs),** *a.* [Lat. *filum* = a thread.] Consisting of threads; composed of threads or thread-like fibres.

"They make cables of the bark of lime trees; it is the stalk that maketh the *filaceous* matter commonly, and sometimes the down that groweth above."—*Bacon: Natural History*, § 614.

* **fĭl′-ăc-ĕr,** *s.* [Norman Fr. *filace* = a file or thread on which the records of courts were filed; Fr. *filasse* = flax ready to be spun; Lat. *filum* = a thread.]

Old Law: An officer in the Common Pleas, so called because he filed those writs on which he made process. There were fourteen of them in their several divisions and counties, and by them all original processes, real, personal, and mixed, were made out.

fī-lā′-gō, *s.* [Lat. *filum* = a thread; from the delicate threads or *fila* which cover the plant.]

Bot.: Cudwort, a genus of Composite plants, chiefly annuals. Three species are known in Britain; occurring in dry banks, pastures, &c.

fĭl′-ą-mĕnt, *s.* [Fr., from Lat. *filamentum*, from *filo* = to wind thread; *filum* = a thread.]

1. *Ord. Lang.:* A slender, thread-like process; a fibre or fine thread of which flesh, nerves, skin, roots, &c., are composed.

"They divided or slived it longwise into small *filaments* with the point of a needle or bodkin."—*P. Holland: Pliny*, bk. xxv., ch. v.

2. *Bot.:* That part of the stamen which supports the anther. The filament, when structurally considered, is found to consist of a thin epidermis, on which occasionally stomata and hairs occur, and of a layer of cellular tissue enclosing a bundle of spiral vessels, which traverses its whole length, and terminates at the union between the filament and the anther. The filaments of *Callitriche verna* are said to have no vessels. The filament is usually, as its name imports, filiform or thread-like, cylindrical, or slightly tapering towards its summit. It is often, however, thickened, compressed, and flattened in various ways. It sometimes assumes the appearance of a petal, or becomes petaloid: occasionally it is subulate or slightly broadened at the base, and drawn out into a point like an awl, and at other times it is clavate, or narrow below and broad above.

The filament varies much in length and in fineness. The length bears a relation to that of the pistil, and to the position of the flower, whether erect or drooping; the object being to bring the anther into more or less immediate contact with the upper part of the pistil, so as to allow the pollen to be scattered on it. The filament is usually of sufficient solidity to support the anther in an erect position; but sometimes, as in Grasses, Littorella, and Plantago, it is very delicate and capillary or hair-like, so that the anther is pendulous. The filament is usually continuous from one end to the other, but in some cases it is bent or jointed. (*Balfour.*)

fĭl-a-mĕn´-tar-ў, *a.* [Eng. *filament; -ary.*] Having the nature or character of a filament; formed by a filament. (*Owen.*)

fĭl-a-mĕn´-toid, *a.* [Eng. *filament;* Gr. εἶδος (*eidos*) = appearance.] Having the appearance of a filament; like a filament.

fĭl-a-mĕn´-tōse, fĭl-a-mĕn´-toŭs, *a.* [Fr. *filamenteux*, from Lat. *filamentum* = a slender thread.]

1. *Ord. Lang.:* Like a filament or fine thread; consisting of filaments.

2. *Bot.:* Bearing filaments.

filamentous tissue, *s.*

Anat.: The same as AREOLAR TISSUE (q.v.). (*Quain.*)

fī-lăn´-dĕr, *s.* [Lat. *filum* = a thread, from the slenderness of the tail.]

Zool.: Halmaturus Asiaticus, a species of kangaroo found in the North of Australia, in the region of King George's Sound. It is about the size of a common rabbit, and has a slender and rather short tail, which is somewhat scaly. The ears are short and round, and the hind feet short. It is also called the Short-tailed Kangaroo.

fĭl´-an-dĕrs, * fĕl´-an-dĕrs, *s.* [Fr. *filandres*, from Lat. *filum* = a thread.] A disease in hawks, consisting of filaments or strings of coagulated blood, occasioned by the violent rupture of a vein. The term is also used to denote certain small thread-like worms found in the intestines.

fī´-lar, *a.* [Lat. *fil(um)* = a thread; Eng. adj. suff. *-ar.*] Of or pertaining to a thread: specif. applied to a micrometer, microscope, &c., having threads or wires across its field of view.

fĭl-är´-ĭ-a, *s.* [Lat. *filum* = a thread; neut. adj. pl. suff. *-aria.*]

Zool.: A genus of Entozoa, of the order Cœlelmintha, and family Nematoidea. The body is filiform, very long, and nearly uniform; head not distinct from the body; mouth round or triangular, naked or with papillæ: it is white, yellowish, or red. They are most commonly found in the abdominal cavity and between the peritoneal folds of mammalia and birds, in the air-cells of the latter, sometimes in the sub-cutaneous cellular tissue. Species are also met with in reptiles, fishes, and insects. *Filaria medinensis* is the Hair- or Guinea-worm, which is common in hot climates, but the countries where it most abounds are Arabia, Upper Egypt, Abyssinia, and Guinea. Its habitat may be roughly described as the inter-tropical regions of the Old World. (*Griffith & Henfrey.*)

fĭl-a-rī´-a-dæ, fĭl-a-rī´-ĭ-dæ, *s. pl.* [Mod. Lat. *filaria;* Lat. fem. pl. adj. suff. *-idæ.*]

Zool.: A family of parasitic thread-like worms, of which Filaria is the type.

*** fĭl-ăt´-ĕr-ў,** *s.* [O. Fr. *filatere*, from Lat. *phylacterium;* Gr. φυλακτήριον (*phulaktērion*).] A phylactery (q.v.).

"Thei alargen here *filateries.*"—*Wycliffe: Matt.* xxiii. 5.

*** fĭl´-a-tŏr-ў,** *s.* [Lat. *filum* = a thread.] A machine for forming or spinning threads.

*** fĭl´-a-türe,** *s.* [Lat. *filum* = a thread.]

1. The act of forming or spinning into threads.

2. A reel for drawing off silk from cocoons.

3. A filatory (q.v.).

4. An establishment for reeling silk.

*** fĭl´-a-zĕr,** *s.* [FILACER.]

fĭl´-bĕrt, * phil-i-berd, * phil-i-bert, fil-berd, * fil-berde, * fyl-berde, * fyl-byrde, *s.* [A word of doubtful origin. According to Skeat it is named after St. Philibert, whose feast is on August 22 (O.S.). According to Wedgwood the word is *fill beard*, because the nut just fills the cup made by the beards of the calyx. In German the filbert is called *Lambert's nuss* = Lambert's nut: St. Lambert's day being on Sept. 17.] The nut or fruit of the cultivated hazel, *Corylus avellana.* It is of an oval shape, containing a kernel which has a mild, farinaceous, oily, and very agreeable taste.

"The time is fit, and *filberds* waxen ripe."
Browne: Shepherd's Pipe.

filbert-shaped, *a.* Of an oval shape, like a filbert.

filbert-tree, * filberd-tre, * fylberd-tre, *s.* The hazel (q.v.).

"*Hec morus*, a *fylberdtre.*"—*Wright: Vol. of Vocab.*, p. 228.

fĭlch, *v.t.* & *i.* [From *fill* (cf. *talk* from *tell*, *stalk* from *steal*, where *k* is a formative addition). *Fil* represents Mid. Eng. *felen* = to hide; Icel. *fela;* Goth. *filhan;* O. H. Ger. *felahan* (*Skeat*).]

A. *Trans.:* To steal, especially things of small value; to pilfer.

"His pilfered powder in yon nook he hoards,
And the *filched* lead the church's roof affords."
Scott: The Poacher.

B. *Intrans.:* To thieve, to steal, to pilfer.

"The champion robbeth by night,
And prowleth and *filcheth* by daie."
Tusser: Husbandry.

*** fĭlch,** *s.* [FILCH, *v.*] That which is filched, or stolen.

"Thus we throw up our nab-cheats first for joy,
And then our *filches.*"
Beaum. & Flet.: Beggar's Bush, iii. 1.

fĭlch´-ĕr, *s.* [Eng. *filch; -er.*] One who filches; a petty thief; a pilferer.

fĭlch´-ĭng, *pr. par., a., & s.* [FILCH, *v.*]

A. & B. *As pr. par. & particip. adj.:* (See the verb).

C. *As subst.:* The act or habit of pilfering or thieving.

"With his continuall and immeasurable *filching.*"—*P. Holland: Plinie*, vol. i., p. 251.

fĭlch´-ĭng-lў, *adv.* [Eng. *filching; -ly.*] In a thieving, pilfering manner; by pilfering; like a petty thief.

*** fild-ale, * filk-ale,** *s.* [A.S. *fillen* = to fill, and *ale.*] An ale feast. An old extortion by which officers of the forests and bailiffs of hundreds compelled people to supply them with liquor. It was prohibited by the *Carta de Foresta.*

fīle (1), *s.* [O. Fr., from Low Lat. *fila* = a string of things, from Lat. *filum* = a thread.]

I. *Ordinary Language:*

* **1.** *Lit.:* A thread, or string.

2. *Figuratively:*

(1) A string, line, or piece of wire on which papers are strung, in order for preservation and convenience of reference.

"Either it is there, or it is upon a *file* with the duke's own letters in my tent."—*Shakesp.: All's Well That Ends Well*, iv. 3.

* (2) A thread, as of discourse; the course of thought or narration.

"Dorothea did not interrupt the *file* of her history."—*Shelton: Don Quixote*, iv. 1.

(3) The papers or other documents strung on a file; a collection of papers arranged in order of date or subject for the sake of ready reference: as, a *file* of newspapers.

* (4) A catalogue, list, roll, or series,

"The *file* of heroick poets is very short."—*Dryden: Discourse on Epick Poetry.*

* (5) A rank, series, or class,

"The petitions being thus prepared, do you continually set apart an hour in a day to peruse those, and then rank them into several *files*, according to the subject matters."—*Bacon.*

* (6) A crowd, a body.

"A *file* of boys behind."
Shakesp.: Henry VIII., v. 4.

II. *Military:*

1. A row of soldiers ranged one behind the other from front to rear; hence used for the number of men making up the depth of a battalion or squadron.

2. Two soldiers.

"The Colonel had called for a *file* with loaded muskets."—*Macaulay: Hist. Eng.*, ch. xiii.

¶ (1) *On file:* In orderly and systematic preservation.

(2) *Rank and file:*

Milit.: All the privates and corporals of a regiment who take their places in the *ranks*, and are arranged in *files.* All other non-commissioned officers take part in the third, or supernumerary rank, and do not come under this denomination.

"For what had he to with laurels?
He was only one of the *rank and file.*"
Lover: The Soldier.

(3) *File-leader, * file-lead:*

Military:

(*a*) The soldier placed in front of a file.

* (*b*) A captain of a troop.

"'The same grade preceesely,' answered Dalgetty; '*ritt-master* signifying literally *file-leader.*'"—*Scott: Legend of Montrose*, ch. ii.

(4) *File-marching:*

Milit.: The marching of a line two deep, so that the front and rear rank march side by side.

fīle (2), *s.* [A.S. *feol;* cogn. with Dut. *vijl;* Dan. *fiil;* Sw. *fil;* O. H. Ger. *fihala, figala;* Ger. *feile;* Russ. *pila.*]

I. *Ordinary Language:*

1. *Lit.:* In the same sense as II.

"They had a *file* for the mattocks and for the colters, and for the forks and for the axes, and to sharpen the goads."—1 *Sam.* xiii. 21.

2. *Figuratively:*

(1) Any means used to polish, smoothen, or refine.

"Through the frankness of my hardy style,
Mock the nice touches of the critic's *file.*"
Akenside: bk. ii., ode 1.

(2) Smooth, polished style.

"And were it not ill fitting for this *file*,
To sing of hills and woods mongst warres and knights."
Spenser: Of Mutabilitie, vii. 5.

II. *Mach.:* A steel instrument for abrading or smoothing surfaces, and having raised cutting edges (teeth) made by the indentations of a chisel. Files are ranked according to shape, size, and fineness of cut. A double-cut file is one having two sets of teeth crossing obliquely; a single-cut, or float file, is one having but one row of teeth. The sculptor's file is known as a riffler, and is curved in various forms.

file-blank, *s.* A piece of soft steel, shaped and ground ready for cutting, to form a file.

file-carrier, *s.* A tool-holder, like the stock of a frame-saw, and used to mount a file in a manner similar to that of the saw.

file-chisel, *s.* A chisel used for cutting files.

file-cleaner, *s.* A scratch-brush of wire; a thin brass edge which acts as a rake; a card such as is used in carding cotton. To remove wood, dip the file in hot water to swell the wood. It is then removed by a hard brush; the warmth evaporates the moisture.

file-cutter, *s.* A cutter or maker of files.

file-cutting, *s.* The act or art of cutting files.

File-cutting machine: A machine by which files are cut automatically.

file-fish, *s.*

Zool.: A name given to the Balistidæ, a family of fishes belonging to the order Plectognathi, from the toothed character of the

FILE-FISH.

dorsal spine. *Balistes capriscus* is a rare capture on British shores, but has been taken more frequently off the north of Scotland, the west of Ireland, and the English Channel. They grow to a length of fourteen inches. [BALISTES, BALISTIDÆ.]

file-grinding, *s.* The act or art of surfacing file-blanks (q.v.).

File-grinding machine: A machine for surfacing forged or rolled file-blanks to bring them to form previous to cutting.

file-sharpening, *s.* A process by which a new edge is given to files by the Sand-blast (q.v.) without forging and re-cutting.

file-shell, *s.*

Conchol.: A bivalve mollusc of the genus Pholas.

file-stripper, *s.* A machine in which a worn-out file, after being softened by heat and slow cooling, is smoothed to prepare it for being re-cut.

file (3), *s.* [Prob. the same word as *vile* (q.v.).]
*1. A vile, wretched, mean, contemptible fellow.

"Yit auanced he that *file* untille a faire thing."
Robert de Brunne, p. 237.

2. A shrewd, artful, or cunning person. (*Slang.*)

file (1), *v.t.* & *i.* [FILE (1), *s.*]

A. *Transitive:*

I. *Ordinary Language:*

1. To place or string upon a file: as, To *file* papers; to arrange papers in order, endorsing the title, date, &c., of each on the back.

2. To bring before a court or legislative body by presenting the proper papers in a regular way: as, To *file* a petition or bill.

"An application to *file* petitions in liquidation made on the previous day had been adjourned."—*Daily Telegraph*, Aug. 27, 1885.

II. *Law:* To place upon the files or among the records of a court; to note upon a paper the fact and date of its reception in court.

B. *Intransitive:*

I. *Lit.:* To march in a file or line, not abreast, but one by one.

"All ran down without order or ceremony, 'till we drew up in good order, and *filed* off."—*Tatler.*

***II.** *Figuratively:*

1. To move in order and succession.

"Did all the grosser atoms at the call
Of chance *file* off to form the pond'rous ball,
And undetermined into order fall?"
Blackmore: Creation, bk. i.

2. To march or move in a line; to keep pace.

"My endeavours
Have ever come too short of my desires,
Yet *filed* with my abilities."
Shakesp.: Henry VIII., iii. 2.

file (2), ***fylen**, ***fylin**, *v.t.* [FILE (2), *s.*; O. H. Ger. *filon*; M. H. Ger. *vilen*; Dut. *vijlen*; Sw. *fila*; Dan. *file.*]

I. *Lit.:* To rub smooth or down with a file; to polish or cut away with a file.

"Was never *file* yet half so well yfiled
To *file* a *file* for any smithe's entent."
Wyatt: The Abused Lover seeth his Foly.

***II.** *Figuratively:*

1. To make smooth or polished; to polish; to refine.

"His humour is lofty, his discourse peremptory, his tongue *filed*, and his eye ambitious."—*Shakesp.: Love's Labour's Lost*, v. 1.

2. To cut away or off.

"They which would *file* away most from the largeness of that offer, do in more sparing times acknowledge little less."—*Hooker: Eccles. Polity.*

***file** (3), *v.t.* [A.S. *fylan*, from *fūl*=foul (q.v.).]

I. *Ordinary Language:*

1. To dirty, to defile, to pollute; to disgrace, to degrade, to sully.

"A word that I abhor to *file* my lips with."
Tourneur: Revenger's Tragedie.

2. To infect; to diffuse contagion.

"Gif thair war any persounis, that had na gudis to find thame self, put furth of ony towne, thay of the town sould find thame, and not lat thame pas away fras the place, that thay war depute to remane, to *fyle* the countrie about thame?"—*Acts Jas. II.*, 1455, c. 63 (ed. 1566).

II. *Scots Law:*

1. To calumniate; to accuse.

"If they had been permitted, were ready to *file*, by their delation, sundry gentlewomen, and others of fashion."—*Fountainhall: Decisions*, i. 14.

2. To find guilty; to pronounce guilty.

"Gif anie man is *fyled* or condemned of that crime, his judgement and punishment of his life and limme depends only vpon the Kinges benefite and gude will."—*Reg. Maj.*, B. iv., c. 1. § 5.

***fi̅le-mŏt**, ***phile-mot**, *s.* [A corruption of Fr. *feuille-morte* = a dead leaf.] A brown or yellowish-brown colour; the colour of a faded leaf. [FEUILLEMORT.]

"The colours you ought to wish for are blue or *filemot*, turned up with red."—*Swift: Advice to Servants.*

fil′-ĕr, *s.* [Eng. *file* (2), v.; *-er.*] One who files; one who uses a file in cutting and polishing metals, &c.

fileṣ, *s. pl.* [FILE (2), *s.*] A familiar term among the peasantry of the South of England for the striated and tuberculated spines of Cidaris.

***fil-et**, *s.* [FILLET.]

***file′-wört**, *s.* [Eng. *file*, and *wort.*]
Bot.: A plant, *Filago minima.*

fĭl′-ĭ-al, *a.* [As if from a Lat. *filialis*, from *filius* = a son; *filia* = a daughter; Fr., Sp., & Port. *filial*; Ital. *filiale.*]

1. Pertaining to a son or daughter; becoming or befitting a child in relation to his parents.

"That struggle of *filial* duty with conjugal affection."—*Macaulay: Hist. Eng.*, ch. xvi.

*2. Bearing the relation of a son.

"Thus the *filial* Godhead answering spoke."
Milton: P. L., vi. 722.

***fĭl-ĭ-ăl′-ĭ-tȳ**, *s.* [Eng. *filial*; *-ity.*] The state or condition of being a son. (*Ash.*)

***fĭl′-ĭ-al-lȳ**, *adv.* [Eng. *filial*; *-ly.*] In a filial manner; in a manner befitting a child.

"There is no servant of God but feares *filially.*"—*Bishop Hall: Workes: A Holy Panegyrick.*

***fĭl′-ĭ-al-nĕss**, *s.* [Eng. *filial*; *-ness.*] The relation of a son. (*Ash.*)

***fĭl′-ĭ-āte**, *v.t.* [AFFILIATE.]

1. To adopt as a child; to establish a filiation between; to connect as by descent.

"The three kings of Cologne were *filiated* upon her."—*Southey: The Doctor*, ch. xci.

2. To attribute, to assign.

"No one can hesitate at *filiating* them upon the ipsissimus Luther."—*Southey: The Doctor*, ch. ccxxxi.

***fĭl-ĭ-ā′-tion**, *s.* [Fr., from Low Lat. *filiatio*, from Lat. *filius* = a son; *filia* = a daughter; Sp. *filiacion*; Ital. *filiazione.*]

1. The relation of a son or child to his father; the correlative of paternity.

"The relation of paternity and *filiation* between the first affiliate and second person . . . of the Trinity and the denomination thereof, must needs be eternal."—*Hale: Origin of Mankind.*

2. The fixing of a bastard child upon some one as its father; affiliation.

fĭl′-ĭ-bĕg, *s.* [FILLIBEG.]

fĭl′-ĭ-bŭs-tĕr, *s.* [Sp., from *filibote*, *filibote* = a fast-sailing vessel, from Eng. *flyboat*; Dut. *vlieboot*. In Fr. *flibustier.*] Originally one of a number of buccaneers, who infested the West Indian seas, preying on the Spanish commerce with South America; now applied to any lawless military adventurer, especially one in quest of plunder; a freebooter, a pirate. Applied more especially to the followers of Lopez in his expedition to Cuba in 1851, and to those of William Walker, who, after various military enterprises in Central America, was taken and shot on Sept. 12, 1860.

† **fĭl′-ĭ-bŭs-tĕr**, *v.i.* [FILIBUSTER, *s.*] To act as a filibuster or freebooter.

***fĭl′-ĭ-bŭs-tĕr-ĭṣm**, *s.* [Eng. *filibuster*; *-ism.*] The act of filibustering; buccaneering, freebooting.

fĭl′-ĭ-cal, *a.* [Lat. *filix* (genit. *filicis*), and Eng. adj. suff. *-al.*] Of or pertaining to the Filices or Ferns: as, the *Filical* Alliance. (*Lindley.*)

fĭl-ĭ-cā′-lēṣ, *s. pl.* [From Lat. *filix* (genit. *filicis*) = a fern, and m. & f. pl. suff. *-ales.*]

Bot.: An alliance of Acrogens, containing the Ferns (q.v.).

fĭl′-ĭ-çēṣ, *s. pl.* [Lat., nom. pl. of *filix* = a fern.]

Bot.: The scientific name of the Fern order or alliance. It was used by Linnæus, Jussieu, &c., and is still often employed, as by Sir Joseph Hooker, who calls it an order, and includes under it as tribes the different types of Ferns, made by Lindley orders in his Filical Alliance. [FERN.]

fĭ-lĭç′-ĭc, *a.* [Lat. *filix* (genit. *filicis*) = a fern; *-ic.*]

Chem.: Prepared from or in any way pertaining to any of the Filices.

filicic acid, *s.*

Chem.: $C_{14}H_{18}O_5$, or $C_6H_3\left\langle\begin{matrix}OH\\ O(C_4H_7O)\\ O(C_4H_7O)\end{matrix}\right.$. The dibutyric ether of phoroglucin, $C_6H_3(OH)_3$. Filicic acid occurs in the root of *Aspidium filix*. It is extracted by ether, as crystalline powder, which melts at 161°. Fused with potash it yields phoroglucin and butyrate of potassium.

fĭ-lĭç′-ĭ-form, *a.* [Lat. *filix* (genit. *filicis*) = a fern, and *forma* = form, shape.] Having the shape or appearance of a fern; filicoid.

fĭl′-ĭ-çīte, *s.* [Lat. *filix* (genit. *filicis*) = a fern, and Eng. suff. *-ite.*] A fossil fern or filicoid plant.

fĭl′-ĭ-coid, *a.* & *s.* [Lat. *filix* (genit. *filicis*) = a fern, and Gr. εἶδος (*eidos*) = appearance.]

A. *As adj.:* Having the appearance of a fern; fern-like; filiciform. (Applied to plants recent or fossil, which resemble or partake of the nature of the fern-tribe.)

B. *As subst.:* A plant having the appearance of a fern.

† **fĭl-ĭ-coi′-dĕ-æ**, *s. pl.* [Lat. *filix* (genit. *filicis*) = a fern, and Gr. εἶδος (*eidos*) = form, appearance.]

Palæobot.: Fern-like plants.

† **fĭl-ĭ-cŏl′-ô-ġȳ**, *s.* [Lat. *filix* (genit. *filicis*) = a fern, and Gr. λόγος (*logos*) = a discourse.] The study of ferns.

***fĭ-lĭ′-ĕ-tȳ**, *s.* [Lat. *filius* = a son.] The relation of a son to his father; sonship; filiation. (*J. S. Mill.*)

***fĭl-ĭf′-ĕr-oŭs**, *a.* [Lat. *filum* = a thread, *fero* = to bear, and Eng. adj. suff. *-ous.*] Bearing or producing threads.

fĭl′-ĭ-form, *a.* [Lat. *filum* = a thread, and *forma* = form, appearance; Fr. & Sp. *filiforme.*] Having the form of a thread; long, slender, round, and equally thick throughout.

filiform-apparatus, *s.* The name given by Schacht to a shining mass constituting part of the embryonic vesicles in an ovule.

fĭl-ĭ-for′-mĭ-a, *s. pl.* [Eng. *filiform*, and Lat. adj. neut. pl. suff. *-ia.*]

Zool.: One of the two sections of Crustaceans into which the order Læmodipoda is divided. They are distinguished by their long thread-like body and slender legs. [OVALIA.]

***fĭl′-ĭ-grāne**, ***fĭl′-ĭ-grāin**, *a.* & *s.* [Sp. *filigrana*, from *fila* = a row, and *grano* = grain, texture; Lat. *filum* = a thread, and *granum* = a grain; Ital. *filigrana*; Fr. *filigrane.*] The same as FILIGREE (q.v.).

"The crown of *filigrane*
Suspended from the low-arched portal."
Longfellow: Blind Girl of Castel Cuillé, iii.

***fĭl′-ĭ-grāned**, ***fĭl′-ĭ-grāined**, *a.* [Eng. *filigran(e)*; *-ed.*] The same as FILIGREED (q.v.).

fĭl′-ĭ-grēē, *s.* & *a.* [A corrupt. of *filigrane* (q.v.).]

A. *As subst.:* Ornamental work, executed in fine gold or silver wire, plaited and formed by soldering into the forms of delicate arabesques and flowers; having the minute beauty of lace in some carefully-executed specimens. (*Fairholt.*)

B. *As adj.:* Pertaining to filigree; composed of work in filigree; resembling filigree.

"The church of our ancestors shot up into spires, towers, pinnacles, and *filigree* work."—*Swinburne: Travels in Spain*, let. 44.

filigree-glass, *s.*

Glass Manuf.: One of the kinds of ornamental glass for which Venice was formerly celebrated, the manufacture of which has been recently revived. Small filigree canes of white and coloured enamels are drawn, whetted off the required lengths, arranged in clusters in a cylindrical mould of the required shape, and then fused together by heat. The canes are then aggregated by flint glass at a welding heat, and the mass twisted if a spiral ornament be desired. Vases or other objects are made of ornamental masses of this glass, blown in the usual manner.

fīl′-ĭṅg, *pr. par.*, *a.*, & *s.* [FILE (2), *v.*]

A. & **B.** *As pr. par. & particip. adj.:* (See the verb).

C. *As substantive:*

1. The act of rubbing or cutting down, or polishing with a file.

2. (*Pl.*): The fine fragments cut or rubbed off by the act of filing.

"In a day or two the exposed *filings* had gained a fine bluish-green colour."—*Boyle: Works*, i. 615.

filing-block, *s.* A block of apple, pear, or box-wood, gripped in the jaws of a vice, and having grooves of varying depth in which small rods, bars, or wires may be laid to be filed.

filing-machine, *s.*

1. A machine used in the mint to reduce the weight of coin planchets, when above the standard. The pieces are laid parallel in a trough, and their edges rest upon a cylindrical file, whereby a portion of metal is removed, the pieces rotating as the work proceeds, in order that their circular shape may be preserved unimpaired.

2. A machine in which a file is mounted as a jig-saw; or to reciprocate in a manner similar to that of a file in the hands of a workman.

filings-separator, *s.* A machine in which filings of iron and copper are separated by exposure to magnets, which are brought into contact with all the particles, and select, retain, and remove the iron particles from those of brass and copper, so that the latter may be used for re-melting.

fĭl-ĭ-pĕn′-dụ-loŭs, *a.* [Lat. *filum* (genit. *fili*) = a thread, and Eng. *pendulous* (q.v.).]

1. *Ord. Lang.:* Hanging or suspended by a thread.

2. *Bot.:* Seemingly suspended by or strung upon a thread; applied to tuberous swellings in the middle or at the extremities of slender thread-like rootlets.

fĭl-ĭ-tăn′-nĭc, *a.* [Lat. *filix* (genit. *filicis*) = a fern, and Eng. *tannic* (q.v.).] (See the compound.)

filitannic-acid, *s.*

Chem.: An acid obtained from the aqueous decoction of the root of *Aspidium Filix*, by first removing the resin by ether, and then adding lead acetate, and decomposing the precipitate with H_2S. It is hygroscopic, giving an olive-green solution on the addition of ferric chloride, which is turned violet on the addition of sodium carbonate. Its solution, when boiled with dilute sulphuric acid, deposits dark-red flocks of Filix red, $C_{20}H_{18}O_{12}$. (*Watts: Dict. Chem.*)

fĭl-ĭ-tē′-læ, *s. pl.* [Lat. *filum* (genit. *fili*) = a thread, and *tela* = a web.]

Entom.: A tribe of spiders noted for the construction of their webs.

fĭll, *fille, *fill-en, *full-en, *fulle, *v.t.* & *i.* [A.S. *fyllan, fullian*, from *ful* = full; cogn. with Dut. *vullen;* Icel. *fulla;* O. H. Ger. & Goth. *fulljan;* Dan. *fylde;* Sw. *fylle;* Ger. *füllen;* O. Fris. *fullia.*]

A. *Transitive:*

I. *Ordinary Language:*

1. *Literally:*

(1) To put, pour, or place in till no more can be admitted; to make full; to occupy the whole capacity of.

"*Fill* the cup, and *fill* the can."
Tennyson: Vision of Sin, 95.

(2) To pervade or occupy the whole of.

"I am who *fill*
Infinitude, nor vacuous the space."
Milton: P. L., vii. 168.

(3) To occupy all the available space of; to crowd.

2. *Figuratively:*

(1) To satisfy; to glut; to content physically.

"Whence should we have so much bread in the wilderness, as to *fill* so great a multitude?"—*Matthew* xv. 33.

(2) To satisfy, to content mentally; to correspond to the desires of.

"Nothing but the supreme and absolute Infinite can adequately *fill* and superabundantly satisfy the infinite desires of intelligent beings."—*Cheyne.* (*Johnson.*)

(3) To possess or completely occupy the mind of.

"He with his consorted Eve
The story heard attentive, and was *filled*
With admiration and deep muse to hear."
Milton: P. L., vii. 50.

(4) To stock or store abundantly.

"Be fruitful and multiply, and *fill* the waters in the sea."—*Genesis* i. 22.

(5) To cause to be filled or crowded: as, A good preacher *fills* a church.

(6) To occupy.

"You have undone a man of fourscore three,
That thought to *fill* his grave in quiet."
Shakesp.: Winter's Tale, iv. 3.

(7) To cause to resound.

"Home when she came her secret woe she vents,
And *fills* the palace with her loud laments."
Dryden: Homer; Iliad vi.

(8) To overrun completely.

"The Syrians *filled* the country."—1 *Kings* xx. 27.

(9) To press and dilate on all sides: as, The wind *fills* the sails.

(10) To supply with an incumbent, or person to discharge the duties of: as, To *fill* a vacancy in an office.

(11) To possess, and discharge the duties of; to hold and occupy: as, To *fill* an office.

* (12) To complete; to accomplish; to bring to an end; to fulfill.

"Hyse dayes were *fulde*." *Havelok*, 354.

* (13) To fulfil, to accomplish the demands or requirements of.

"Luue *fulleth* the lawe."—*Ancren Riwle*, p. 386.

* (14) To fulfil or discharge; to carry out.

"That commandment al for to *fille*."
Metrical Homilies, p. xx.

II. *Naut.:* To brace back the sails so that the wind may bear upon them and dilate them.

B. *Intransitive:*

1. To become or grow full: as, The room *filled*.

2. To become distended.

3. To be satisfied, contented, or glutted.

"And, glutton-like, she feeds, yet never *filleth*."
Shakesp.: Venus & Adonis, 548.

4. To pour out liquor for drink; to give to drink.

"*Fill*, Lucius, till the wine o'erswell the cup."
Shakesp.: Julius Cæsar, iv. 3.

5. To satisfy, to satiate.

"Things that are sweet and fat are more *filling*."—*Bacon: Natural History.* (*Johnson.*)

C. *In special phrases:*

1. *To fill in:* To insert, so as to fill a vacancy: as, He *filled in* the figures.

2. *To fill out:*

(1) *Trans.:* To cause to become distended or full; to distend, to extend.

(2) *Intransitive:*

(*a*) To become distended, dilated, or extended.

(*b*) To pour out liquor for drink.

3. *To fill up:*

(1) *Transitive:*

(*a*) To fill or occupy completely.

"[Hope] pours the bliss that *fills up* all the mind."
Pope: Essay on Man, iv. 344.

(*b*) To occupy a vacant space by bulk.

"There would not be altogether so much water required for the land as for the sea, to raise them to an equal height, because mountains and hills would *fill up* part of that space upon the land, and so make less water requisite."—*Burnet: Theory of the Earth.*

(*c*) To supply, to discharge.

"When the several trades and professions are supplied, you will find most of those that are proper for war absolutely necessary for *filling up* the laborious part of life, and carrying on the underwork of the nation."—*Addison: On the War.*

(*d*) To occupy, to engage, to employ.

"As far, my lord, as will *fill up* the time
'Twixt this and supper." *Shakesp.: Macbeth*, iii. 1.

(2) *Intransitive:*

(*a*) To become or grow full.

"Neither the Palus Meotis, nor the Euxine, nor any other seas *fill* up, or by degrees grow shallower."—*Woodward.* (*Johnson.*)

(*b*) To pour out liquor for drink.

***fill-belly, *fil-bellie,** *s.* Extravagance in eating; gluttony.

"Hilback and *fil-bellie* biteth as euil."
Tusser: Husbandry, ch. x., st. 40.

fĭll (1), *s.* [Fill, *v.*] As much as will produce complete satisfaction or satiety; a full supply.

"Amid the tree now got, where plenty hung
Tempting so nigh, to eat and pluck my *fill*,
I spared not." *Milton: P. L.*, ix. 595.

fĭll (2), *s.* [A corruption of *thill* (q.v.).] The shaft or thill of a cart.

"We'll put you in the *fills*."—*Shakesp.: Troilus & Cressida*, iii. 2.

fill-horse, *s.* The horse which goes in the shafts; a thill-horse.

fĭl′-lạ-grēe, *s.* & *a.* [Filigree.]

fĭll′-ẽr (1), *s.* [Eng. *fill*, v.; *-er.*]

1. One who fills or makes anything full.

"They have six diggers to four *fillers*, so as to keep the *fillers* always at work."—*Mortimer: Husbandry.*

2. Anything which serves to fill up a vacancy or gap.

"'Tis a meer *filler*, to stop a vacancy in the hexameter, and connect the preface to the work of Virgil."—*Dryden: Virgil; Æneid.* (Dedic.)

fĭll′-ẽr (2), *s.* [Eng. *fill* (2), s.; *-er.*] The horse which goes in the shafts; a fill-horse or thill-horse.

fĭl′-lĕt, *fel-ett, *fil-et, *fil-ete, *s.* [Fr. *filet*, dimin. of *fil* = a thread; Lat. *filum;* Sp. *filete;* Ital. *filetto.*]

I. *Ordinary Language:*

1. A band of metal, linen, or ribbon worn round the head.

"A golden *fillet* binds his awful brows."
Dryden: Virgil; Æneid iv. 212.

2. The fleshy part of the thigh: applied most commonly to veal.

"Take *filetes* of porke, and half hom rost."—*Liber Cure Cocorum*, p. 31.

3. Portions of meat or fish removed from the bone and served either flat or rolled together and tied round. The term is specially applied to the under-cut of the sirloin of beef, served whole or cut into steaks, and to slices of flat-fish removed from the bone.

"*Fillet* of a fenny snake,
In the cauldron boil and bake."
Shakesp.: Macbeth, iv. 1.

II. *Technically:*

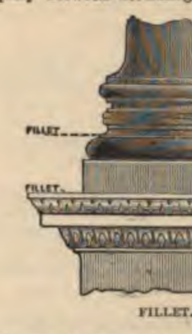
1. *Anatomy:*

(1) A collection of fibres passing upwards from the anterior columns of the spinal cord, embracing the olivary nucleus, above which they are again collected and joined by other fibres arising from the nucleus so as to form the olivary fasciculus. The whole then ascends through the pons and at the side of the cerebral peduncle.

(2) A similar bundle of fibres in the *corpus callosum.* (*Quain.*)

2. *Architecture:*

(1) A small flat face or band, used principally between mouldings to separate them



FILLET.

from each other in classical architecture: in the Gothic, Early English, or Decorated styles of architecture, it is also used upon larger mouldings and shafts.

"Their *fillets* shall be of silver."—*Exodus* xxvii. 10.

(2) The projection between the flutes of a column.

3. *Bookbinding:* A rolling tool which has a plain line, lines, or band; differing in this respect from the ornamental rolls.

4. *Carding:* A strip of card-cloth. A strip of leather furnished with the bent wire teeth peculiar to carding-engines.

5. *Carpentry:*

(1) A square moulding, frequently forming an upper finish or corona; a band or listel.

(2) A strip nailed to a wall or partition to support a shelf.

(3) A stop for room or closet doors to close against.

(4) A strip inserted into the angle formed by two boards or surfaces.

6. *Dairy:* A perforated curb to confine the curds in making cheese.

7. *Die-sinking:* A ribbon of metal of ganged proportions fed to the machine which punches out the planchets for coining.

8. *Gilding:* A band of gold-leaf on a picture-frame or elsewhere.

9. *Her.:* A kind of orb or bordure, containing only the third or fourth part of the breadth of the common bordure. It runs quite round near the edge, as the lace over a cloak. It is supposed to be drawn inwards, and is of a different colour from that of the field.

FILLET.

10. *Mach.:* The thread of a screw.

11. *Manège:* The loins of a horse, beginning at the place where the hinder part of the saddle rests.

12. *Ordnance:* A ring on the muzzle or cascabel of a gun.

13. *Printing:* A rule with broad or broad and narrow lines, principally used as a border.

fillet-gutter, *s.*

Arch.: A sloping gutter with a lear-board and fillet thereon to divert the water.

fillet-plane, *s.*

Carp.: A moulding-plane for dressing a fillet or square bead.

fĭl′-lĕt, *v.t.* [FILLET, *s.*]

1. To bind with a fillet or bandage.

2. To adorn with fillets.

"He made hooks for the pillars, and overlaid their chapiters, and *filletted* them."—*Exodus* xxxviii. 28.

fĭl′-lĕtt-ĭng, *pr. par., a., & s.* [FILLET, *v.*]

A. & B. *As pr. par. & particip. adj.:* (See the verb).

C. *As substantive:*

1. The material of which fillets are made.

2. Fillets, collectively.

fĭl′-lĭ-bĕg, fĭl′-ȳ-bĕg, phĭl′-lĭ-bĕg, phĭl′-a-bĕg, *s.* [Gael. *filheadhbeg* = little plaid; *filheadh* = a plait, a plaid, and *beg* = little.] The same as KILT (q.v.).

* **fĭl′-lĭ-bŭs-tĕr,** *s.* [FILIBUSTER.]

fĭll′-ĭng, *pr. par., a., & s.* [FILL, *v.*]

A. *As pr. par.:* (See the verb).

B. *As adjective:*

1. Occupying the whole space or capacity.

2. Calculated to satisfy, fill, or satiate: as, a *filling* food.

C. *As substantive:*

I. *Ord. Lang.:* The act of making full; the state or process of becoming filled.

II. *Technically:*

1. *Civil Engin.:* An embankment of stone, gravel, earth, &c., to make a raised bed for a road, railroad track, or canal. An artificial elevated way.

2. *Dent. Surg.:* A stopping for decayed or carious teeth.

3. *Nautical:*

(1) A slip of wood forming a part of a built structure, such as a made mast; or a piece inserted to fill a defect.

(2) The covering of a pile, below water, with broad-headed nails, to exclude *Teredo navalis.* [TEREDO.]

4. *Shipbuild.:* Pieces or composition fitted in between the frames of the hold, to water-tight the vessel, to resist compression, and to prevent the collection of dirt, bilge-water, and vermin. Blocks of wood, bricks, mortar, cement, and asphalte, have been used.

5. *Weaving:* The weft-thread which fills up the warp, being introduced by the shuttle and beaten up by the batten or lathe. Also known as the Woof, Shoot, or Tram.

filling-engine, *s.*

Silk-mach.: A machine in which waste and floss silk from the regular silk-machinery is disentangled, and the fibres laid parallel. The silk, previously hackled, is fed between rollers and subjected to the action of a series of moving combs. It then passes to the drawing-frame, where it is subjected to a further process of a substantially similar character. From the drawing-frame it passes to the scutcher, and thence to the cutting-engine, which cuts it into lengths of about an inch and a quarter. The staple is then cleansed, dried, and eventually carded and doubled, drawn and spun, like cotton.

filling-in, *s.* The act of filling up a vacancy or blank by the insertion of words, &c.

Filling-in pieces:

Carp.: Timbers occurring in partitions, groins, and roofs of less length than those with which they range; as the jack-rafters next a hip, and the short rafters filled in the side of a roof next the chimney-shaft.

filling-pile, *s.*

Hydr. Engin.: A backing or retaining-pile in a coffer-dam.

filling-post, *s.*

Arch.: A middle post in a wooden frame.

filling-timbers, *s. pl.*

Shipbuild.: Those timbers placed between the frames to fill up.

fĭl′-lĭp, *v.t.* [A variant of *flip* (q.v.).]

1. *Lit.:* To strike with the nail of the finger by a sudden jerk, spring, or motion; to strike in any way.

"If I do, *fillip* me with a three-man beetle." *Shakesp.: 2 Henry IV.*, i. 2.

2. *Fig.:* To urge or drive forward; to incite, to encourage.

"With good endeuour *fillip* nature forwards."—*Wilson: Arte of Logike*, fo. 10.

fĭl′-lĭp, * fĭl-ĭp, *s.* [FILLIP, *v.*]

1. *Lit.:* A sharp, sudden blow or stroke with the finger; any smart blow.

"Let them look never so demurely, one *fillip* chokes them."—*Ford: Love's Sacrifice*, i. 1.

2. *Fig.:* Anything which serves to rouse, enliven, or excite: as, a *fillip* to one's courage.

fĭl-lĭp-ēen′, phĭl-lĭ-pē′-na, *s.* [Ger. *viel-liebchen* = much-loved.] A small present. When a person eating nuts finds one with a double kernel, he or she gives it to one of the opposite sex, and the individual who, at the next meeting, first utters the word *fillipeen* is entitled to a present from the other.

fĭl′-lĭs-tĕr, *s.* [Etym. doubtful.]

Carpentry:

1. The rabbet on the outer edge of a sash-bar, to hold the glass and the putty.

2. A plane for making a rabbet. The varieties are known as side-fillisters and sash-fillisters. The former is regulated for depth by a movable stop.

fĭl′-lȳ, * fĭl-lie, *s.* [A dimin. of *foal* (q.v.).]

I. *Literally:*

* 1. A young horse of either sex. (*Tusser.*)

2. A young mare; a female foal.

"A young mare-colt or *filly*, breaking by chance from other mares."—*North: Plutarch*, p. 247.

II. *Fig.:* A young, lively girl.

"My first wife
Which was indeed a fury to this *filly*."
Beaum. & Flet.: Woman's Prize, i. 2.

filly-foal, *s.* A female foal; a filly.

"Neighing in likeness of a *filly-foal*." *Shakesp.: Midsummer Night's Dream*, ii. 1.

fĭlm, * fylme, *s.* [A.S. *film*, from O. Fris. *film*, found only in the dimin. *filmene* = skin; cogn. with Eng. *fell* = a skin.]

I. *Literally:*

1. A thin pellicle or skin.

"Dull the *film* along his dim eye grew." *Byron: Lara*, ii.

2. A fine thread or filament, as of a cobweb.

"I quiescent watched
The sooty *films* that play upon the bars."
Cowper: Task, iv. 291, 292.

II. *Fig.:* A thin, slight covering or veil.

"If our understanding have a *film* of ignorance over it."—*Milton: Reformation in England*, bk. i.

* **fĭlm,** *v.t. & i.* [FILM, *s.*]

A. *Trans.:* To cover with a film or thin skin or pellicle.

"It will but skin and film the ulcerous place." *Shakesp.: Hamlet*, iii. 4.

B. *Intrans.:* To become covered as with a film.

"Straight her eyeballs *filmed* with horror." *E. B. Browning.*

* **fĭl′-mĭ-nĕss,** *s.* [Eng. *filmy*; *-ness.*] The quality or state of being filmy.

† **fĭl′-mȳ,** *a.* [Eng. *film*; *-y.*] Composed of thin membranes, filaments, or pellicles.

"Incessant thence she draws the *filmy* twine." *West: Triumphs of the Gout.*

filmy-fern, *s.*

Bot.: The English book-name of the fern-genus Hymenophyllum (q.v.). Two species are British. The Tunbridge Filmy Fern (*Hymenophyllum tunbridgense*), and the Scottish Filmy Fern (*H. unilaterale*, formerly called *H. Wilsoni*). The first is found in England, Scotland, Ireland, and the Continent; the second is Scottish, but may be only a sub-species of the other.

filmy-leaf, *s.*

Bot.: The same as FILMY-FERN (q.v.). (*Loudon.*)

fĭl′-ō-plûme, *s.* [Lat. *filum* = a thread, *pluma* = a feather.]

Ornith.: A long, slender, and flexible feather, consisting of a delicate shaft, having a few bands at the tip, or else entirely destitute of vanes.

fĭl′-ōse, *s.* [Lat. *filum* = a thread.]

Bot., Zool., &c.: Ending in a thread-like process.

fĭl-ō-ṣĕlle, *s.* [Fr.] Floss silk; ferret; grogram yarn or thread.

fĭl′-tĕr (1), * **fĭl-tre,** *s.* [Fr. *filtre*, from Low Lat. *filtrum*, *feltrum* = felt.] [FILTER, *v.*]

* 1. A twist of thread, of which one end is dipped in the liquor to be defecated, and the other hangs below the bottom of the vessel, so that the liquor drips from it.

2. A vessel, chamber, or reservoir through which water or other liquid is passed to arrest matters mechanically suspended therein. The idea does not necessarily include specific chemical action, though doubtless animal and vegetable charcoal have a faculty for absorbing gases and deleterious and effete matter, especially organic.

"There remained in the *filtre* a powder of a very deep and lovely colour."—*Boyle: Works*, i. 365.

3. The term is also applied to an apparatus for arresting dust, steel-filings, smoke, &c., in the air breathed. A filter recommended by Professor Tyndall consists of a cylinder four or five inches long and two inches or more in diameter. Its interior contains, at the top, a layer of cotton-wool which has been moistened with glycerine, then a layer of dry cotton-wool, then a layer of charcoal, then cotton-wool, with wire gauze covers at both ends, and at the upper end a mouth-piece so shaped as to fit closely over the mouth of the wearer. By drawing the breath through this instrument, the most dense smoke may be entered with impunity.

filter-bed, *s.*

Water-works: A settling pond whose bottom is a filter. It may consist of a reservoir five feet deep, with a paved bottom covered with open-jointed tubular drains leading into a central conduit. The drains are covered with a layer of gravel, and a top layer of sand. The water is delivered upon the surface uniformly, and the rate of subsidence is about six inches an hour. The more rapid the rate (other things being equal) the less effective is the operation.

filter-faucet, *s.* A faucet having a chamber containing sand, sponge, or other material to arrest impurities in water.

fĭl′-tĕr (1), * **fĭl-tre,** *v.t. & i.* [Fr. *filtrer* = to strain through felt; from Low Lat. *filtrum*, *feltrum* = felt; from O. H. Ger. *filz*; Dut. *vilt* = felt.]

A. *Trans.:* To strain, purify, or defecate a liquid by passing or allowing it to percolate through a filter, so as to arrest all feculent matter. Sometimes followed by *off*.

"Sages after sages strove
In vain to *filter off* a crystal draught"
Cowper: Task, ii. 506, 507.

B. *Intrans.:* To percolate or pass through a filter.

* **fĭl-tĕr** (2), *s.* [PHILTER.]

fĭl′-tĕr-ĭng, *pr. par., a., & s.* [FILTER, *v.*]

A. *As pr. par.:* (See the verb).

B. *As adj.:* Serving to filter; capable of or fitted for the filtering of liquids.

C. *As subst.:* The act or process of purifying liquids by passing them through a filter; filtration.

filtering-bag, *s.* A bag of fine flannel, of a conical shape, used for filtering coarse liquids.

filtering-basin, *s.*

Hydr. Engin.: The chamber in which the water from the reservoir of water-works is received and filtered previous to entering the mains.

filtering-cup, *s.* A pneumatic apparatus for the purpose of illustrating the force of the pressure of the atmosphere.

filtering-funnel, *s.* A glass or other funnel made with slight flutes or channels

down the lower parts of the sides. When used, it is lined with filtering-paper, folded and loosely put in. The channels allow the liquid to flow more freely than in a funnel of a smooth surface.

filtering-hydrant, *s.* One which subjects the water from the service-pipe and main to the action of a material to arrest mud.

filtering-paper, *s.* A bibulous, unsized paper, thick and woolly in texture, used for filtering solutions in the pharmacy or laboratory. Swedish filtering-paper is thinner and of superior quality.

filtering-press, *s.* A press in which the passage of a liquid through a body of filtering material is expedited by pressure applied thereto. A pressure-filter.

filtering-stone, *s.* A porous stone, such as sandstone, through which water is filtered.

filtering-tank, *s.* The same as FILTERING-BASIN (q.v.).

fĭlth, * felthe, * filthe, * fulthe, * velthe, *s.* [A.S. *fylðh* (properly *fŷlðu*). Formed by vowel change of *u* to *ŷ*, and by adding the suff. *dhu* to the adj. *fúl* = foul; cogn. with O. H. Ger. *fúlida* = filth, from *fúl*, *vúl* = foul. (*Skeat.*) Dut. *vuilte.*]

I. *Lit.:* Anything filthy, dirty, or foul; anything which fouls or defiles; dirt.

"On one side of which was the sink and and *filth* of all the house."—*Strype: Memorials; Q. Mary* (an. 1554.)

II. *Figuratively:*

1. A filthy, foul, or loathsome creature or animal.

"In that abbeye ne entrethe not no flye ne todes ne ewtes, ne suche foule, venymouse bestes, ne lyzs ne flees. For there were wont to ben many suche manere of *filthes*, that the monkes were in wille to leve the place."—*Maunderville*, p. 61.

* 2. A vile fellow.

"Lest that foule *felthe* schold have ben found there."
William of Palerne, 2,541.

3. Anything which defiles or pollutes the moral character; a corruption, a defilement, a pollution.

"With water of baptym fro *felthe* wesh us cleene."
Lydgate: Minor Poems, p. 234.

4. Filthy, low, or obscene language.

*** fĭlth'-hĕd, * filth-hede, * filth-heed, * fulth-hede,** *s.* [Eng. *filth*; *-hed* = hood.]

I. *Lit.:* Filthiness; dirt, filth.

"Lothsom glette and *filthede* of blode."—*Hampole: P. C.*, p. 14 (Note).

II. *Figuratively:*

1. That which defiles morally; sin, uncleanness.

"Mawlis in to mawlis worchinge *filthhede*."—*Wycliffe: Romans*, i. 27.

2. That which should be kept private; the privy parts.

"The *filthheed* of thi fader and the *filthheed* of thi moder thou shalt not discover."—*Wycliffe: Leviticus* xviii. 7.

fĭlth'-ĭ-lȳ, *adv.* [Eng. *filthy*; *-ly.*] In a filthy, dirty, or foul manner; foully, nastily.

"For hut and palace show like *filthily*:
The dingy denizens are reared in dirt."
Byron: Childe Harold, i. 17.

fĭlth'-ĭ-nĕss, * filth-i-nesse, *s.* [Eng. *filthy*; *-ness.*]

1. The quality or state of being filthy, foul, or dirty; foulness, dirtiness.

"Men of virtue suppressed it, lest their shining should discover the others' *filthiness*."—*Sydney: Arcadia.*

2. That which is filthy, foul, or dirty; filth.

"The very *filthiness* of Pandora's box."
Dryden: Death of Lord Hastings, 54.

3. That which is morally filthy or foul; pollution in action, thought, or language.

"Cleansed by him from all *filthiness* of flesh and spirit."—*Horne: On the Psalms*, Ps. lxxvi.

fĭlth'-ȳ, *a.* [Eng. *filth*; *-y.*]

1. Nasty, dirty, foul, unclean.

"It smells like a *filthy* fast-day soup."
Longfellow: Golden Legend, ii.

2. Polluting or defiling morally.

3. Obscene, coarse, low.

"As all stories are not proper subjects for an epick poem or a tragedy, so neither are they for a noble picture: the subjects both of the one and of the other ought to have nothing of immoral, low, or *filthy* in them."—*Dryden: Dufresnoy.*

4. Polluted, defiled; morally impure or unclean; obscene.

"He that is *filthy* let him be *filthy* still."—*Revelation* xxii. 11.

¶ For the difference between *filthy* and *nasty*, see NASTY.

*** fĭl'-trāte,** *v.t.* [Low Lat. *filtratus*, pa. par. of *filtro* = to filter.] [FILTER, *v.*] To filter, to strain; to purify or defecate by filtration.

"The extract obtained by the former operation, burnt to ashes, and those ashes boiled in water and *filtrated*, yield a fiery salt."—*Arbuthnot: On Aliments.*

fĭl'-trāte, *s.* [FILTRATE, *v.*] Any liquid which has passed through a filter.

fĭl-trā'-tion, *s.* [FILTRATE, *v.*] The act or process of filtering or defecating liquids by passing through a filter; the mechanical separation of solid substances from a liquid in which they exist, by filtering or percolation through a filter.

"The nature of suction, the cause of *filtration*, and the rising of water in siphons."—*Glanvill: Essays*, No. 3.

fī'-lŭm, *s.* [Lat. = a thread.]

Anat.: A thread-like process. Thus, the *filum terminale* of the spinal cord is its central ligament. (*Quain.*)

fĭm'-ash-ĭng, *s.* [Etym. doubtful: prob. from Lat. *fimus* = dung.] The dung of several kinds of wild beasts; fumets.

fĭm'-ble, *a.* & *s.* [A corrupt. of *female* (q.v.).]

A. *As adj.:* Female.

B. *As subst.:* The same as FIMBLE-HEMP (q.v.).

"Good flax and good hemp, for to have of her own,
In May a good housewife will see it be sown;
And afterwards trim it, to serve as a need;
The *fimble* to spin, and the carle for her seed."
Tusser: Husbandrie.

fimble-hemp, *s.*

Bot.: The female plant of *Cannabis sativa* is now so called, though the name was formerly applied to the male plant.

fĭm'-brĭ-a (pl. **fĭm'-brĭ-æ**), *s.* [Lat., = a fringe.]

I. *Ord. Lang.:* A fringe.

II. *Technically:*

1. *Anatomy:*

(1) *Gen.:* Anything resembling a fringe.

(2) *Spec. & Pl.:* The radiated fringes of the Fallopian tube.

2. *Bot.:* An elastic toothed membrane situated beneath the operculum of any of the urn mosses (Bryaceæ).

fĭm'-brĭ-āte, *a.* [Lat. *fimbriæ* = a fringe.]

Bot.: Fringed; having a fringe or border.

fĭm'-brĭ-āte, *v.t.* [FIMBRIATE, *a.*] To fringe, to hem.

fĭm'-brĭ-ā-tĕd, *pa. par.* & *a.* [FIMBRIATE, *v.*]

A. *As pa. par.:* (See the verb).

B. *As adjective:*

I. *Ord. Lang.:* Fringed.

II. *Technically:*

1. *Bot.:* The same as FIMBRIATE (q.v.).

"The margin is either entire, or divided into lobes or teeth. These teeth sometimes form a regular fringe round the margin, and the petal becomes *fimbriated*."—*Balfour: Botany*, § 372.

2. *Her.:* Ornamented, as an ordinary, with a narrow border or hem of another tincture.

3. *Zool.:* Having fimbriæ or fringes.

fimbriated extremity, *s.*

Anat.: The fringed end of the Fallopian tube. [FIMBRIA.]

fĭm'-brĭ-ā-tō, *in compos.* [Lat. *fimbriatus.*] Fringed.

fimbriato-laciniate, *a.*

Bot.: Having torn and fringed edges.

fĭm'-brĭ-cāte, fĭm'-brĭ-cā-tĕd, *a.* [Lat. *fimbriæ* = a fringe.]

Bot.: Fringed; irregularly laciniated at the margin.

fĭm-brĭl-lĭf'-ĕr-oŭs, *a.* [As if from a Lat. *fimbrilla*, dimin. of *fimbria* = a fringe; and Lat. *fero* = to bear, to produce.]

Bot.: Bearing numerous little fringes, as the receptacle of some composites.

fĭm-ĕ-tär'-ĭ-oŭs, *a.* [Lat. *fimet(um)* = a dunghill; Eng. suff. *-arious.*]

Bot.: Growing on or amongst dunghills.

*** fīn, * fyn,** *a.* [FINE, *a.*]

fĭn (1), *** fyn, * fine,** *s.* [Fr. *fin*, from Lat. *finis*; Sp. *fin*; Port. *fim*; Ital. *fine.*]

1. An end; ending.

2. Satisfaction.

"To mak the *fin* for sin."
Metrical Homilies, p. 46.

fĭn, * finne, * fynne, *s.* [A.S. *fin*; cogn. with Dut. *vin*; Sw. *finn*, *fena*; O. Sw. *fina*; Dut. *finne*; Lat. *pinna.*]

I. *Ordinary Language:*

1. *Lit.:* In the same sense as II.

"Tho that han *fynnys* and scalis eete ye."—*Wycliffe: Deut.* xiv. 9.

2. *Figuratively:*

* (1) Anything resembling a fin.

"The *fins* of her eyelids look most tempting blue."—*J. Webster.* (*Webster.*)

(2) The hand. (*Slang.*)

II. *Technically:*

1. *Comp. Anat.* (*Pl.*): The organs by which locomotion is effected in a fish. As a rule they consist of a membrane supported by rays. Of these organs the two pectoral fins, so called from being situated on the breast, where they are just behind the branchial aperture, are modifications of the anterior limbs in other vertebrata. The ventral fins, so called from being, as a rule, situated on the belly, correspond to the hind limbs in other vertebrata. Often there are also one or more dorsal fins on the back, two anal fins near the anus, whilst the tail is technically called the caudal fin. It corresponds to the tail in other mammals. As was shown by Agassiz and Owen, the embryonic character in recent fins existed through all the lifetime of the Old Red Sandstone Fishes. The term fin is often applied also to the paddles of a whale.

2. *Carp.:* A tongue on the edge of a board.

3. *Comm.:* A blade of whalebone.

4. *Mach.:* A slip inserted longitudinally into a shaft or arbor, and left projecting so as to form a guide for an object which may slip thereon, but not rotate; a spline or feather.

5. *Moulding:* A mark or ridge left in casting at the junction of the parts of the mould.

fin-back, *s.* [FINNER.]

fin-fish, *s.* A sailor's name for some of the fin-backed whales, especially for the Northern Rorqual, or Razor-backed Whale (*Balænoptera Boops*).

fin-foot, *s.*

Zool.: A name given to *Heliornis*, a genus of South American and Burmese birds belonging to the family Rallidæ or Rails.

fin-footed, *a.* Palmipedous; having feet with membranes between the toes.

"It is described like fissipedes, or birds which have their feet or claws divided; whereas it is palmipedous, or *fin-footed*, like swans and geese."—*Browne: Vulgar Errours*, bk. v., ch. ii.

fin-pike, *s.*

Palæont. (*Pl.*): A name applied to the Polypteri, a sub-family of Ganoid fishes. [POLYPTERI.]

fin-scale, *s.* A name given to the Rudd or Red-eye, a fish of the carp kind.

fin-spine, *s.*

1. A spine-shaped ray in the fin of a fish.

2. (*Pl.*): Acanthopterygious fishes. [ACANTHOPTERYGII.]

fin-spined, *a.* Having spiny fins; acanthopterygious.

fin-toed, *a.* Palmated; having the toes lobed or connected by a membrane; web-footed.

"Such creatures as are whole footed, or *fin-toed*—viz., some birds and quadrupeds, are naturally directed to go into the water."—*Ray: On the Creation.*

fĭn, *v.t.* [FIN, *s.*] To carve or cut up, as a chub.

fīn'-a-ble (1), *a.* [Eng. *fine* (1), v.; *-able.*] That may or can be fined, clarified, or refined.

fīn'-a-ble (2), *a.* [Eng. *fine* (2), v.; *-able.*] Admitting of a fine; deserving or liable to a fine or penalty.

"The same offences of hunting by him done be against the king, but trespasse *finable*."—*Rastall: Statutes, Henry VII.*, ch. 7.

*** fīn'-a-ble-nĕss,** *s.* [Eng. *finable* (2); *-ness.*] Subjection or liability to a fine. (*Ash.*)

fĭn'-al, *fin-all, *fin-alle, *a.* [Fr. *final*, from Lat. *finalis*, from *finis* = an end; Sp. & Port. *final;* Ital. *finale*.]

1. Pertaining to the end or conclusion; ultimate, last.

"And in vain
Till *final* dissolution wander here."
Milton: P. L., iii. 458.

2. Finishing, conclusive, decisive; end or bringing to an end.

"Henry had neither leisure nor opportunity to undertake the *final* conquest."—*Davies: On Ireland.*

3. Respecting the end, motive, or purpose in view to be gained.

"By its gravity air raises the water in pumps, and performs all those feats which former philosophers attributed to a *final*, namely, nature's abhorrence of a vacuity."—*Ray: On the Creation.*

¶ Crabb thus discriminates between *final* and *conclusive:* "*Final* designates simply the circumstance of being the last: *conclusive* the mode of finishing or coming to the last: a determination is *final* which is to be succeeded by no other; a reasoning is *conclusive* that puts a stop to further question. The *final* is arbitrary: it depends upon the will to make it so or not; the *conclusive* is relative; it depends upon the circumstances and the understanding: a person gives a *final* answer at option; but in order to make an answer *conclusive* it must be satisfactory to all parties." (*Crabb: Eng. Synon.*)

final-cause, *s.*

Nat. Phil.: The final end or aim for which anything was made. Many Evolutionists are against the acknowledgment of final causes. [TELEOLOGY.]

final-decree, *s.*

Law: A conclusive determination or sentence of a court, as distinguished from an interlocutory decree. [INTERLOCUTORY.]

fĭ-na'-lê, *s.* [Ital.] [FINAL.]

I. *Ord. Lang.:* The last part, piece, scene, or action in any performance or exhibition; the last piece in a programme.

"It was arranged that . . . the tiger and the Nazarene [should] be the grand *finale*."—*Lytton: Last Days of Pompeii*, bk. v., ch. ii.

II. *Music:*

1. The last movement of a concerted piece, sonata, or symphony.

2. The last piece of an act of an opera. (*Stainer & Barrett.*)

fĭn-ăl'-ĭ-tȳ, *s.* [Lat. *finalitas*, from *finalis* = final.]

1. *Ord. Lang.:* The state or quality of being final; the state of being finally and completely settled or arranged; completeness.

2. *Philos.:* The doctrine of final causes: that is, that everything exists or was made for a determinate cause.

fī'-nal-lȳ, *fy-nal-ly, *adv.* [Eng. *final;* -*ly*.]

1. Ultimately; at the last; in the end or conclusion.

"With those
Whom patience *finally* must crown."
Milton: Samson Agonistes, 1,296.

2. Lastly, in conclusion.

"*Finally*, my brethren, be strong in the Lord, and in the power of his might."—*Ephesians* vi. 10.

3. Completely; without or beyond recovery.

"Not any house of noble English in Ireland was utterly destroyed, or *finally* rooted out."—*Davies: On Ireland.*

fī'-nănçe (1), ***fi-naunce, *fy-naunce, *fy-nanse,** *s.* [Fr. *finance*, from Low Lat. *financia* = a payment, from *fino* = to pay a fine or tax; *finis* = a payment, a final settlement, from *finis* = the end; Sp. & Ital. *finanza*.]

*1. A ransom, a payment.

"So then he was put to his *fynanse* to pay xxii. thousande frankes of France."—*Berners: Froissart; Cronycle*, vol. i., ch. ccii.

2. (*Pl.*) The income or revenue of a state; the funds in the public treasury.

"All the *finances* or revenues of the imperial crown."—*Bacon: Office of Alienations.*

3. (*Pl.*) Private income or resources. (*Colloquial.*)

4. The science or system of public revenue and expenditure.

"The two principal ministers of *finance*, therefore, became enemies."—*Macaulay: Hist. Eng.*, ch. xi.

¶ **To make finance:* (Fr. *faire finance*).

1. To raise or collect money.

"To fortify, mantene, or supple the said James in making of *fynance* or vtherwais."—*Act. Dom. Conc.*, p. 129.

2. To make a composition in the way of paying money.

"Become plege & borgh to our souerane lordis Justice for *finance maid* for the said Johne Eklis and Thomas Wallace in the Justice are of Are."—*Act. Dom. Conc.*, a. 1488, p. 111.

***fĭ-năn'çe** (2), *s.* [Eng. *fin(e)*, a.; -*ance*.] Fineness, purity.

"His hieness sall than, God willing, with the avise of the lordis of his consale, mak a sett & reuyle [rule] of his moneye, baith gold & siluer, of the wecht & *finance* that it sall halde."—*Acts Jas. III.*, a. 1478 (ed. 1814), p. 118.

fĭ-năn'çe, *v.t.* & *i.* [FINANCE (1), *s.*]

A. *Trans.:* To manage the financial arrangements of; as, To *finance* a company. (*Comm. slang.*)

B. *Intrans.:* To manage financial operations; to meet obligations by continual borrowing.

***fĭ-năn'-çēer,** *s.* [FINANCIER.]

fĭ-năn'-çĭ-al (or **cial** as **shal**), *a.* [Eng. *financ(e);* -*ial*.] Of or pertaining to finance or public revenue and expenditure; having to do with money matters.

"Trying their abilities on their *financial* proceedings."—*Burke: French Revolution.*

fĭ-năn'-çĭ-al-ĭst, *s.* [Eng. *financial;* -*ist*.] One skilled in financial matters; a financier.

fĭ-năn'-çĭ-al-lȳ, *adv.* [Eng. *financial;* -*ly*.] In relation to finance or finances; as regards public revenue or money matters generally.

"I consider, therefore, the stopping of the distillery, œconomically, *financially*, commercially . . . as a measure rather well meant than well considered."—*Burke: Thoughts & Details on Scarcity.*

***fĭ-năn'-cian** (**cian** as **shan**), *s.* [Eng. *finance;* -*an*.] A financier.

fĭ-năn'-çiēr, *s.* [Fr.]

*1. One who collects, receives, and manages the public revenue; a treasurer.

2. One who is skilled in finance, or the principles and system of public revenue; one who understands the management or conduct of money matters, and the raising of revenue by imposts, taxes, &c.

"He had none of the qualities of a *financier*."—*Macaulay: Hist. Eng.*, ch. xv.

3. *In France:* A receiver or farmer of the public revenues.

***fĭ-năn'-çiēr,** *v.i.* [FINANCIER, *s.*] To finance; to manage money matters.

***fĭn'-a-rȳ,** *s.* [Eng. *fine* (1), v.; -*ry*.]

Iron-works: The second forge at the iron mills; a finery (q.v.).

***fĭn'-ā-tĭve,** *a.* [Low Lat. *finatus*, pa. par. of *fino* = to pay a tax; to settle finally.] Final, decisive, definite.

fĭnçh, *s.* [A.S. *finc;* cogn. with Dut. *vink;* Dan. *finke;* Sw. *fink;* Ger. *fink;* O. H. Ger. *fincho;* Wel. *pinc.* Cf. Gr. σπίνος, σπίγγος, σπίζα (*spinos, spinggos, spiza*) = a finch; Prov. Eng. *pink, spink.* (*Skeat.*)]

1. *Singular:*

(1) *Gen.:* A popular name for various small birds; many of them belonging to the family Fringillidæ (q.v.).

(2) *Spec.:* The genus Fringilla.

2. *Pl.:* The family Fringillidæ (q.v.).

finch-backed, *a.* Striped or spotted on the back, as cattle.

fĭnçhed, *a.* [Eng. *finch;* -*ed*.] The same as FINCHED-BACKED (q.v.).

fĭnc'-kle, *s.* [FINKLE.]

fīnd, *find-en, *finde, *fynd, *fynde (pa. t. **fand*, **fond, found*, **founde*, **fownd*, **fund*, pa. par. **fonden, found*, **founden*, **fun*, **fund*, **funden*), *v.t.* & *i.* [A.S. *findan* (pa. t. *fand, fonde, funde*, pa. par. *funden*); cogn. with Dut. *vinden;* Dan. *finde;* Sw. & Icel. *finna;* Goth. *finthan;* O. H. Ger. *findan;* O. Fris. *finda;* Ger. *finden;* O. Sax. *findan*.]

A. *Transitive:*

I. *Ordinary Language:*

1. To discover or recover either by searching or by accident; to obtain by searching or seeking.

"In my school days, when I had lost one shaft,
I shot his fellow of the self-same flight . . .
To *find* the other forth."
Shakesp.: Merchant of Venice, i. 1.

2. To meet with; to come upon; to fall in with.

"You may go through eight or ten streets without *finding* a public-house."—*Goldsmith: The Bee; No. 5, On Political Frugality.*

3. To obtain something desired; to gain; to win; to attain.

"He did the utmost bounds of knowledge *find*."
Cowley. On the Death of Sir H. Wotton.

4. To discover, learn, or ascertain by experience or experiment: as, Water is *found* to be the result of a mixture of hydrogen and oxygen.

5. To perceive, to be conscious of; to experience.

"One *finds* a pleasure not unlike that of travelling on an old Roman way."—*Pope: Homer's Odyssey.* (Postscript.)

6. To feel.

"I *find* not myself disposed to sleep."
Shakesp.: Tempest, ii. 1.

7. To know by experience: as, Speak of a man as you *find* him.

8. To discover or detect by examination.

"I *find* in him no fault at all."—*John* xviii. 38.

*9. To detect, to catch.

"I have now *found* thee." *Shakesp.: All's Well*, ii. 3.

*10. To think, to judge. [II. 2.]

"Bring us what she says, and what you *find* of her."
Shakesp.: Antony & Cleopatra, v. 1.

11. To supply, to furnish: as, To *find* money for an object.

12. To provide the necessary money for; to pay for; to meet or defray the expenses of.

"A war with Spain is like to be lucrative, if we go roundly on at first; the war in continuance will *find* itself."—*Bacon: War with Spain.*

II. *Law:*

1. To approve.

"If the grand jury are satisfied of the truth of the accusation, they then indorse upon it 'a true bill.' The indictment is then said to be *found*."—*Blackstone: Comment.*, bk. iv., ch. 23.

2. To determine; to declare by verdict.

"The whole petit jury . . . *finding* him guilty upon his trial."—*Blackstone: Comment.*, bk. iv., ch. 23.

3. To bring in, as a verdict; to agree upon.

"The jury, without leaving the box, *found* a verdict for the plaintiff for £25 as damages."—*Standard*, June 28, 1883.

B. *Intransitive:*

I. *Ordinary Language:*

1. To discover or find anything by searching or seeking.

"Ask, and it shall be given you; seek and ye shall *find*."—*Matt.* vii. 7.

2. To ascertain by inquiry: as, I cannot *find* that such is the case.

II. *Law:* To declare or determine an issue of fact; to give judgment on a case; to find a verdict.

"In the result, the jury *found* for the plaintiff for the amount claimed."—*Daily Telegraph*, Aug. 28, 1883.

¶ 1. *To find one's self:*

(1) To be or feel as regards the state of health; to fare in respect of ease or pain, health or sickness.

"'Well, Verdant,' said Charles Larkyns, 'how do you *find yourself* this morning?'"—*Cuthbert Bede: Verdant Green*, pt. i., ch. viii.

(2) To provide or furnish all necessary requirements of life for oneself.

2. *To find out:*

(1) To discover by searching or seeking or enquiry.

"Canst thou by searching *find out* God?"—*Job* xi. 7.

(2) To discover the meaning of; to unravel; to solve; as, To *find out* a riddle.

(3) To obtain, acquire, or attain to the knowledge of.

"The principal part of painting is to *find out*, and thoroughly to understand, what nature has made most beautiful."—*Dryden.*

(4) To excogitate, to discover, to invent.

"A man of Tyre, skilful to work in gold, and to *find out* every device which shall be put to him."—*2 Chron.* ii. 14.

(5) To detect, to catch.

"When you *find* him *out*, you have him ever after."
Shakesp.: All's Well That Ends Well, iii. 6.

3. *To find fault with:* To blame, to censure, to object to.

4. *To find in:* To provide with: as, To *find* a person in clothes, board, and lodging, &c.

¶ (1) Crabb thus discriminates between *to find fault with*, *to blame*, and *to object to:* "To *find fault with* signifies to point out a fault either in some person or thing: to *blame* is said only of the person: *object* is applied to the thing only: we *find fault with* a person for his behaviour: we *find fault with* our seat, our con-

veyance, and the like: we *blame* a person for his temerity or his improvidence: we *object* to a measure that is proposed; we *find fault with* or *blame* that which has been done: we *object to* that which is to be done."

(2) He thus discriminates between to *find*, to *find out*, to *discover*, to *espy*, and to *descry*: "To *find* signifies simply to come within sight of a thing, which is the general idea attached to all these terms; they vary, however, either in the mode of the action or in the object. What we *find* may become visible to us by accident, but what we *find out* is the result of an effort. We may *find* anything as we pass along in the streets: but we *find out* mistakes in an account by carefully going over it, or we *find out* the difficulties which we meet with in learning, by redoubling our diligence. What is *found* may have been lost to ourselves, but is visible to others. What is *discovered* is always remote and unknown, and when *discovered* is something new. A piece of money may be *found* lying on the ground; but a mine is *discovered* underground. What has once been *discovered* cannot be *discovered* again; but what is *found* may be many times *found*. *Find out* and *discover* differ principally in the application; the former being applied to familiar, and the latter to scientific objects: scholars *find out* what they have to learn; men of research *discover* what escapes the notice of others. To *espy* is a species of *finding out*, namely, to *find out* what is very secluded or retired; and *descry* is a species of *discovering*, or observing at a distance, or among a number of objects."

(3) He thus discriminates between to *find*, to *discover*, and to *invent*: "To *find* or *find out* is said of things which do not exist in the forms in which a person *finds* them: to *discover* is said of that which exists in an entire state: *invent* is said of that which is new made or modelled. The merit of *finding* or *inventing* consists in newly applying or modifying the materials, which exist separately; the merit of *discovering* consists in removing the obstacles which prevent us from knowing the real nature of the thing; imagination and industry are requisite for *finding* or *inventing*; acuteness and penetration for *discovering*. A person *finds* reasons for justifying himself: he *discovers* traits of a bad disposition in another. Cultivated minds *find* sources of amusement within themselves, or a prisoner *finds* means of escape. Many traces of a universal deluge have been *discovered*: the physician *discovers* the nature of a particular disorder. *Find* is applicable to the operative arts; *invent* to the mechanical; *discover* to the speculative. We speak of *finding* modes for performing actions, and effecting purposes; of *inventing* machines, instruments, and various matters of use or elegance; of *discovering* the operations and laws of nature. Thus the astronomer *discovers* the motions of the heavenly bodies, by means of the telescope which has been *invented*." (*Crabb: Eng. Synon.*)

find, *s.* [FIND, *v.*]

1. The discovery or finding of anything valuable.

2. Anything found: as, a *find* of coins.

"Specimens were among the *find* of coins at High Wycombe in 1827."—*Evans: Coins of the Ancient Britons*, p. 78.

***find'-a-ble** (1), *a.* [Eng. *find*; *-able.*] Possible to be found out or discovered; discoverable.

"Such persons . . . have nothing more to be said of them *findable* by all my endeavours."—*Fuller: Worthies*, ch. xxv.

***find'-a-ble** (2), *a.* [Lat. *findo* = to cleave; Eng. suff. *-able.*] Cleavable; capable of being cleft or divided. (*Ash.*)

*** find'-a-ble-něss,** *s.* [Eng. *findable* (2); *-ness.*] Capability of being cleft.

find'-ĕr, * fynd-er, * fyynd-are, *s.* [Eng. *find*; *-er.*]

I. *Ordinary Language:*

1. One who finds, meets with, or discovers anything by searching, by enquiry, or by accident.

"*Fyyndare* of thynge lost. *Inventor, inventrix.*"—*Prompt. Parv.*

2. One who discovers, finds out, or invents anything; a discoverer, an inventor.

"Beholdeth me thereof no *fynder*."
Alisaunder, 4,794.

II. *Technically:*

1. *Astron.:* A small telescope fixed to the tube of a larger one, the axes of the two instruments being parallel. The *finder* has a larger field of view than the principal instrument, and its purpose is to find an object towards which it is desired to direct the larger telescope.

* 2. *Customs:* An officer employed to search for exciseable goods imported or exported without payment of duty; a searcher.

*** find'-fault,** *s.* [Eng. *find*; *-fault.*] One who is given to finding fault; a censorious, cavilling person; a detractor.

"The liberty that follows our places, stops the mouth of all *findfaults*."—*Shakesp.: Henry V.*, v. 2.

*** find'-fault-ing,** *a.* [Eng. *findfault*; *-ing.*] Addicted to finding fault; censorious, cavilling, captious.

"Unquiet branglings and *findfaulting* quarrels."—*Whitlock: Manners of the English.*

find'-ing, * fynd-ing, * fynd-ynge, * fyynd-inge, * fyynd-ynge, *pr. par., a. & s.* [FIND, *v.*]

A. & B. *As pr. par. & particip. adj.:* (See the verb).

C. *As substantive:*

I. *Ordinary Language:*

1. The act of discovering or meeting with; discovery.

"*Fyyndynge* of thynge lost. *Inventio, repericio.*"—*Prompt. Parv.*

2. The act of discovering, devising, or investing; invention.

* 3. The act of providing or furnishing with necessary requirements; provision, expense.

"To live at the *finding* of other folks."—*Vidal: Luke* viii.

4. (*Pl.*): The tools and materials which some workmen have to furnish in their employment.

II. *Law:*

1. The act of returning a verdict or decision upon a case.

2. The verdict or decision of a jury upon any case.

finding-shop, *s.* A shop where shoemaker's tools are sold. (*Amer.*)

Findon (pron. **Fĭn'-ĭn**), *s.* The name of a fishing village in Aberdeen, Scotland.

Findon-haddock, *s.* A species of smoke-dried haddock, cured at Findon, near Aberdeen.

fĭn'-dȳ, * fin-digh, * fun-die, *a.* [A.S. *fyndig, findig* = weighty.]

1. Heavy, weighty, fat, rich, well-stocked.

"A cold May and a windy,
Makes the barn fat and *findy*." *Junius.*

* 2. Eloquent, fluent.

"Thus hie . . . weren *fundie* on speche."
Old Eng. Homilies, ii. 119.

fīne, * fin, * fyn, * fyne, *a. & adv.* [Fr. *fin*, from Lat. *finitus* = well rounded (said of a sentence), perfect, properly pa. par. of *finio* = to finish; Sp., Port., & Ital. *fino*; Dut. *fijn*; Dan. *fin*; Sw. *fin*; Icel. *fínn.*]

A. *As adjective:*

I. *Ordinary Language:*

1. Not coarse; in small grains or particles; as, *fine* sand or powder.

2. Thin, small, slender; as, a *fine* thread, a *fine* line.

3. Subtle, tenuous, thin.

"When the eye standeth in the *finer* medium, and the object in the grosser, things show greater."—*Bacon.*

* 4. Minute, slender, slight.

"To trust so *fine* a story."
Shakesp.: Much Ado About Nothing, i. 1.

5. Refined, pure, free from dross, solid or liquid.

"Alle covered with *fyn* gold."—*Maundeville*, p. 172.

6. Keen, thin, smoothly sharp.

"What *fine* chisel
Could ever yet cut breath?"
Shakesp.: Winter's Tale, v. 3.

7. Keen, delicate, nice.

"Great affairs are commonly too rough and stubborn to be wrought upon by the *finer* edges or points of wit."—*Bacon.*

8. Made of fine, slender, or delicate materials.

"Clothed in purple and *fine* linen."—*Luke* xvi. 9.

* 9. Subtly excogitated, devised, or imagined.

"Whether the scheme has not been pursued so far as to draw it into practice, or whether it be too *fine* to be capable of it, I will not determine."—*Temple.*

10. Nice, delicate, exquisite, refined.

"Are they not senseless then, that think the soul
Nought but a *fine* perfection of the sense?"
Davies: On the Soul.

11. Elegant, beautiful or refined in thought, expression, or language.

"The nicest and most delicate touches of satire consist in *fine* raillery."—*Dryden: Juvenal.* (Dedic.)

12. Elegant, refined in manners; dignified, accomplished.

"He was not only the *finest* gentleman of his time, but one of the *finest* scholars."—*Felton: On the Classics.*

13. Grand, haughty, pompous. (Used ironically.)

"The new breed of wits and *fine* gentlemen never opened their mouths without uttering ribaldry of which a porter would now be ashamed."—*Macaulay: Hist. Eng.*, ch. iii.

14. Agreeable, pleasant.

"I often, said she, go out to hear them; we also oft times keep them tame in our house. They are very *fine* company for us when we are melancholy."—*Bunyan: Pilgrim's Progress*, pt. ii.

15. Noble, admirable, excellent.

"The noblest minds their virtue prove
By pity, sympathy, and love:
These, these are feelings truly *fine*."
Cowper: The Poet, The Oyster, & Sensitive Plant.

16. Showy, splendid, elegant, striking: as, a *fine* building.

17. Trim, showy, neat or elegant in dress or appearance.

"My Katharine shall be *fine*."
Shakesp.: Taming of the Shrew, ii.

18. Free from clouds or rain; sunshiny.

"Sufficient to make prices droop in the face of *fine* weather."—*Daily Telegraph*, Aug. 27, 1883.

19. Artful, dexterous.

"Through his *fine* handling, and his cleanly play,
He all those royal signs had stolen away."
Spenser: Mother Hubberds Tale, l.015.

20. Sly, subtle, knavish.

"O for a *fine* thief!"
Shakesp.: 1 Henry IV., iii. 3.

21. Ironically, used in a depreciatory sense: as, You are a *fine* player.

"You have made a *fine* hand."
Shakesp.: Henry VIII., v. 4.

II. *Fine Art:* Applied to an engraving executed in the very best manner.

"The *fine* original of Thomas Howard . . . whence the print is taken is at Leicester House."—*Walpole: Anecdotes of Painting*, vol. i., ch. iv.

* **B.** *As adv.:* Finely.

"Admire to hear me speak so *fine*."
Swift: Panegyrick on the Dean.

¶ (1) Crabb thus discriminates between *fine*, *delicate*, and *nice*: "*Fine*, in the natural sense, denotes smallness in general. *Delicate* denotes a degree of *fineness* that is agreeable to the taste. Thread is said to be *fine* as opposed to the coarse and thick; silk is said to be *delicate*, when to *fineness* of texture it adds softness. The texture of a spider's web is remarkable for its *fineness*; that of the ermine's fur is remarkable for its *delicacy*. In their moral application these terms admit of the same distinction: the *fine* approaches either to the strong or to the weak; the *delicate* is a high degree of the *fine*, as a *fine* thought, which may be lofty, or *fine* feeling, which is acute and tender, and *delicate* feeling, which exceeds the former in *fineness*. *Delicate* is said of that which is agreeable to the sense and the taste; *nice* to what is agreeable to the appetite: the former is a term of refinement; the latter of epicurism and sensual indulgence. The *delicate* affords pleasure only to those whose thoughts and desires are purified from what is gross; the *nice* affords pleasure to the young, the ignorant, and the sensual: thus *delicate* food, *delicate* colours, *delicate* shapes and forms are always acceptable to the cultivated; a meal, a show, a colour, and the like will be *nice* to a child, which suits its appetite, or meets its fancy. . . . A person may be said to have a *delicate* ear in music, whose ear is offended with the smallest discordance; he may be said to have a *nice* taste or judgment in music, who scientifically discriminates the beauties and defects of different pieces. A person is *delicate* in his choice who is guided by taste and feeling; he is *nice* in his choice, who adheres to a strict rule. A point in question may be either *nice* or *delicate*: it is *delicate* as it is likely to touch the tender feelings of any party; it is *nice* as it involves contrary interests, and becomes difficult of determination." (*Crabb: Eng. Synon.*)

(2) For the difference between *fine* and *beautiful*, see BEAUTIFUL.

fine-arch, *s.*

Glass: The smaller fritting-furnace of a glass-house.

fine-drawn, *a.*

1. *Lit.:* Drawn out to a great degree of tenuity or fineness.

2. *Fig.:* Drawn out with too much subtlety; farfetched.

fine-grained, *a.* Having a fine grain.

fine-nail, *s.* A name used in some trades to distinguish a relatively thin from a coarse nail, such as a fencing nail or clout. A finishing nail.

* **fine-nosed,** *a.* Fastidious, delicate.

"The monks themselves were too *fine-nosed* to dabble in tan-fatts."—*Fuller: Ch. Hist.*, VI. ii. 1.

* **fine-spoken,** *a.* Using fine language or phrases.

"We did not imagine that this *fine-spoken* man had been he."—*Bunyan: Pilgrim's Progress*, pt. i.

fine-spun, *a.* Drawn or spun out to minuteness; hence, over-refined or elaborate.

"Should I be thought in some places to have run on too *fine-spun* argumentations."—*Search: Light of Nature*, vol. ii., pt. iii., ch. xxx.

fine-stuff, *s.*

Build.: Lump lime slaked to a paste with a moderate volume of water, afterwards diluted to the consistency of cream, and left to harden by evaporation to the required consistency for working over a floating-coat of coarse-stuff.

fīne, * fin, * fyn, * fyne, *s.* [Lat. *finis* = (1) an end, (2) a fine.]

I. *Ordinary Language:*

* 1. An end, finish, or conclusion. [*In fine.*]

"This holi bodi was forth ibore with gret honour atte *fine.*" *St. Kenelm*, 371.

* 2. The end of life; death.

"Krist us yeue wel god *fyn.*" *Havelok*, 22.

* 3. The end or upshot of any business; the result.

"The *fine* is I will live a bachelor."
Shakesp.: Much Ado About Nothing, i. 1.

4. The payment of a sum of money imposed upon a person as a punishment for any offence; a pecuniary penalty; a mulct.

"Paying a lusty *fine.*"—*Strype: Memorials; Henry VIII.* (an. 1532).

* 5. Any penalty.

"Paying the *fine* of rated treachery."
Shakesp.: King John, v. 4.

* 6. The money or other thing paid for a privilege, exemption, &c.

"Ease, health, and life for this they must resign:
Unsure the tenure, but how vast the *fine!*"
Pope: Temple of Fame, 505.

II. *Law:*

1. In the same sense as I. 4.

* 2. In feudal law a final agreement between persons concerning lands or rents, or between the lord and his vassal, prescribing the conditions on which the latter shall hold his lands.

"A *fine*, which was till quite recently a very usual method of transferring an estate of freehold, was neither more or less than an amicable agreement of a suit, actual or fictitious, by leave of the king or his justices, whereby the lands which were the subject of the action became, or were acknowledged to be, the right of one of the parties."—*Blackstone: Comment.*, bk. ii., ch. 18.

* 3. A sum of money paid by a tenant on entering into possession, or for admission to a copyhold; also, a sum paid for the renewal of a lease.

"Some landlords, instead of raising the rent, take a *fine* for the renewal of the lease."—*Smith: Wealth of Nations*, bk. v., ch. ii.

¶ Crabb thus discriminates between *fine*, *forfeiture*, *mulct*, and *penalty*: "The *fine* and *mulct* are always pecuniary; the *penalty* may be pecuniary; a *forfeiture* consists of any personal property: the *fine* and *mulct* are imposed; the *penalty* is inflicted or incurred; the *forfeiture* is incurred. The violation of a rule or law is attended with a *fine* or *mulct*, but the former is a term of general use; the latter is rather a technical term in law: a criminal offence incurs a *penalty*; negligence of duty occasions the *forfeiture.*" (*Crabb: Eng. Synon.*)

¶ (1) *Fine of alienation:* A fine or sum of money paid to the lord by a tenant, whenever he had occasion to alienate, or make over his land to another.

"For, when everything came in process of time to be bought and sold, the lords would not grant a licence to their tenant, to alien, without a *fine* being paid."—*Blackstone: Comment.*, bk. ii., ch. 3.

(2) *Fine of lands:* [FINE, *s*, II. 2].

(3) *In fine:* In conclusion, in short, finally; to sum up.

"*In fine*, delivers me to fill the time,
Herself most chastely absent."
Shakesp.: All's Well That Ends Well, iii. 7.

* **fīne** (1), * **fyn,** * **fyne** (1), * **fynen,** *v.t.* [FINE, *a.* O. Fr. *afiner*, *affiner*; Sp. *afinar*; Port. *affinar*; Ital. *affinare*; M. H. Ger. *finen*; Icel. *fina.*]

1. To refine, to purify.

"The fire . . . Sal cum byfore Cristes commyng,
That the gude men sal than clensen and *fine.*"
Hampole: Pricke of Conscience, 4,911.

2. To make less coarse.

"It *fines* the grass, but makes it short though thick."—*Mortimer: Husbandry.*

3. To free from impurities; to make clear or transparent.

"It is good also for fuel, not to omit the shavings of it for the *fining* of wine."—*Mortimer: Husbandry.*

4. To embellish, to decorate.

"To *fine* his title with some shews of truth."
Shakesp.: Henry V., i. 2.

5. To change or cause to pass gradually and imperceptibly from one state or condition to another.

"How they *fined* themselves
With a gradual conscience to a perfect night."
Browning. (*Webster.*)

fīne (2), * **fyne** (2), *v.i. & t.* [O. Fr. *finer*; Fr. *finir*; Sp. & Port. *finar*; Ital. *finare.*]

A. *Intransitive:*

1. To cease, to leave off.

"Ffoure lampis all of gold fyne
Ffild up with fyre that *fynet* not to bren."
Destruction of Troy, 8,808.

2. To cease to exist, to come to an end, to finish one's course.

"Erly in this world *fyne.*" *Alisaunder*, 7,897.

* 3. To pay a fine.

"What poet ever *fined* for sheriff, or who
By rhymes and verse did ever lord mayor grow?"
Oldham; A Satire.

B. *Transitive:*

* 1. To bring to an end or conclusion; to finish, to end.

"Thy werre for to hende and *fine.*"
Seven Sages, 2,857.

2. To impose a pecuniary penalty upon; to set a fine upon; to punish by fine; to mulct.

"He was *fined* in four hundred pounds."—*Burnet: Hist. Reformation* (an. 1534).

* 3. To fix as the amount of fine or ransom to be paid.

"I have *fined* these bones of mine for ransom."
Shakesp.: Henry V., iv. 7.

fīne'-drâw, *v.t.* [Eng. *fine*, and *draw.*] To sew up a rent with so much nicety that it is not perceived.

"It was in my best pair of kerseymeres, but thanks to the skilful little seamstress, I got them *finedrawn.*"—*Marryat: Peter Simple.* (*Latham.*)

fīne'-drâw-ĕr, *s.* [Eng. *fine*, and *drawer.*] One who sews up rents by finedrawing.

fīne'-drâw-ĭng, *s.* [Eng. *fine*, and *drawing.*]

1. The art or act of sewing up rents with such skill that they are rendered imperceptible.

2. A finishing process with cloth, in which it is subjected to a strong light, while all faulty parts or breaks in the fabric are closed by sound yarn introduced by a needle.

* **fī-nëer'** (1), *v.i.* [Etym. doubtful.] To get goods made up in a way unsuitable for any other purchaser, and then refuse to take them except on credit. (*Ogilvie.*)

* **fī-nëer'** (2), *v.t.* [VENEER.] To veneer.

* **fīne-fĭn'-gĕred,** * **fine-fyngred,** *a.* [Eng. *fine*, *finger*; *-ed.*]

1. Skilful, dexterous.

"The most *finefingered* workman on the ground."
Spenser.

2. Nice, delicate; needing careful handling.

"A delicate, *finefyngred* matter."—*Udal: Tim.* iv.

* **fīne'-lĕss,** *a.* [Eng. *fine*, s.; *-less.*] Without end; endless, boundless.

"Riches *fineless* is as poor as winter
To him that ever fears he shall be poor."
Shakesp.: Othello, iii. 3.

fīne'-lȳ, * **fin-liche,** * **fyn-liche,** * **fyne-ly,** *adv.* [Eng. *fine*; *-ly.*]

1. In minute parts.

"Such and so *finely* bolted didst thou seem."
Shakesp.: Henry V., ii. 2.

2. Keenly, sharply.

"Get you black lead, sharpened *finely.*"—*Peacham: On Drawing.*

3. Admirably, neatly, beautifully, elegantly.

4. Delicately, not coarsely: as, cloth *finely* woven.

5. With skill or art.

"All the heads are *finely* executed."—*Walpole: Anecdotes of Painting*, vol. i., ch. iv.

6. With neatness or elegance of language or expression.

"Plutarch says very *finely* that a man should not allow himself to hate even his enemies."—*Addison.*

7. Adroitly, cleverly, dexterously.

"We will turn it *finely* off."
Shakesp.: Love's Labour's Lost, v. 2.

8. Nicely; so as to please.

"A tripe *finely* broiled."
Shakesp.: Taming of the Shrew, iv. 3.

9. Used ironically in a depreciatory sense: as, He managed the business *finely.*

finely-checkered, *a.* Neatly or prettily adorned with various colours.

"The *finely-checkered* duck, before her train,
Rows garrulous." *Thomson: Spring*, 777, 778.

fīne'-nĕss, * **fyne-nesse,** *s.* [Eng. *fine*; *-ness*; Fr. *finesse.*] [FINESSE.]

1. The quality or state of being fine or in fine particles.

2. Keenness, sharpness; as, the *fineness* of the edge of a razor or of the point of a pencil.

3. Elegance, beauty, delicacy, neatness.

4. Delicacy of texture or workmanship; freedom from coarseness.

"I therefore must beg you to procure me some Irish linen . . . much about the same *fineness.*"—*Chesterfield: Miscell.*, vol. iv., lett. 69.

5. Show, splendour.

"The *fineness* of clothes destroys the ease."—*More: Decay of Piety.*

6. Neatness or elegance of language or expression.

* 7. Subtlety, artfulness, ingenuity, dexterity, finesse.

"You'll mar all with your *fineness.*"
Ben Jonson: The Devil is an Ass, iii. 1.

8. Purity; freedom from dross, impurity, or base mixtures.

9. The quantity of pure metal in an alloy expressed in 1,000 parts: as, The *fineness* of United States coin is 900, the other 100 being alloy.

"The ancients were careful to coin their money in due weight and *fineness.*"—*Arbuthnot: On Coins.*

10. Clearness or brightness (applied to the weather): as, the *fineness* of the season.

* **fīn'-ĕr** (1), *s.* [Eng. *fine* (1), v.; *-er.*] One who refines or purifies metals; a refiner.

"Take away the dross from the silver, and there shall come forth a vessel for the *finer.*"—*Prov.* xxv. 4.

* **fīn'-ĕr** (2), *s.* [Eng. *fine* (2), v.; *-er.*] One who fines or mulcts another in a pecuniary penalty.

fīn'-ĕr-ȳ (1), *s.* [Eng. *fine*, a.; *-ry.*]

* 1. The quality of being fine, grand, showy, or splendid; showiness, splendour, fineness.

"Don't chuse your place of study by the *finery* of the prospects."—*Watts.*

2. Fine clothes, ornaments, decorations, &c.; showy dress.

"Tapestry and arras hung from the windows of those who could afford to exhibit such *finery.*"—*Macaulay: Hist. Eng.*, ch. xii.

fīn'-ĕr-ȳ (2), *s.* [Eng. *fine* (1), v.; *-ry.*]

Iron-works: A species of forge-hearth in which grey cast-iron is smelted by fuel and blast, and from which it is run into iron troughs for sudden congelation. The result is a finer quality of cast-iron of whiter colour, which is subsequently puddled and made malleable.

fĭ-nĕsse', *s.* [Fr.; Ital. *finezza*; Sp. *fineza* = fineness.]

I. *Ordinary Language:*

* 1. Fineness.

"With great sleyght and *fynesse* of wytte."—*Brende: Quintus Curtius*, fo. 3.

2. An artifice, stratagem, or subtle contrivance to gain an end.

"This is the artificialest piece of *finesse* to perswade men to be slaves."—*Milton: Eikonoklastes.*

3. Skill, art, dexterity.

"But he (his musical *finesse* was such,
So nice his ear, so delicate his touch)
Made poetry a mere mechanic art."
Cowper: Table Talk, 622-4.

II. *Whist:* The act of trying to win a trick with a lower card than is in your opponent's hand, while a higher card is in your own hand.

fi-nĕsse′, *v.i.* & *t.* [Finesse, *s.*]

A. *Intransitive:*

1. *Ord. Lang.:* To make use of finesses or artifices to gain an end.

"If they were not his own by *finessing* and trick." *Goldsmith: Retaliation.*

2. *Whist:* To try to win a trick with a lower card than is in your opponent's hand, while you have a higher card in your own hand.

B. *Trans.:* To finesse with: as, To *finesse* a king, a queen, &c.

fīne′-still, *v.t.* [Eng. *fine*, and *still*, s.] To distil, as spirits, from molasses, treacle, or some preparation of saccharine matter.

fīne′-still-ĕr, *s.* [Eng. *finestill*; *-er.*] One who distils spirits from molasses, treacle, &c.

fīne′-still-ing, *s.* [Eng. *finestill*; *-ing.*] The act or process of distilling spirits from molasses, treacle, &c.

fin′-ew (ew as ū), *s.* [Fenowed.] The state or quality of being mouldy.

* **fin′-ġent,** *a.* [Lat. *fingens*, pr. par. of *fingo* = to make, to feign.] Forming, fashioning.

"Man is the most *fingent*, plastic of creatures."—*Carlyle: French Revolution*, pt. i., bk. i., ch. ii.

fin′-gĕr, * fen-ger, * fin-gre, * fyn-ger, * fyn-gre, * vin-gre, *s.* [A.S. *finger*; cogn. with Dut. *vinger*; Icel. *fingr*; Dan. & Sw. *finger*; Goth. *figgrs*; Ger. *finger*; O. H. Ger. *fingar*. Probably from the same root as *fang* (q.v.)].

I. *Ordinary Language:*

1. *Literally:*

(1) One of the flexible members of the hand by which men catch and hold; a digit.

"His *fingers* held the pen." *Cowper: Loss of the Royal George.*

(2) Anything resembling or serving the purpose of a finger; an index.

(3) A small measure; the width of a finger.

"One of these bows with a little arrow did pierce through a piece of steel three *fingers* thick."—*Wilkins: Mathematical Magick.*

(4) The hand, the instrument of work or art.

"Lay to your *fingers*; help to bear this away."—*Shakesp.: Tempest*, iv.

2. *Fig.:* A very little distance or extent.

II. *Technically:*

1. *Music:* Ability or skill in playing on a keyed instrument.

"What a *finger!* cried Mrs. Ponto."—*Thackeray: Book of Snobs*, ch. xxv.

2. *Machinery:*

(1) A small projecting rod or wire, which is brought into contact with an object to effect or restrain a motion. Known as a gripper in printing-machinery.

(2) One of a row of similar projections, as the finger of a rake. Sometimes synonymous with tooth.

3. *Husbandry:* One of the projecting pieces on the finger-bar of a harvester, within and against which the knives play. [Finger-bar.]

¶ (1) *To have a finger in:* To be concerned or mixed up in.

(2) *To have at one's fingers' ends:* To know perfectly; to be perfectly familiar with.

(3) *To arrive at one's fingers' ends:* To be brought to great poverty.

(4) *Purple fingers:*

Bot.: *Digitalis purpurea.*

(5) *Fingers-and-thumbs:*

Bot.: *Lotus corniculatus.*

(6) *Fingers-and-toes:*

Bot.: (1) *Lotus corniculatus*; (2) [Finger-and-toe].

finger-alphabet, *s.* Certain motions or positions of the fingers answering to letters of the alphabet, by means of which the deaf and dumb are enabled to communicate with others.

finger-and-toe, *s.* A popular name for Dactylorhiza, a disease in turnips.

"The diseases of turnips are somewhat difficult to cope with. Non-selection of bulbs for seed conduces to both anbury and *finger-and-toe*."—*Smithson: Useful Book for Farmers*, p. 36.

finger-bar, *s.*

Agric.: The bar of a reaping or mowing machine, whose front edge has projecting fingers, called guards, through whose horizontal slots the serrated knife reciprocates.

finger-board, *s.*

Music:

1. The flat or slightly rounded piece of wood attached to the neck of instruments of the violin and guitar class, on to which the strings are pressed when stopped by the fingers.

2. A manual or keyboard. (*Stainer & Barrett.*)

finger-bowl, *s.* A finger-glass (q.v.).

finger-fed, *adj.* Nicely brought up; pampered.

finger-fern, *s.*

Bot.: *Asplenium Ceterach.*

finger-flower, *s.*

Bot.: *Digitalis purpurea.* (*Britten & Holland.*)

finger-glass, *s.* A glass or bowl in which to rinse the fingers after dinner or dessert.

finger-grass, *s.*

Bot.: A name given to *Digitaria*, a genus of grasses, two of which, Cock's-foot finger-grass and Smooth finger-grass, are British.

finger-grip, *s.*

Well-boring: A tool for recovering rods or tools dropped into a bored shaft. It consists of a rod having a foot, which is twisted around so as to penetrate beneath the object, and enable it to be lifted and withdrawn.

finger-nut, *s.*

Mach.: A nut with wings to afford a hold; a butterfly-nut.

finger-organ, *s.*

Music: An organ played with the fingers, as distinguished from a barrel organ.

finger-parted, *a.*

Bot.: Having five lobes resembling the fingers of the human hand. (*Paxton.*)

finger-plate, *s.* A plate on the side of a door, near the edge, to keep finger-marks from the paint.

finger-post, *s.* A sign-post set up generally where roads cross or divide, to point out the direction to certain places. Such posts frequently have a hand and finger pointing in the proper direction.

finger-root, *s.*

Bot.: *Digitalis purpurea.*

finger-shell, *s.* A marine shell resembling a finger.

finger-stall, *s.* A cover of leather, &c., worn as a protection on the finger when sore or cut.

finger-stone, *s.* A fossil resembling an arrow.

fin′-gĕr, *v.t.* & *i.* [Finger, s.]

A. *Transitive:*

I. *Ordinary Language:*

1. To touch with the finger; to handle.

2. To toy, to meddle or interfere with.

"Go, get you gone, and let the papers lie;
You would be *fingering* them to anger me."
Shakesp.: Two Gentlemen of Verona, i. 2.

3. To touch thievishly; to pilfer, to purloin.

"The king was slyly *fingered* from the deck." *Shakesp.: 3 Henry VI.*, v. 1.

4. To perform with the fingers; as, a delicate piece of work.

II. *Music:*

1. To play on an instrument with the fingers.

2. To indicate by numbers or marks written over or under the notes to which they refer, with which fingers they are to be played; as, To *finger* a piece of music.

B. *Intransitive:*

* 1. *Ord. Lang.:* To purloin, to pilfer.

"A *fingering* slave." *Wordsworth: Poet's Epitaph.*

2. *Music:* To make use of the fingers in playing on an instrument. [Fingering, II. 1.]

fin-gĕred, *pa. par.*, & *a.* [Finger, *v.*]

A. *As pa. par.:* (See the verb).

B. *As adjective:*

I. *Ord. Lang.:* Having fingers.

II. *Technically:*

1. *Bot.:* Having five lobes digitate, the same as palmate, but with the segments narrower and less spreading.

2. *Music:*

(1) Touched or played with the fingers; as, a keyed, stringed, or holed instrument.

(2) Produced by the pressure of the finger on a particular key, string, or hole.

(3) Marked with figures to indicate with what finger each note is to be played.

fin′-gĕr-ĕr, *s.* [Eng. *finger*; *-er.*] One who fingers; a pilferer; a purloiner; a thief.

fin′-gĕr-ing, * fyn-gur-yng, *pr. par.*, *a.*, & *s.* [Finger, *v.*]

A. & **B.** *As pr. par. & particip. adj.:* (See the verb).

C. *As substantive:*

I. *Ord. Lang.:* The act of touching with the fingers.

"One that is covetous is not so highly pleased with the mere sight and *fingering* of money."—*Grew: Cosmologia Sacra.*

2. Delicate work done with the fingers.

3. A thick, loose, woollen yarn used for knitting stockings and the like.

II. *Technically:*

1. *Music:*

(1) The act of placing and using the fingers properly in performing upon a musical instrument; the management of the fingers in playing upon a keyed, string, or holed instrument.

"Come on, tune: If you can penetrate her with your *fingering*, so."—*Shakesp.: Cymbeline*, ii. 3.

(2) The indicating with figures written over or under the notes to which they refer with what finger each is to be played.

2. *Spinning:* Worsted spun of combed wool on the small wheel; as distinguished from wheelin, which is worsted spun on the large wheel from wool not combed, but merely carded.

fin′-gĕr-ling, * fin-ger-lyng, * fyn-gyr-lynge, *s.* [Eng. *finger*, and dimin. suff. *-ling.*]

1. The finger of a glove; a finger-stall.

"*Fyngyrlynge* of a glove. *Digitabulum.*"—*Prompt. Parv.*

2. The young of the salmon. (*Provincial.*)

fin′-gle-fan-gle *s.* [A reduplication of *fangle* (q.v.).] A trifle.

"We agree in nothing but to wrangle
About the slightest *finglefangle*."
Butler: Hudibras, pt. iii., c. iii.

fin′-groms, *s.* [Etym. doubtful; perhaps connected with *fingering*, C. II. 2.] A kind of woollen cloth made in Aberdeenshire, denominated, as it would seem, from the quality of the worsted of which it is wrought.

"In the beginning of this century, the woollen manufactures of Aberdeenshire were chiefly coarse slight cloths, called plaidens and *fingroms*."—*Statist. Acc. (Aberd.)*, xix. 203.

fin′-ĭ-al, *s.* [Lat. *finis* = an end; *finio* = to finish.]

Arch.: A pointed ornament or pinnacle surmounting the apex of a Gothic gable. It is properly confined to the bunch of foliage which terminates a pinnacle, canopy, pediment, &c.

* **fin′-ic, * fin′-ick,** *a.* [Finical.] The same as Finical (q.v.).

fin′-ĭ-cal, *a.* [From *fine*, a. (q.v.).] Affecting great nicety or delicacy; over-nice; fastidious; particular; crotchetty; foppish.

"Be not too *finical*: but yet be clean,
And wear well-fashioned clothes like other men."
Dryden: Ovid; Art of Love.

¶ Crabb thus discriminates between *finical*, *spruce*, and *foppish*: "These epithets are applied to such as attempt at finery by improper means. The *finical* is insignificantly fine; the *spruce* is laboriously and artfully fine; the *foppish* is fantastically and affectedly fine. The *finical* is said mostly of manners and speech; the *spruce* is said of the dress; the *foppish* of dress and manners." (*Crabb.: Eng. Synon.*)

fin-ĭ-căl′-ĭ-tў, *s.* [Eng. *finical*; *-ity.*]

1. The quality or state of being finical; finicalness.

2. Anything finical.

fĭn´-ĭ-cal-lỹ, *adv.* [Eng. *finical; -ly.*] In a finical, fastidious, or foppish manner.

fĭn´-ĭ-cal-nĕss, *s.* [Eng. *finical; -ness.*] The quality or state of being finical; over-nicety or fastidiousness in dress or manners; foppishness.

"Gray's *finicalness* about expressions was excessive." —*Hall: Modern English,* p. 123.

* **fĭn´-ĭck,** *a.* [Finic.]

fĭn´-ĭck´-ĭng, *a.* [Eng. *finick; -ing.*] Finical.

"Notes on the elegant if somewhat *finicking* style of the Adams."—*Athenæum,* July 8, 1882.

* **fī-nĭf´-ĭc,** *s.* [Lat. *finis* = an end; *facio* = to make.] That which finishes, limits, or concludes; a limiting element or quality. (*Coleridge.*)

* **fĭn´-ĭ-fỹ,** *v.t.* [Eng. *fine,* a.; Lat. *facio* (pass. *fio*) = to make.] To make fine; to adorn.

"Hath so pared and *finified* them [his feet]."—*Ben Jonson.* (*Webster.*)

* **fĭn´-ĭ-kĭn,** *a.* [Finicking.]

fĭn´-ĭ-kĭn, *s.* [Finnikin.]

* **fīn´-ĭng** (1), * **fyn-yng,** *s.* [Fine (2), *v.*] An end, an ending.

"God geve alle good *fynyng.*" *Alisaunder,* 8,015.

fīn´-ĭng (2), *pr. par., a., & s.* [Fine (1), *v.*]

A. & **B.** *As pr. par. & particip. adj.:* (See the verb).

C. *As substantive:*

I. *Ordinary Language:*

1. The act or process of refining or purifying; specifically, the clarifying of wines, malt liquors, &c.

2. The preparation, generally a solution of gelatine or isinglass, used to fine or clarify liquors. As the isinglass or albumen subsides in the liquor, it carries down the particles mechanically suspended therein.

II. *Technically:*

Metal.: The treatment of metal to remove impurities and foreign matters, as the fining (refining) of cast-iron to convert it to malleable iron by the removal of the carbon, &c.

fining-forge, *s.*

Metal.: An open hearth with a blast, by which iron is freed of impurities or foreign matters. Cast-iron is thus rendered malleable.

fining-pot, *s.*

Metal.: A crucible in which metals are refined.

fining-roller, *s.*

Paper-making: A cylindrical wire-cloth sieve in the paper-making machine, which allows the finely-ground stuff to pass, but restrains the coarse fibres and knots.

fīn´-ĭs, *s.* [Lat.] The end, finish, or conclusion. The word is sometimes placed at the end of a book.

fĭn´-ĭsh, * **fin-isch-en,** * **fyn-isshe,** *v.t. & i.* [O. Fr. *finiss,* base of *finissant,* pr. par. of *finir* = to finish; Lat. *finio,* from *finis* = an end.]

A. *Transitive:*

1. To bring to an end; to complete.

"For which of you intending to build a tower sitteth not down first and counteth the cost, whether he have sufficient to *finish* it?"—*Luke* xiv. 28.

2. To arrive at the end of: as, To *finish* a journey.

* **3.** To make complete; to fill up; to complete.

"How many days will *finish* up the year?" *Shakesp.: 3 Henry VI.,* ii. 5.

4. To make perfect or complete.

"A poet uses episodes: but episodes, taken separately, *finish* nothing."—*Broome: On the Odyssey.*

5. To perfect; to elaborate; to bring to a high state of excellence; to polish.

"A faultless sonnet, *finished* thus, would be
Worth tedious volumes of loose poetry."
Dryden: Art of Poetry.

B. *Intransitive:*

1. To come to an end or completion; to terminate; to expire.

"His days may *finish* e'er that hapless time."
Shakesp.: As You Like It, v. 4.

2. To make or come to an end of anything; to reach the end.

"Havock, who *finished* half a length in the rear of Shrewsbury, was third."—*Standard,* June 28, 1883.

¶ For the difference between to *finish* and to *close,* see Close; for that between to *finish* and to *complete,* see Complete.

fĭn´-ĭsh, *s.* [Finish, *v.*]

I. *Ordinary Language:*

1. The act of finishing.

2. The last touch to a work, whereby it is brought to completion and excellence; careful elaboration; polish.

II. *Technically:*

1. *Art:* The last touches applied to a picture or other work of art. It always constitutes the difference between excellence and mediocrity. Small pictures require the most careful finish, but in large ones too much attention to high finish detracts from the boldness and vigour demanded by works on a large scale.

2. *Build.:* The last raw coat of plaster on a wall.

3. *Racing:* The very last part or end of a race, when the competitors are close to the winning-post.

"Lady Auckland, getting the best of a good *finish,* won cleverly by a neck."—*Sporting Life,* Aug. 28, 1883.

fĭn´-ĭshed, *pa. par. & a.* [Finish, *v.*]

A. *As pa. par.:* (See the verb).

B. *As adjective:*

1. Brought to an end or completion; completed, ended, terminated.

2. Brought to a high degree of excellence; carefully elaborated, or perfected.

"What *finished* Agriculture knows."
Thomson: Castle of Indolence, ii. 19.

¶ For the difference between *finished* and *complete,* see Complete.

fĭn´-ĭsh-ĕr, *s.* [Eng. *finish; -er.*]

I. *Ordinary Language:*

1. One who brings to a completion or end; a terminater; an ender.

"The one a defender of his innocency, the other a *finisher* of all his troubles."—*Hooker.*

2. A performer; one who carries out or completes.

"He that of greatest works is *finisher,*
Oft does them by the weakest minister."
Shakesp.: All's Well That Ends Well, ii. 1.

3. One who perfects or completes; a perfecter.

"Jesus the author and *finisher* of our faith."—*Heb.* xii. 2.

4. Anything which gives a finishing touch to, or settles anything. (*Colloquial.*)

II. *Technically:*

1. *Carding:* The final carding-machine, which perfects the fleece or delivers the sliver, as distinguished from the prior machine, known as the breaker. A finishing-card.

2. *Paper-making:* The second beating-engine, or half-stuff engine, which operates upon the partially-worked rags that have been previously reduced in the stuff-engine and then bleached.

finisher's-press, *s.*

Book-binding: A small press, like a cutting-press, used by the finisher, who does the ornamental work on the cover.

fĭn´-ĭsh-ĭng, * **fin-ish-yng,** *pr. par., a., & s.* [Finish, *v.*]

A. & **B.** *As pr. par. & particip. adj.:* (See the verb).

C. *As substantive:*

I. *Ord. Lang.:* The act or process of bringing to an end or completion; the act of completing or perfecting; finish.

"A certayne toole or instrument towards the *finishyng* of his worke."—*Fisher: On Prayer.*

II. *Technically:*

1. *Bookbinding:* The ornamental work on a book after it is simply covered with leather or cloth, which is known as forwarding.

2. *Engraving:* The work of the graver, dry-point, and machine-ruler upon an etched plate.

finishing-card, *s.* A machine in which the process of carding is repeated. The machine which first operates upon the material is known as the breaker-card.

finishing-coat, *s.*

Plastering: The third coat on the better style of work. For painting, it consists of the best stuff, and is called stucco. For paper, it consists of the same as the previous coat, and is called setting.

finishing-hammer, *s.* The last hammer used by the gold-beater. The series is as follows:—The flat or enlarging hammer; the commencing-hammer; the spreading-hammer; the finishing-hammer. The latter has a face four inches in diameter, and more convex in form than the faces of the other hammers; the weight of the finishing-hammer is thirteen or fourteen pounds. [Gold-beating.]

finishing-rolls, *s. pl.* A second set of rolls in a rolling-mill. The first set is the roughing-rolls, which operate on the bloom from the tilt-hammer or squeezer, and reduce it to bar form. This is then cut up, piled, reheated, and taken to the finishing-rolls, which make it into bar or rod iron. The reheating purifies, and the second rolling improves the tenacity by the repetition of the drawing. The finishing-rolls run at a speed two or three times greater than the roughing-rolls, according to size.

fī´-nīte, *a.* [Lat. *finitus,* pa. par. of *finio* = to finish; *finis* = an end.]

1. *Ord. Lang.:* Having limits or bounds; limited, bounded; opposed to infinite.

"As if a *finite* understanding knew,
What the Almighty could or could not do."
Byron: Redemption of Mankind.

2. *Gram.:* Applied to those moods of a verb which are limited by number and person, as the indicative, subjunctive, imperative.

* **fī´-nīte-lĕss,** *a.* [Eng. *finite; -less.*] Without bounds or limits; unlimited, infinite.

"It is ridiculous unto reason, and *finiteless* as their desires."—*Browne: Vulgar Errours.*

fī´-nīte-lỹ, *adv.* [Eng. *finite; -ly.*] In a finite manner or degree; to a certain degree only; within limits.

"All their excellencies can make them but *finitely* distant from us."—*Stillingfleet: Sermons.*

fī´-nīte-nĕss, *s.* [Eng. *finite; -ness.*] The quality of being finite or limited; limitation, or confinement within certain bounds.

"By reason of the *finiteness* of our understandings, which cannot conceive of an infinite being."—*Beveridge: Sermons,* vol. iii., ser. 115.

* **fī-nĭ´-tion,** *s.* [Lat. *finitus,* pa. par of *finio.*] An ending, a conclusion.

"Essential relation and *finition.*"—*Jer. Taylor: Real Presence,* § 11.

* **fĭn´-ĭ-tūde,** *s.* [Eng. *finit(e),* and suff. *-ude.*] The state of being finite; finiteness; limitation.

"*Finitude,* applied to natural or created things, imports the proportions of the several degrees of affections, or properties of these things."—*Cheyne.*

fĭn´-kle, * **fyn-kle,** *s.* [A corrupt. of Lat. *fœniculum.*] Fennel (q.v.).

Fĭn´-land-ĕr, *s.* [Eng. *Finland; -er.*] A native of Finland.

fĭn´-lĕss, *a.* [Eng. *fin; -less.*] Destitute of or wanting fins.

"Wingless, he could not fly: *finless* he could not swim."—*Athenæum,* Oct. 28, 1882.

fĭn´-līke, *a.* [Eng. *fin; -like.*] Like or resembling a fin; made in form or imitation of a fin.

"*Finlike* oars did spread from either side."
Dryden: Annus Mirabilis, clvii.

Fĭnn, *s.* [A contr. of *Finlander.*] A Finlander; a native of Finland.

fĭn´-năc, * **fin-nack,** * **fin-noc,** * **fin-ner,** *s.* [Prob. from Gael. *feannog* = a whiting.] A white trout, a variety of the *Salmo fario.* Dr. Shaw, in his *General Zoology,* gives the Phinoc of Scotland, as a distinct species, by the name of *Salmo Phinoc,* or Whiting Salmon. It is asserted that the fry of this fish have never been seen by the most experienced anglers or salmon-fishers.

"*Finnacs* are a species of fish in colour and shape like a salmon. They weigh from 2 lb. to 4 lb. White trouts are of a less size, but of a whiter colour. They are supposed to be two species of sea-trouts."—*F. Birnie: Elgin, Statist. Acc.,* ix. 156, N.

fĭnned, *a.* [Eng. *fin; -ed.*]

1. Having fins.

2. Having broad edges spread out on either side.

"They plough up the turf with a broad *finned* plough."—*Mortimer: Husbandry.*

fĭn´-nĕr, fĭn´-băck, *s.* [For etym. see def. 1.]

1. *Gen.:* Any whale which has an adipose fin on its back. The genera Megaptera, Balen-

optera, and Physalus have this character. All of them belong to the family Balænidæ.

"Large lean whales are sometimes stranded in the creeks, and sometimes chased ashore by boats. These commonly measure from sixty to ninety feet in length, and are denominated *finners*."—*P. Unst. Statist. Acc.*, v. 190.

2. *Spec.*: The genus Physalus. [1.]

fĭn′-nĭ-kĭn, *s.* [Prov. Eng. = finical. (*Mahn.*)] A kind of pigeon, having a crest somewhat resembling the mane of a horse.

fĭn′-nĭn, *s.* [A corrupt. of FINDON (q.v.).]

finnin haddock, *s.* [FINDON HADDOCK.]

Fĭn′-nĭsh, *a.* & *s.* [Eng. *Finn*; *-ish.*]

A. *As adj.*: Pertaining or relating to Finland or the Finns.

B. *As subst.*: The language spoken by the Finns in north-western Russia and in Livonia. It is allied to Turkish and Hungarian.

fĭn′-nȳ, *a.* [Eng. *fin*; *-y.*]

1. Furnished with fins; of the nature of fish.

"Has pierced the stream and roused the *finny* race."
Thomson: Spring, 392.

2. Containing or abounding in fish; as, the *finny* deep. (*Goldsmith.*)

fĭ-nō′-chĭ-ō, *s.* [Ital. *finocchio.*]

Bot.: Sweet Fennel (*Fœniculum dulce*).

fĭn′-ōs, *s.* [Sp.]

Comm.: The second-best wool from merino sheep.

* **fint,** *pres. of v.* [See def.] A contracted form for *findeth.*

fĭn′-tŏck, *s.* [Gael. *fiundac.*] The cloudberry or knoutberry (*Rubus chamæmorus*).

Fī′-ôns, *s.pl.* [Gael. *fein*; pl. *feinne*; Ir. *fion*, *fians*, pl. *fiona*, *fionna.*] A semi-mythical race of warriors of supernatural size, strength, and daring in the poems of Ossian. According to Skene, they were of the race which inhabited Scotland and Ireland before the Scots, and Germany before the Germans. According to others, they were Irish, and derived their name from Fion MacCumhal (Fin MacCoul), their leader. [FENIAN.]

fiord (as **fyord**), *s.* [Dan. & Norw.; Icel. *fiördr.*] A long, narrow inlet, bounded by high banks or rocks, often opening again into the sea, such as are common on the coast of Norway.

fī′-ô-rĭn, *s.* [Ir. *fioran*, *feoirn* = a coarse grass.]

Bot.: *Agrostis stolonifera.* Sir Joseph Hooker applies the name Fiorin-grass to *A. alba*, of which he makes *A. stolonifera* a more stoloniferous state.

fiorin-grass, *s.*

Bot.: The same as FIORIN (q.v.).

fī′-ô-rīte, *s.* [From *Santa Fiora*, in Italy, where it is found; Eng. suff. (*Min.*) *-ite* (q.v.).]

Min.: A variety of opal found in the form of translucent to opaque, greyish, whitish, or brownish incrustations, and also in globular, botryoidal, and stalactitic concretions. It is formed from the decomposition of the siliceous minerals of volcanic rocks about fumaroles, or from the siliceous waters of hot springs.

fĭp′-pĭl, *v.i.* [Etym. doubtful.] To whimper, to whine, to act in an unmanly manner.

"He *fippilit* lik ane faderles fole."
Peebles to the Play, st. xxv.

fĭp′-ple, *s.* [Prob. from Lat. *fibula* = a brooch, a clasp.] A stopper.

"In recorders, which go with a gentle breath, the concave of the pipe, were it not for the *fipple* that straiteneth the air much more than the simple concave, would yield no sound."—*Bacon: Nat. Hist.*, § 116.

fĭr, * **firre,** * **fyr,** * **fyrre,** *s.* [A.S. *furh*, in the compound *furh-wuder* = firwood; cogn. with Dan. *fyr*; Icel. *fura*; Sw. *furu*; Ger. *föhre*; Wel. *pyr*; Lat. *quercus* = an oak; M. H. Ger. *vorhe.*]

A. *As substantive:*

Botany & Ordinary Language:

1. A name popularly given to many coniferous trees, Pinus, Abies, Larix. (See the compounds.)

2. A name limited by botanists to the true genus Abies, which formerly was merged in that of Pinus, but now is made distinct.

3. The wood of the trees mentioned under No. 1.

B. *As adj.*: Consisting of fir, derived from fir.

¶ (1) *Abies balsamea* is popularly known as the Balm of Gilead fir; *A. nigra* as the Black Spruce fir; *A. clanbrasiliana* as the Clanbrazil fir; *A. Frazeri* as the Double Balsam fir; *A. canadensis* as the Hemlock Spruce fir; *A. Larix* (called by Decandolle *Larix Europæa*) as the Larch fir; *A. excelsa* as the Norway or Common Spruce fir; *A. rubra* as the Red Spruce fir; *Pinus sylvestris* (the only fir indigenous to Britain) as the Scotch fir; *Abies picea* as the Silver fir; and *A. alba* as the White Spruce fir.

(2) *Joint firs:*

Bot.: The name given by Lindley to the order Gnetaceæ (q.v.).

(3) *Stone fir:*

Bot.: *Allosorus crispus.* It is to this species, which is a fern, that, according to Pratt, Southey gives the name. (*Britten & Holland.*)

fir-apple, *s.*

Bot: A fir-cone.

fir-bob, *s.*

Bot.: A fir-cone.

fir-cone, *s.*

Bot.: The strobilus or cone-like fruit of the fir. [CONE.]

fir-in-bond, *s.*

Carp.: A name given to lintels, well-plates, bond-timbers, and all timbers built in walls.

fir-moss, *s.*

Bot.: *Lycopodium Selago.* (*Britten & Holland.*)

fir-rapes, *s. pl.*

Bot.: The name given by Lindley to the order Monotropaceæ (q.v.).

fir-tree, * **fir-tre,** * **fyr-tree,** * **fyrr-tree,** * **fyrre-tre,** *s.*

1. *Ord. Lang.*: The same as FIR, A, 1. or 2.

2. *Scrip.*: [Heb. ברוש (*berosh*).] Some tree belonging to the Coniferous order. It grew on Lebanon (Isaiah xxxvii. 24). Its wood was used with cedar in Solomon's Temple (1 Kings vi. 15, 34; 2 Chron. ii. 8, iii. 5), in ship-building (Ezekiel xxvii. 5), and for musical instruments (2 Sam. vi. 5). Gesenius thinks it was the cypress, but perhaps the Hebrew word *berosh* may have been used as vaguely as the English appellation *fir.*

fir-wood, *s.* The wood of the fir-tree.

fīre, * **fir,** * **fier,** * **fur,** * **fyr,** * **fyer,** * **fuyr,** *s.* [A.S. *fýr*; cogn. with Dut. *vuur*; Icel. *fýri*; Dan. & Sw. *fyr*; Sw. *feuer*; Gr. *πῦρ* (*pur*).]

I. *Ordinary Language:*

1. *Literally:*

(1) In the same sense as II. 1.

"The bush burned with *fire.*"—*Exodus* iii. 2.

(2) Fuel in a state of combustion: as in a furnace, a grate, &c.

"And while the rest, a ruddy quire,
Were seated round their blazing *fire.*"
Wordsworth: Oak & the Broom.

(3) Anything burning.

"A little *fire* is quickly trodden out."
Shakesp.: 3 Henry VI., iv. 8.

(4) A conflagration; the burning, as of a house or town.

"There is another liberality to the citizens, who had suffered damage by a great *fire.*"—*Arbuthnot: On Coins.*

2. *Figuratively:*

(1) A state of heat; glow of warmth.

"The heavens were all on *fire.*"
Shakesp.: 1 Henry IV., iii. 1.

(2) Anything which seems as if on fire: as a star.

"By the *fires* of heaven."
Shakesp.: Coriolanus, i. 4.

*(3) Torture by burning; hence, trouble, suffering, afflictions.

"Did Shadrach's zeal my glowing breast inspire,
To weary tortures, and rejoice in *fire.*"
Prior: Charity, 7, 8.

(4) The punishment of the damned.

"Depart, ye cursed, into everlasting *fire.*"—*Matthew* xxv. 41.

(5) In the same sense as II. 2.

(6) Flame, lustre, light, brightness.

"Stars, hide your *fires*,
Let not night see my black and deep desires."
Shakesp.: Macbeth, i. 4.

(7) Anything which provokes or inflames the passions.

"What *fire* is in my ears? Can this be true?
Stand I condemned for pride and scorn so much."
Shakesp.: Much Ado About Nothing, iii. 1.

(8) Heat, violence.

"The raging *fire* of fever."
Shakesp.: Comedy of Errors, v.

(9) Ardour or violence of temper or passion; heat, passion.

"I am glad that my weak words
Have struck but thus much show of *fire* from
Brutus." *Shakesp.: Julius Cæsar*, i. 2.

(10) The passion of love.

"Accused of yielding to the luring *fire*
Of lawless love."
Hoole: Orlando Furioso, bk. iv.

(11) Liveliness of imagination; vigour or force of fancy; force of sentiment or expression; power of genius; intellectual activity.

"They have no notion of life and *fire* in fancy and in words, and anything that is just in grammar and in measure, is good oratory and poetry to them."—*Felton: On the Classics.*

(12) An eruption or imposthume: as, St. Anthony's *fire.*

II. *Technically:*

1. *Chem.*: In the opinion of the ancients one of four primary elements of which all things were composed, the others being air, earth, and water. Not one of the four is really a simple element. Fire consists of evolved heat and light produced by ignition or combustion. [FLAME.]

2. *Milit.*: The discharge of fire-arms.

III. *In special phrases:*

1. *St. Anthony's Fire*: [ERYSIPELAS].

2. *On fire:*

(1) *Lit.*: Burning; ignited; in flames.

(2) *Fig.*: Excited, inflamed; ardent, eager.

"The youth of England are *on fire.*"
Shakesp.: Henry V., ii. (Chorus.)

3. *To set on fire; to set fire to:*

(1) *Lit.*: To kindle.

"*Set* London Bridge *on fire.*"
Shakesp.: 2 Henry VI., iv. 6.

(2) *Fig.*: To excite; to inflame.

"So inflamed by my desire,
I may set her heart *a-fire.*" *Carew.*

4. *To take fire:*

(1) *Lit.*: To become ignited; to begin to burn.

(2) *Fig.*: To become excited, inflamed, or enraged; to fire up.

5. *Running fire:*

Milit.: A rapid discharge of fire-arms by a line of troops in succession.

6. *Greek fire*: An artificial fire, capable of burning even in water, used by the Greeks in their wars with the Saracens. It is supposed to have been a composition of sulphur, naptha, pitch, gum, and bitumen.

7. *Fire of joy*: A literal translation of the French *feu de joie*; a bonfire.

"Preparations being made by the magistrates for making *fires of joy* and other triumphant solemnities."—*Clarendon: Religion & Policy*, ch. vi.

¶ Crabb thus discriminates between *fire*, *heat*, *warmth*, and *glow*: "*Fire* is with regard to *heat* as the cause to the effect. *Fire* is perceptible to us by the eye, as well as the touch; *heat* is perceptible only by the touch. *Fire* has within itself the power of communicating *heat* to other bodies at a distance from it; but *heat*, when it lies in bodies without *fire*, is not communicable or even perceptible, except by coming in contact with the body. *Fire* is producible in some bodies at pleasure, and when in action will communicate itself without any external influence; but *heat* is always to be produced and kept in being by some external agency: *fire* spreads, but *heat* dies away. *Fire* is producible in certain bodies; but *heat* may be produced in many more bodies: *fire* may be elicited from a flint, or from wood, steel, and some few other materials; but *heat* is producible, or exists to a greater or less degree, in all material substances. *Heat* and *warmth* differ principally in degree; the latter being a gentle degree of the former. *Heat* is less active than *fire*, and more active than *warmth*: the former is produced in bodies, either by the violent action of *fire* or the violent friction of two hard bodies; the latter is produced by the simple expulsion of the cold. *Glow* is a partial *heat* or *warmth* which exists, or is known to exist, mostly in the human frame; it is commonly produced in the body when it is in its most vigorous state, and its nerves are firmly braced by the cold." (*Crabb: Eng. Synon.*)

fire-alarm, *s.*

1. An apparatus for communicating warning of a fire, as by telegraphic signal, &c.

2. An automatic arrangement by which notice of fire is given. It depends for its action upon the increased temperature of the air in the vicinity of the fire, or upon the burning away of certain connecting cords which are stretched in exposed situations.

fire-annihilator, *s.* A vessel charged with water and a mixture of dried ferro-cyanide of potassium, sugar, and chlorate of potassa. It is set in action by a blow on a glass bottle containing sulphuric acid, which flows over the charge and liberates gas, which, with the water, is emitted at a nozzle and expended upon a fire to quench it.

fire-arm, *s.* [FIREARMS.]

fire-armed, *a.* Armed with fire.

fire-arrow, *s.* An arrow, formerly used in warfare, carrying a combustible for incendiary purposes, as for setting fire to the sails of ships, &c.

fire-back, *s.* The back-wall of a furnace or fireplace. It is frequently of fire-brick, in order to protect the iron walls of the furnace, but is sometimes of iron ribbed, partly to protect and stiffen it, and partly to allow access of air close to it. Sometimes the fire-back is perforated to admit air at that point, or it may be hollow, and form a heater for water for household purposes.

fire-balloon, *s.*

1. A balloon whose ascensional power is derived from a body of heated air rising from a fire beneath the open mouth of the bag. Montgolfier's balloon was of this kind.

2. A balloon sent up at night with fireworks, which ignite at a certain regulated height.

fire-bar, *s.* A grate-bar in a furnace resting on a frame, called the fire-bar frame; inside the fire-box in a locomotive engine, wedge-shaped iron bars fitted to the fire-box with the thick side uppermost, to support the fire; the ends rest on a frame; they are inclined inwards, with an air-space between each, to promote combustion, and are jointed at one end, and supported by a rod at the other, so that the rod being withdrawn, the bars fall, and the fire-box is emptied.

fire-basket, *s.* A portable grate or cresset.

fire-bell, *s.* A bell rung to give an alarm of fire. In American towns fire-bells indicate by a definite number of strokes the district or locality in which a fire is raging.

fire-blasted, *s.* Struck with lightning.

fire-boom, *s.*

Naut.: A long boom having a goose neck, to slip on to a bolt in a ship's wales; the ends of fire-booms are formed with open prongs, through which a rope is reeved and carried round the vessel to prevent an enemy's boats from getting alongside during the night, or to keep off fire-ships, fire-stages, or vessels accidentally on fire.

* **fire-bote,** *s.* [FIREBOTE.]

fire-brand, *s.* [FIREBRAND.]

* **fire-brass,** *s.* A bully, a hector. (*Ash.*)

fire-bridge, *s.* A plate or wall at the back of the furnace to support the ends of the grate-bars and prevent the fuel being carried over. It also serves to give an up turn to the flames against the bottom of the boiler.

* **fire-brief,** *s.* A circular letter asking for help for sufferers from a fire.

"We laugh at *fire-briefs* now, although they be commended to us by his Majesty."—*Cartwright.*

fire-brigade, *s.* A body of men organized for the working of fire-engines in towns.

fire-cage, *s.* A skeleton box or basket of iron for holding lighted fuel; a cresset.

fire-chamber, *s.*

Puddling: The chamber at the end of the puddling-furnace, whence the flame passes to the reverberating chamber where the charge is placed.

fire-company, *s.*

1. A fire-brigade. (*American.*)

2. A fire-insurance company.

fire-cracker, *s.* A small paper cylinder charged with a preparation of gunpowder, and furnished with a short fuse, which being lighted, explodes with a loud report.

fire-cross, *s.* [FIRECROSS.]

fire-detector and alarm, *s.* An apparatus invented by Prof. Grechi, and exhibited in 1873, for detecting and giving the alarm of fire, the principle being that high temperature in a room shall itself be utilized to ring a bell and display a coloured light. (*Haydn.*)

fire-dog, *s.* An andiron (q.v.).

fire-door, *s.* The door of a furnace; feeding and stoking are usually performed at the opening.

fire-drake, *s.* [FIREDRAKE.]

fire-dress, *s.* An invention intended to be worn as a protection against fire, enabling the wearer to approach and even to pass through flames for the purpose of rescuing life, or saving property. It consists of a light armour of metallic gauze, having an inner covering of some material, such as cotton, &c., which is a bad conductor of heat, steeped in a certain saline solution.

fire-drill, *s.*

Anthrop.: A term introduced by Tylor to describe the instrument used by peoples of low culture, especially the Australians and Tasmanians, for producing fire. They take

FIRE-DRILL.
(From the Pitt-Rivers Collection.)

two pieces of soft dry wood; one is a stick of about eight or nine inches long, the other piece is flat; the stick they shape into an obtuse point at one end, and, pressing it upon the other, cause it to revolve quickly between both hands. By this method fire is produced in less than two minutes.

"The geographical range of the simple *fire-drill* is immense."—*Tylor: Early History of Mankind*, p. 239.

fire-drilling, *s.*

Anthrop.: The process of producing fire by means of a fire-drill (q.v.).

"It [the stick-and-groove process] comes much nearer than *fire-drilling* to the yet simpler process of striking fire with two pieces of split bamboo."—*Tylor: Early History of Mankind*, ch. ix.

fire-eater, *s.*

1. A juggler, who pretends to eat or swallow fire.

"The drummer, the *fire-eater*, the wire-walker, and the salt-box, were all employed to invite him in."—*Goldsmith: The Bee; No. 4.*

2. A bully, a duellist, a fighting character.

"I'm sorry for your disappointment, you Fenchurch Street *fire-eater*."—*Thackeray: Newcomes*, ch. xxix.

fire-engine, *s.*

1. An engine or form of pump for throwing water to extinguish fires. It is a kind of force-pump in which the water is subjected by a pressure sufficient to raise it to the necessary height. They are now generally worked by steam. The chemical fire-engine is one on the principle of the fire-annihilator (q.v.). [EXTINCTEUR.]

* 2. A steam-engine.

"My method of lessening the consumption of steam, and consequently of fuel, in *fire-engines*, consists of the following principles."—*Wallace: History of the Steam-engine*, 61.

fire-escape, *s.* An apparatus for enabling persons to escape from the upper parts of buildings when on fire.

fire-extinguisher, *s.* [EXTINCTEUR, FIRE-ANNIHILATOR.]

fire-fan, *s.* A small blast apparatus adapted to a portable forge, or one which has small proportions.

* **fire-fanged,** * **fire-fangit,** *a.*

1. Laid hold of or caught by fire.

"This Chorineus als fast
Ruschit on his fa, thus *fire-fangit* and vnsaucht."
Douglas: Virgil, 419, 24.

2. Cheese is said to be *fire-fangit*, when it is swelled and cracked, and has received a peculiar taste, in consequence of being exposed to too much heat before it has been dried.

3. Applied to manure it means impaired in value, or damaged by too high a degree of fermenting heat.

"If it [a heap of dung and peat earth] does not come up to near blood heat, it ought to be turned over, and more dung applied; and if it becomes hotter, a large quantity of moss ought to be introduced, that it may not be *fire-fanged*, by which it is greatly injured."—*Agric. Surv. Ayrs.*, p. 399.

fire-fanging, *s.* Injury produced by fermentation in a cheese.

"Hoving or *fire-fanging* is so seldom met with in the sweet milk cheese of that county [Ayrshire], that nobody can tell from what it proceeds."—*Agric. Surv. Ayrshire*, p. 456.

* **fire-flag,** *s.* A flash or gleam of lightning.

fire-flaire, *s.* [FIRE-FLAUCHT.].

Ichthy.: Trygon pastinaca, the only British species of sting-ray.

* **fire-flaught,** * **fyre-flaucht,** *s.* A flash of lightning.

"And of thare cupling wittering schews the are,
The flamb of *fyre-flaucht* lighting here and thare."
Douglas: Virgil, 105, 41.

* **fire-flinger,** *s.* An incendiary.

fire-flout, *s.*

Bot.: Papaver Rhœas. (*Britten & Holland.*)

* **fire-fork,** *s.* A poker.

"Till one of the servants flung a *fire-fork* at him."—*Smith: Lives of Highwaymen*, i. 128.

fire-gilding, *s.* The mode of gilding in which the gold is put on in the form of an amalgam, and the quicksilver afterwards driven off by heat.

fire-grass, *s.*

Bot.: Alchemilla arvensis, from its being considered beneficial in erysipelas. (*Britten & Holland.*)

fire-guard, *s.* A wire frame placed before an open fire to arrest sparks and burning coals.

fire-insurance, *s.* Insurance against loss by fire. [ASSURANCE, INSURANCE.]

fire-insurance company, *s.* A company which insures property against fire.

fire-iron, * **fyre-yron,** *s.*

1. A piece of iron or steel to strike light with a flint. (*Huloet.*)

2. (*Pl.*) The implements for tending a fire; poker, tongs, and shovel.

fire-kiln, *s.* A kiln or oven for heating anything.

fire-kindling, *s.* A feast or merrymaking upon going into a new house; housewarming.

fire-ladder, *s.* A fire-escape (q.v.).

fire-leaves, *s.*

Bot.: A name given to *Plantago media*, in Gloucestershire, and to *Scabiosa succisa*, in Herefordshire, from their tendency to fire a rick of hay, owing to their special capacity for retaining moisture.

fire-light, *s.*

1. The light coming from a fire.

"The windows of the way-side inn
Gleamed red with *fire-light* through the leaves."
Longfellow: Tales of a Wayside Inn. (Prel.)

2. A composition of inflammable substances for lighting fires.

fire-main, *s.* A main or pipe for water to be used in case of fire.

fire-maker, *s.* The same as FIRE-LIGHT.

fire-making, *s.*

Anthrop.: The art of producing fire. It was believed by the ancients that man was without fire till Prometheus stole some from the chariot of the sun, but the whole story has a mythic look. Plutarch says that in his time there were fireless races of mankind, and the geographer Pomponius Mela indicates Ethiopia as the locality of one of these. A certain Eudoxus, however, taught them how to produce it. This story cannot be tested now, but Mr. Edward Tylor,[2] F.R.S., after passing in review the alleged modern instances of fireless races, rejects them one and all. He believes that there was a time when man was without fire, but it now everywhere appears to have passed away. The oldest method known of making fire is the South Sea Island one by means of a stick and a groove (q.v.). By a change in the way of working this became the fire-drill (q.v.) There followed next, it is believed, the method of striking fire by means of a flint, a piece of iron pyrites and tinder. This process was known to the ancients, which is the reason why they called one of the two minerals used pyrites —*i.e.*, firestone. The Greeks, in the time of Aristophanes, knew how to concentrate the sun's rays by a burning-glass, and the Romans in the age of Pliny (A.D. 23–79), effected the same result by concave mirrors. In the case of the need-fire, a superstitious rite connected with Sun-worship, and of which an instance occurred near Perth as late as 1826, fire was obtained by the revolution of a windlass in the hole of an oaken post smeared with tar. [NEED-FIRE.] The present generation remembers the time when fire was obtained by flint, steel, and a tinder box, till superseded by the lucifer matches now in use. (*Tylor: Early Hist. of Mankind*, ch. ix.) [FIRE-DRILL, STICK-AND-GROOVE.]

"The friction of two pieces of wood may perhaps be the original means of *fire-making* used by man."—*Tylor: Early History of Mankind*, p. 237.

fire-marble, *s.* [MARBLE.]

fire-office, *s.* A fire-insurance office; an office where property can be insured against fire.

fire-o'-gold, *s.*

Bot.: Caltha palustris.

fire-opal, *s.*

Min.: A variety of opal, of a hyacinth-red to honey-yellow colour, with fire-like reflections, somewhat irised on turning.

fire-ordeal, *s.*

Old Law: An old way of trying an accused person by means of fire. [ORDEAL.]

fire-pan, *s.* [FIREPAN.]

Fire-philosophers, *s.*

Hist.: Certain religionists, rather than philosophers, who in the sixteenth and seventeenth centuries attempted by the aid of fire to penetrate to the primary elements of things. They attributed little to human reason and reflection, but nearly everything to experience and divine illumination. One of the most notable among them was Jacob Boehme, a shoemaker, of Gorlitz, whom his patrons called the German Theosophist. He lived in the seventeenth century. The others were also called Theosophists. They were opposed by the Peripatetics. (*Mosheim.*) [ROSICRUCIANS.]

Fire-philosophy, *s.* The tenets of the Fire-philosophers (q.v.).

fire-point, *s.* A poker.

fire-policy, *s.* A deed or instrument whereby, in consideration of the payment, either in one sum or periodically, of a certain premium, an insurance company agrees to make good all loss or damage by fire which may happen to the property of the insurer, within a time specified in the document up to a certain fixed amount.

fire-proof, *v.t.* To make incombustible or proof against fire.

fire-proof, *a.* Proof against fire; incombustible. Buildings are rendered fire-proof by constructing them entirely of brick or stone, and using iron doors, lintels, &c., and stone stairs. Wood can be treated with silicate of soda, which, on the application of strong heat, fuses into a kind of glass, forming a shield against fire. Cloth or wood impregnated with certain saline substances will not blaze. Borax, alum, and phosphate of soda or ammonia are recommended as most suitable for this purpose. By treating cloth with graphite in a bath in which the mineral is suspended, and then subjecting it to the action of the electro-metallic bath, the cloth may be coated with metal. Woollen and ordinary stuffs may be treated with borax, alum, or soluble glass, but these cannot well be applied to the lighter descriptions, which are most liable to take fire. A weak solution of chloride of zinc has long been employed by figurantes to render their dresses incombustible.

Fire-proof building: The term is somewhat loosely applied, and may be held to mean: (1) A building absolutely incombustible, such as one whose walls, floors, and roofs are of metal, stone, brick, or cement. (2) A building capable of opposing the access of fire from without, having walls, window-shutters, and roofs which are incombustible from external flame and heat.

Fire-proof safe: A safe for the protection of valuables in case of the burning of a building in which they are placed.

Fire-proof structure: A vault, safe, or building proof against destruction by fire, either from the outside or by the burning of its contents. The provision against outside fire is the usual object, but in fire-proof structures the internal floors or partitions must also be impenetrable by fire, to make the building technically fire-proof.

fire-raft, *s.* A raft or timber structure carrying combustible materials, used by the Chinese to destroy the vessels of an enemy.

fire-rail, *s.*

Ship-build.: A rail fixed above the plank sheer or the forecastle and quarter deck, worked similar to the plank-sheer. (*Ogilvie*, 1st. ed.)

fire-regulator, *s.* A thermostatic device to open or close the access of air to the fire, or to govern the draft-area in the chimney, in order to urge or moderate the fire as it may sink below or rise above the desired point to which the thermostat is adjusted.

fire-salvage, *s.* The saving from a fire of as much property as possible. A fire-salvage corps was organised by the insurance offices of London in 1865.

fire-screen, *s.*

1. A fire-guard.

2. A screen to place between a person and the fire to intercept the direct-rays.

fire-set, *s.* A set of fire-irons (q.v.).

fire-shield, *s.* A portable structure on wheels or on legs, used to protect a fireman on duty from the heat of a burning building, or to isolate a fire and prevent its spreading to adjacent buildings. It is usually a screen of sheet-iron supported by posts and stayed by guys. Fire-shields are in use at the Aldershot camp.

fire-steel, *s.* A steel used in connection with a flint for striking fire.

fire-stop, *s.* The fire-bridge at the back of a furnace; so called because it prevents coals being pushed over.

fire-surface, *s.*

Steam-engine: The area of surface of the boiler which is exposed to the direct and radiant action of the flames. The heating-surface of a boiler is made up of the fire-surface and flue-surface.

fire-swab, *s.*

Naut.: A swab or bunch of rope-yarn, secured to the tompion, and immersed in water to wet the gun and clear away any particles of powder, &c.

fire-telegraph, *s.* A telegraph to give alarm of fire in any part of a city; a fire-alarm telegraph.

fire-tower, *s.*

1. A tower, supporting a cresset or other vessel for holding fire, and serving the purpose of a modern lighthouse.

2. A look-out tower whence outbreaks of fire can be discovered.

fire-tree, *s.* *Nuytsia floribunda*, so called from its bright orange-blossoms.

fire-tube, *s.*

Steam-engine: A furnace-tube, through which the flame and heated air pass from the fire-chamber. A flue, a pipe-flue, or flame-tube.

fire-using, *a.*

Anthrop.: Possessing a knowledge of the means of procuring fire, sustaining it, and employing it for cooking and other purposes. So far as is known Man is the only Primate capable of doing this; for though the anthropoids keenly enjoy the warmth of a fire, they can neither procure it themselves nor preserve it from extinction.

"He [man] may be appropriately designated the *fire-using* animal."—*Wilson: Prehistoric Man*, i. 136.

fire-water, *s.* The name given by the native Indians of North America to ardent spirits.

fire-weed, *s.*

1. *In England: Plantago media.* [FIRE-LEAVES.]

2. *In America:* A name for a composite plant, *Erechthites* (formerly *Senecio*) *hieracifolia.* It is so called because it grows abundantly on land laid waste by fire.

fire-winged, *a.* Having wings bright or shining as fire.

fire-worm, *s.* A glow-worm (q.v.).

"I have seen the fire-flies and *fire-worms*
Sprinkle the dusky groves and the green banks."
Byron: Cain, ii. 1.

Fire-worship, *s.*

Religions: The worship or veneration of fire, a very old and very widely extended form of faith. The real and absolute worship of fire exists in two forms, the first belonging to fetichism and the second to polytheism. In the former the rude barbarian adores the actual flame as if it was the highest object he could adore; in the latter he regards any individual fire as a manifestation of one great elemental being—the Fire-god (q.v.). It seems to have existed among the American Indians, the Asiatics and Turanians generally, the Assyrians, Chaldeans, Phœnicians, and other Syro-Arabians, and finally among the Aryans. Among the last-named race, the Vedic Hindoos worshipped Agni, Fire (cf. Lat. *ignis*, which is essentially the same word). The first word of the first Vedic hymn is his name in an oblique case, Agnim. The first sentiment is "Agni, I entreat, divine appointed priest of sacrifice." [For Persian Fire-worship see FIRE-WORSHIPPERS.] The classical religions bring prominently into view the special deities of Fire: Among the Greeks, Hephaistos (Vulcan), and the virgin goddess Hestia, the divine hearth, who was worshipped by the Romans under the name of Vesta, and whose sacred fire was tended incessantly in her temple in the Forum by the vestal virgins. One great branch of Fire-worship was Sun-worship (q.v.).

Fire-worshippers, *s. pl.*

Religions: The Zoroastrians, called also Guebres. Herodotus, about 450 B.C., said "the Persians think fire to be a god." Strabo, about 50 A.D., says "They peculiarly sacrifice to fire and water, placing dry wood on the fire stript of its bark, with fat thrown upon it." The Rev. Dr. Wilson, of Bombay, alleges that "they actually address it in supplication, as if it were sentient, intelligent, divine, and omnipresent, and ready to hear, bless, assist, and deliver; as is clearly proved by many passages of the Vandidad and by several of the Yasts and Has of the Yacna and Niashes, to be found in the works esteemed sacred, and used by the Parsis in their daily prayers" (*Wilson: Sermon to the Parsis*, 3rd ed. (1847), pp. 60, 61). No prominent race now in India has become more rapidly modified by intercourse with Europeans, and Prof. Max Müller believes that the so-called Fire-worshippers do not worship the fire, but regard it like other great material phenomena, as an emblem of the Divine power. This, as Tylor states, is probably now true of the intelligent Parsees: how far it is so of those less enlightened remains to be ascertained. The Fire-worshippers have, in the course of their history, suffered the most cruel persecution from the Mohammedans, and the leading features of the picture drawn of this in the part of Moore's *Lalla Rookh* called the *Fire-Worshippers*, is true to history. [GHEBRE, PARSEE, ZOROASTRIAN.]

fīre, *v.t.* & *i.* [FIRE, *s.*]

A. *Transitive:*

I. *Ordinary Language:*

1. *Literally:*

(1) To set on fire; to kindle.

"That being once *fired*, burneth like a torch."—*Hackluyt: Voyages*, i. 480.

(2) To bake with fire.

"The dough is then rolled thin, and cut into small scones, which, when *fired*, are handed round the company."—*J. Nicol: Poems*, i. 28 (Note).

2. *Figuratively:*

*(1) To drive by fire.

"He that parts us shall bring a brand from heaven
And *fire* us hence." *Shakesp.: Lear*, v. 3.

(2) To discharge; to cause to explode: as, To *fire* a gun, to *fire* a mine.

"Bertram, forbear!—we are undone
For ever, if thou *fire* the gun."
Scott: Rokeby, iv. 26.

(3) To inflame; to irritate; to excite or arouse the passions.

"For from the first, when love had *fired* my mind,
Resolved I left the care of life behind."
Dryden: Cymon & Iphigenia, 534, 535.

(4) To stir, to arouse, to excite.

"Oft have I heard it *fire* the fight."
Scott: Lord of the Isles, iv. 18.

(5) To animate, to give life or spirit to: as, To *fire* the genius.

(6) To cause to appear as if on fire; to illuminate strongly.

"He [the sun] *fires* the proud tops of the eastern pines." *Shakesp.: Richard III.*, iii. 2.

II. *Farriery:* To cauterize, to burn.

B. *Intransitive:*

I. *Ordinary Language:*

1. *Lit.:* To take fire; to be kindled.

"The greatest inconvenience of this wooden building is the aptnesse for *firing*."—*Hackluyt: Voyages*, i. 480.

2. *Figuratively:*

(1) To discharge firearms.

"The fainting Dutch remotely *fire*." *Smith.*

(2) To be inflamed with passion; to be irritated. (Generally with *up*.)

II. *Campanology:* To ring a peal of bells simultaneously; to give a full peal.

"[The chimes] can play sixteen tunes and one hundred and fifty changes, besides *firing* at full speed."—*Daily Telegraph*, Sept. 19, 1882.

¶ *To fire away:* To begin, to start, to go on, to proceed.

fīre-arm, *s.* [Eng. *fire*, and *arm*.] A weapon which projects a missile by the explosive force of gunpowder: as guns, pistols, cannon, &c., but the term is not now generally extended to cannon. The first firearms in Europe were cannon. [GUN, MUSKET, PISTOL, RIFLE.]

"All those of that religion bring all their *firearms*."—*Parl. History* (1688-9); *Bill for disarming Papists.*

fīre-ball, *s.* [Eng. *fire*, and *ball*.]

1. A projectile of oval shape, formed of a sack of canvas filled with combustible composition; a grenade. Fireballs are thrown into

FIREBALL.
1. Outer Cases. 2. Section.

an enemy's works for the purpose of lighting them up, and are loaded with shells to prevent them from being approached. A wrought-iron bottom is attached to the bag to prevent breakage when discharged.

"He put a *fireball* at the end of a long pole, and lighting it with a piece of match he put it in at a window, and staid till he saw the house in a flame."—*State Trials* (an. 1666); *Firing of London.*

2. In meteorology, a kind of meteor which passes through the sky in the form of a globe of light without exploding.

***fīre-bāre**, *s.* [Eng. *fire*, and *bare* = bear.] A beacon, a cresset.

fīre-băr-rel, *s.* [Eng. *fire*, and *barrel*.] A hollow cylinder filled with inflammable materials, used in fireships.

fīre-băv-ĭn, *s.* [Eng. *fire*, and *bavin*.] A bunch of brushwood, used in fireships, or for lighting fires generally; firewood.

fīre-bĭrd, *s.* [Eng. *fire*, and *bird*.]

Ornith.: The Baltimore oriole.

fīre-blast, *s.* [Eng. *fire*, and *blast*.]

Agric.: A disease in plants, especially in hops, and chiefly toward the later periods of their growth, in which the delicate parts of the plants are dried and shrivelled up by a too sudden exposure to a brilliant and burning sun.

fīre-blĕnde, *s.* (Eng. *fire*; *blende*.]

Min.: The same as PYROSTILPNITE (q.v.).

fīre-böard, *s.* [Eng. *fire*, and *board*.] A chimney-board, to close up a fireplace in summer.

***fīre-bōte**, *s.* [Eng. *fire*, and *bote*.]

Old Law: An allowance of fuel to which a tenant was entitled.

fīre-bŏx, *s.* [Eng. *fire*, and *box*.] The fire-chamber of a locomotive-boiler. It is jacketed with a water-chamber to prevent radiation of heat. The firebox door may also be double, and have a circulation of water through the hinges. A partition in the box sometimes divides the fire space into two parts, and, being full of water, increases the fire surface.

firebox-door, *s.* The door opening into the firebox by which fuel is supplied to the fire.

firebox-partition, *s.* In large fireboxes a division is made in the box, into which water is admitted: this division is about the height of the firebox-door, and divides the fire into two parts in a locomotive engine, thereby increasing the heating surface of the firebox. [MIDFEATHER.]

firebox-stays, *s. pl.* Rods which prevent the crushing down of the top of the box by the pressure of the steam.

fīre-brănd, ***fire-brond**, *s.* [Eng. *fire*, and *brand*.]

1. *Lit.:* A piece of wood kindled or on fire.

"I have eased my father-in-law of a *firebrand*, to set my own house in a flame."—*L'Estrange.*

2. *Fig.:* An incendiary; one who inflames or excites the passions of others.

"Troy must not be, nor goodly Ilion stand;
Our *firebrand* brother, Paris, burns us all."
Shakesp.: Troilus & Cressida, ii. 2.

fīre-brănd'-ĕd, *a.* [Eng. *fire*; *brand*; *-ed*.] Armed with or carrying firebrands, in allusion to the story of Samson destroying the corn of the Philistines (*Judges* xv.).

"*Firebranded* foxes to sear up and singe
Our gold and ripe-eared hopes."
Keats: Endymion, iii. 7.

fīre-brĭck, *s.* [Eng. *fire*, and *brick*.] A brick of refractory clay for lining furnaces, ovens, and for all kinds of brickwork exposed to such an intense heat as would melt common bricks. Firebricks are made from a natural compound of silica and alumina, which, when free from lime and other fluxes, is infusible under the greatest heat to which it can be subjected. Oxide of iron, however, which is present in most clays, renders the clay fusible when the silica and alumina are nearly in equal proportions, and those fire-clays are the best in which the silica is greatly in excess over the alumina. In making bricks and refractory goods, it is usual to use about two-thirds of fire-clay and one-third of burnt clay or bricks, to stiffen the mass and prevent undue combustion. This addition goes in Staffordshire by the name of *grog*. (*Weale*.)

fīre-brŭsh, *s.* [Eng. *fire*, and *brush*.] A brush to sweep the hearth.

"When you are ordered to stir up the fire, clean away the ashes from betwixt the bars with the *fire-brush*."—*Swift: Instructions to Servants.*

fīre-bŭc-kĕt, *s.* [Eng. *fire*, and *bucket*.] A bucket made of canvas, leather, or wood, and kept in readiness for emergencies. On board ship, a fire-bucket has a sennit lanyard of a length regulated to reach the water alongside, from the station whence the fire-bucket is to be thrown overboard to be filled.

fīre-clāy, *s.* [Eng. *fire*, and *clay*.] A kind of clay consisting of nearly pure silicate of alumina, capable of standing intense heat, and therefore used in the manufacture of fire-bricks (q.v.). Fire-clay is found throughout the coal formation, but that of Stourbridge is considered the best. In the Vale of Neath, in Glamorganshire, is a layer of clay superposed on a bed of limestone, and consisting almost entirely of silica, or sand, the colour of which, when dry, is a pale grey. The mass is crushed between iron rollers; it softens by exposure to the atmosphere, but some of it is too hard for making into bricks. The powder thus obtained is mixed with a small portion of lime when that substance is not previously contained in it, and sufficient water to make it cohere slightly by pressure. (*Weale*.)

fīre-cŏck, *s.* [Eng. *fire* and *cock*.] A street plug for attachment of hose for extinguishing fire, or for other municipal purposes.

fīre-cross, *s.* [FIERY-CROSS.]

fīred, *pa. par.* & *a.* [FIRE, *v.*]

A. *As pa. par.:* (See the verb).

B. *As adjective:*

I. *Literally:*

1. Set on fire; kindled; in a flame.

2. Subjected to great heat; as, pottery.

II. *Fig.:* Inflamed, excited.

"*Fired* at the sound my genius spreads her wing."
Goldsmith: The Traveller.

fīre-dămp, *s.* [Eng. *fire*, and *damp*.] An explosive mixture of marsh gas (methane CH_4), (q.v.), and air which accumulates in coal-mines.

firedamp-alarm, *s.* An apparatus which indicates the presence of dangerous quantities of gas or firedamp in coal-workings; a gas-alarm or gasoscope.

firedamp indicator, *s.* An instrument invented by Mr. Ansell, founded on the laws of the diffusion of gases. It is essentially an aneroid barometer with a porous tile for its back: by the diffusion of carburetted hydrogen, if any be present, the pressure is increased, and the index marks the difference between the atmospheric and the gaseous pressures.

***fīre-drāke**, *s.* [Eng. *fire*, and *drake*.]

1. A fiery dragon or serpent.

"By the hissing of the snake,
The rustling of the *fire-drake*,
I charge thee thou this place forsake."
Drayton: Nymphidia, v. 1.

2. A fiery meteor; an ignis fatuus.

"It may be 'tis but a glowworm now, but 'twill
Grow to a *firedrake* presently."
Beaum. & Flet.: Beggar's Bush, v. 1.

3. A worker at a furnace or fire; a fireman. (*Ben Jonson*.)

fīre-fiēnd, *s.* [Eng. *fire*, and *fiend*.] A fiend assumed to preside over fire. The term is used by a foe of the Fire-worshippers.

"The fellest of the *Firefiend's* brood,
Hafed, the demon of the fight, . . .
Is her own loved Gheber mild."
Moore: Fire-worshippers.

fīre-flȳ, *s.* [Eng. *fire*, and *fly*.]

Entom. & Ord. Lang.: Popularly, a comprehensive name for any small insect which flies and is luminous. They belong to the Lampyridæ and the Elateridæ. The *Fulgora lanternaria*, or Lantern-fly, a homopterous insect, is too large to be called a firefly. The Glow-worm (*Lampyris noctiluca*) is also excluded, because the luminous sex, the female one, only crawls. In the case of several foreign Lampyri in hot countries the female, like the male, flies. The firefly of the south of Europe is *Lampyris italica*, that of Canada, *L. canadensis*. An East Indian species may be seen in myriads during the rainy season, glancing round trees as the male of the Ghost-moth, *Hepialus humuli* does here. The firefly of South America is one of the *Elateridæ Elater* or *Pyrophorus noctilucus*.

"Is it where the flower of the orange blows,
And the *fireflies* glance through the myrtle boughs?" *Hemans: The Better Land.*

fīre-god, *s.* [Eng. *fire*, and *god*.]

Ord. Lang. & Religions: A god imagined to preside over fire. [FIRE-WORSHIP.]

"There by the Fire-god's shrine it stands."
Moore: Fire-worshippers.

fī're-hoo̤k, *s.* [Eng. *fire*, and *hook*.]

1. A large hook on the end of a pole for tearing down buildings on fire, or to arrest a fire.

"*Fire-hook*, pipe, bucket, all complete."
J. & H. Smith: Rejected Addresses, p. 89

2. *Steam-eng.:* A kind of hook for raking and stirring the furnace fire.

***fī're-hoûse,** *s.* [Eng. *fire*, and *house*.] A hearth.

"Peter-pences . . . to be paid out of every *firehouse* in England."—*Fuller: Church History*, II. iii. 13.

fī're-lĕss, *a.* [Eng. *fire*, and *less*.]

1. *Ord. Lang.:* Destitute of or without fire.

"*Fireless* are the valleys far and wide."
Wordsworth: Evening Walk.

2. *Anthrop.:* A term applied to races who are said to be ignorant of any method of producing fire. Many ethnographers doubt if peoples in such a low state of culture exist.

"An unquestionable account of a *fireless* tribe would be of the highest interest to the ethnographer."—*Tylor: Early History of Mankind*, p. 235.

fī're-lŏck, *s.* [Eng. *fire*, and *lock*.]

1. *Lit.:* A musket or other gun provided with a lock furnished with a flint and steel, by means of which fire was produced to discharge it, as distinguished from a matchlock, which was fired by means of a match.

"They had among them sixty *firelocks*, and as many pikes and swords."—*Macaulay: Hist. Eng.*, ch. xii.

*2. *Fig.:* A term of contempt.

"Damn that old *firelock*, what a clatter he makes!" *History of Jack Connor*, i. 233 (1752).

fī're-ma̤n, *s.* [Eng. *fire*, and *man*.]

I. *Ordinary Language:*

1. *Literally:*

(1) One who is employed to extinguish fires in cities; a member of a fire-brigade.

"The *fireman* sweats beneath his crooked arms."
Gay: Trivia.

(2) A man employed in attending to the fire of an engine; a stoker.

2. *Fig.:* A man of violent passions; a fire-eater.

"I had last night the fate to drink a bottle with two of these *firemen*."—*Tatler.*

II. *Coal-min.:* A man who is specially employed to examine a coal-mine every morning to see that no fire-damp is present.

fī're-măs-tĕr, *s.* [Eng. *fire*, and *master*.]

1. An officer who directs the manufacture of fireworks.

2. The chief of a fire-brigade.

***fī're-new (ew as ū),** *a.* [Eng. *fire*, and *new*.] New as from the forge; brand-new.

"Your *firenew* stamp of honour is scarce current."
Shakesp.: Richard III., i. 3.

fī're-păn, ***fyre-panne,** *s.* [Eng. *fire*, and *pan*.]

1. A pan or vessel for holding or conveying fire; a fireshovel.

"His *firepans*, and all the vessels thereof, thou shalt make of brass."—*Exodus* xxvii. 3.

2. In a firelock, the receptacle for the priming-powder.

fī're-plāçe, *s.* [Eng. *fire* and *place*.]

Arch: That part of a room in which the fire is built. The floor, or bottom of the fire-

FIRE-PLACE.

place is called the hearth, the broad flat stone in front of the hearth is the slab, the vertical sides of the fireplace opening are called the jambs, and the lintel lying on them the mantel. The part of the wall immediately above the mantel is the breast, and the wall behind the fireplace is the back. The tube or passage for the smoke is the flue; the narrow part where the fine opens into the fireplace is the throat. A damper is fixed at the throat to regulate the draught.

fireplace-heater, *s.* A stove or closed grate set within, or principally within, the fireplace, and serving to warm the room, the pipe discharging into the chimney.

fī're-plŭg, *s.* [Eng. *fire*, and *plug*.] A device for connecting a fire or watering hose with a branch from a main. It usually consists of a screw nozzle, to which the hose may be coupled, and a key and rod by which the valve is moved.

fī're-pŏt, *s.* [Eng. *fire*, and *pot*.]

1. The box or pot in a stove which holds the fuel. Especially applied to a frustum of a hollow cone or conoid, used in base-burning and other heating stoves.

2. A crucible. In various metallurgic operations the crucible is always termed the *pot*.

3. A small earthen pot filled with combustible materials, used in military operations.

***fīr'-ĕr,** *s.* [Eng. *fir(e)*; *-er*.]

1. One who sets fire to anything: an incendiary.

"Others bound Moussel, and the rest marched as a guard for defence of these *firers*."—*Carew: Cornwall*, fo. 156.

2. One who discharges a firearm.

fī're-rāiṣ-ĭng, *s.* [Eng. *fire*, and *raising*.] The act of setting on fire; incendiarism, arson.

"Their wars, their robberies, their *fire-raisings*."—*Macaulay: Hist. Eng.*, ch. xviii.

fī're-shĭp, *s.* [Eng. *fire*, and *ship*.]

1. *Lit.:* A vessel freighted with combustibles and explosives, and turned adrift so as to float among the vessels of the enemy, against a bridge or other object which may be burned by the fire or destroyed by the resulting explosion. In 1760 they formed a regular portion of the British navy. As a distinct class of vessels, they are now discontinued.

"He found them hauled up into shoal water where no large man-of-war could get at them. He therefore determined to attack them with his *fireships* and boats."—*Macaulay: Hist. Eng.*, ch. xviii.

*2. *Fig.:* A prostitute.

fī're-shȯv-e̤l, *s.* [Eng. *fire*, and *shovel*.] A shovel for putting coals on to a fire.

"The neighbours are coming out with forks and *fireshovels*, and spits, and other domestic weapons."—*Dryden: Spanish Friar*, iv. 1.

fī're-sīde, *s.* & *a.* [Eng. *fire*, and *side*.]

A. *As subst.:* The side of a fire-place; the hearth: hence, used for home.

"The seat of the martyr was still vacant at the *fireside*."—*Macaulay: Hist. Eng.*, ch. xiii.

B. *As adj.:* Pertaining to the hearth or home; home, domestic.

fī're-stĭck, *s.* [Eng. *fire* and *stick*.]

I. *Ord. Lang.:* A lighted stick or brand; a firebrand.

"Children, when they play with *firesticks*, move and whirl them round so fast, that the motion will cozen their eyes, and represent an entire circle of fire to them."—*Digby: On Bodies.*

II. *Anthrop.:* A stick used in any way for producing fire. [STICK-AND-GROOVE, FIRE-DRILL.]

"Flint and steel could not drive it [the fire-drill] out of use among the natives, who went on carrying every man his *firesticks*."—*Tylor: Early History of Mankind*, p. 239.

fī're-stōne, *s.* [Eng. *fire*, and *stone*.]

1. *Mineralogy:*

(1) [PYRITES].

(2) A kind of sandstone capable of bearing a high degree of heat, and of resisting the action of fire.

2. *Petrol.:* A local term for the Upper Greensand of Petersfield, &c.

fī're-tāil, *s.* [Eng. *fire*, and *tail*.] A popular name for the hymenopterous family Chrysididæ, of which the Ruby-tailed fly (*Chrysis ignita*) is the type.

***fī're-wãrd, fī're-wãrd-e̤n,** *s.* [Eng. *fire*, and *ward*, *warden*.] An officer who had the superintendence of firemen.

fī're-wo̤od, *s.* [Eng. *fire*, and *wood*.] Wood for burning; fuel.

fī're-wõrk, *s.* [Eng. *fire*, and *work*.]

*1. Work done in the fire.

"Whereon the devil frames his *fireworke*."—*Breton: A Murmurer*, p. 10.

2. A preparation, in various shapes, of gunpowder, sulphur, and other inflammable materials, used for explosion at times of public rejoicing, &c.

"The king would have me present the princess with some delightful ostentation, or pageant, or antick, or *firework*."—*Shakesp.: Love's Labour's Lost*, v. 1.

3. A name given to various combustible preparations used in war.

4. An exhibition or display of fire-works; pyrotechnics. (*Obsolete in the singular.*)

"The night before last the Duke of Richmond gave a *firework*."—*Walpole: To Mann*, ii. 297.

***fī're-wõrk-ĕr,** *s.* [Eng. *firework*; *-er*.] An officer of artillery, subordinate to the fire-master.

fīr'-ĭṅg, *pr. par.*, *a.* & *s.* [FIRE, *v.*]

A. & **B.** *As pr. par. & particip. adj.:* (See the verb).

C. *As substantive:*

I. *Ordinary Language:*

1. The act of setting on fire or kindling.

"The *firing* of villages."—*P. Holland: Livius*, p. 269.

2. The act of discharging a firearm.

3. Fuel.

"For forage, food, and *firing* call."
Scott: Marmion, iii. 2.

II. *Technically:*

1. *Farriery:* The act of cauterizing; the application of a cautery.

2. *Furnace:* The mode of introducing fuel into the furnace and working it. Hard-firing: charges in quick succession, with frequent stoking. Heavy-firing: large charges of fuel and frequent stoking. Known also as Close-firing, Thick-firing, and Charging, from the large body of fuel introduced at a time. Light-firing: moderate and frequent in quantity; coking the charge on the dead-plate, and then pushing it on to the coals. Also called Open-firing, as the charge is thinly spread on the grate-bars and the draft is free.

3. *Glass-man.:* The process of fixing the colours upon glass. The colours are metallic oxides, ground up with flint glass and borax, and laid by a paint-brush upon the pieces or sheets of crown-glass. These are then removed to the kiln, where the colours become fused and unite inseparably with the surface of the glass on which they are laid, the flux enabling the colour to melt before the glass plate becomes distorted by the heat. The crown-glass being a silicate of potash and lime, is much more intractable than a glass into whose composition lead enters.

firing-iron, *s.* A farrier's cautery.

firing-machine, *s.*

Mech.: An apparatus for feeding an engine with fuel.

***fĩrk,** *v.t.* & *i.* [Etym. doubtful. Perhaps connected with *freak* (q.v.).]

A. *Trans.:* To beat, to whip, to correct, to punish.

"I will *firk* your father whether you see or no."—*Chapman: All Fools*, iii. 1.

B. *Intrans.:* To spring, to go off or fly out suddenly.

***fĩrk,** *s.* [FIRK, *v.*]

1. A stroke, a lash.

2. A freak, a trick.

"What new *firk* of folly has entered into the rascal's head?"—*Davenant: The Man's the Master* (1669).

***fĩrk'-ẽr-y̆,** *s.* [Eng. *firk*; *-ery*.] A freak, a prank.

***fĩr'-kĭn,** *s.* [O. Dut. *vier* = four, and suff. *-kin*, as in *kilderkin*. (*Skeat*.)]

1. A measure of capacity; the fourth part of a barrel, or nine gallons.

"Strutt's servants get such a haunt about that shop, that it will cost us many a *firkin* of strong beer to bring them back again."—*Arbuthnot.*

2. The quantity of liquid which a firkin would hold.

"There were set six waterpots of stone . . . containing two or three *firkins* apiece."—*John* ii. 6.

3. A small wooden vessel used for butter, tallow, &c., and of no fixed capacity.

"Now list to another, that miracle's brother,
Which was done with a *firkin* of powder."
Denham: A Second Western Wonder.

*** fĭr'-lŏt, * fer-lot,** *s.* [A corrupt. of *four* and *lot.*] A dry measure formerly in use in Scotland, but now abolished: the fourth part of a boll. The wheat *firlot* had a capacity of 2,214 cubic inches, and the barley *firlot* of 3,232 cubic inches; hence the wheat *firlot* exceeded the old English bushel by 33 cubic inches, and the imperial bushel by 4 cubic inches.

"That the sadis [saidis] tenandis sall inbring & deliuer to the said Abbot, conuent, & thar officiaris, the said xiiii bollis & iii. *ferlotis* of mele within the said abbay."—*Act. Audit. A.* 1484, p. 36.

fĭrm, * ferme, * firme, *a., adv., & s.* [O. Fr. *ferme*, from Lat. *firmus*; Ital. *fermo*; Sp. & Port. *firme.*]

A. *As adjective:*

1. Fixed; closely united or compressed; hard, solid, compact.

"The flakes of his flesh are joined together: they are *firm* in themselves, and they cannot be moved."—*Job* xli. 23.

2. Solid, hard; opposed to fluid.

"A frozen continent . . . which on *firm* land
Thaws not, but rather heap and ruin seems
Of ancient pile." *Milton: P. L.*, ii. 589.

3. Fixed, constant, steady; not easily moved: stable, resolute, unshaken.

"*Firme* and strong agaynst all worldly desyres."—*Udal: Matthew* iv.

4. Fixed or determined; sure; held or maintained with firmness and resolution: as, a *firm* determination.

"The great encouragement is the assurance of a future reward, the *firm* persuasion whereof is enough to raise us above anything in the world."—*Tillotson.*

* 5. Fixed, certain, inviolable, unalterable.

"To establish a royal statute, and to make a *firm* decree."—*Daniel* vi. 7.

6. Firmly set, sure.

"The *firm* fixture of thy foot."
Shakesp.: Merry Wives of Windsor, iii. 3.

B. *As adv.:* Firmly.

"We hold *firm* to the works of God, and to the sense which is God's lamp."—*Bacon: Natural History.*

C. *As substantive:*

* 1. A signature or mark by which a writing or document is *firmed* or made valid.

"Any patriarch who writes his name or *firm* in black characters." — *Rycaut: State of the Greek Church*, p. 90.

2. A partnership or association of two or more persons for carrying on a business; a commercial house; the name or title under which a business is carried on.

¶ (1) Crabb thus discriminates between *firm*, *fixed*, *solid*, and *stable*: "That is *firm* which is not easily shaken: that is *fixed* which is fastened to something else, and not easily torn: that is *solid* which is able to bear, and does not easily give way: that is *stable* which is able to make a stand against resistance or the effects of time. In the moral sense *firmness* is used only for the purpose, or such actions as depend on the purpose: *fixed* is used either for the mind, or for outward circumstances; *solid* is applicable to things in general, in an absolute sense; *stable* is applicable to things in a relative sense." (*Crabb: Eng. Synon.*)

(2) For the difference between *firm* and *hard*, see HARD.

firm-footed, *a.* Having firm or sure foothold; standing firmly or surely.

firm-set, *a.* Fixed firmly; firm.

*** fĭrm, * ferm-en,** *v.t. & i.* [O. Fr. *fermer*; Prov. *fermar*; Ital. *fermare*; O. Sp. & Port. *firmar*, from Lat. *firmo* = to make firm or secure; *firmus* = firm.]

A. *Transitive:*

1. To fix firmly or steadily.

"[He] upon his cards and compass *firms* his eye,
The masters of his long experiment."
Spenser: F. Q., II. viii. 1.

2. To render firm or solid; to consolidate; to solidify.

3. To confirm, to establish.

"Proceed and *firm* those omens thou hast made."
Pope: Statius; Thebaid, i.

4. To strengthen, to confirm, to establish.

"That folk is noght *fermed* in the feith."
P. Plowman, 5,731.

B. *Intrans.:* To become firm, solid, or consolidated.

fĭr'-mą-mĕnt, * fyr-ma-mente, *s.* [Fr., from Lat. *firmamentum* = (1) a support, (2) the firmament, from *firmo* = to make firm, solid, or secure.]

I. *Ordinary Language:*

* 1. That which makes strong or firm; a foundation, a basis.

"Custom is the *firmament* of the law."—*Jer. Taylor.*

2. The portion of the sky visible from any place.

"And God said Let there be a *firmament* in the midst of the waters."—*Genesis* i. 6.

¶ Our translators took the word firmament from the Vulgate [*firmamentum*]. The translators of the Vulgate again took the idea of stability embodied in the word *firmamentum* from the Septuagint στερέωμα (*stereōma*), but in reality the term in the original Hebrew רָקִיעַ (*rakia*), implies not anything strong, but an expanse. It is from the verb רָקַע (*raqa*) = to beat, to beat out, to stretch out.

* 3. A strong position in logic.

"By setting down this position or *firmament*."—*Bacon: Of the Interpretation of Nature.*

* **II.** *Astron.:* The orb of the fixed stars, or the most remote of the celestial spheres.

*** fĭr-mą-mĕn'-tąl,** *a.* [Eng. *firmament*; *-al.*] Of or pertaining to the firmament; celestial; being of the upper regions.

"An hollow crystal pyramid he takes,
In *firmamental* waters dipt above."
Dryden: Annus Mirabilis, cclxxxi.

fĭr'-mąn, or **fĭr-man',** *s.* [Pers. *farmán* = a mandate: cogn. with Sansc. *pramána* = a measure, a scale, an authority, from *pra* = = Pers. *far*, Gr. πρό (*pro*) before, and *ma* = to measure, with suff. *-ana* (*Skeat*).] A decree, mandate, or order of an Eastern monarch, as of the Sultan of Turkey, issued for any purpose, as a passport, a permit, a licence, &c.

"And now with him I fain must prate
Of *firmans*, imposts, levies, state."
Byron: Bride of Abydos, i. 14.

¶ A firman differs from a Hatti-sherif in that the former is signed by any minister, while the latter is confirmed by the hand of the sovereign himself, and is therefore considered irrevocable.

*** fĭrm'-ąnçe, * fĕrm'-ąnçe,** [Fr. *fermance.*] State of confinement.

"In his first restraint, come to bee considered, the surenesse, end, and degree thereof. The surenesse is cleered in the person apprehender, and manner of *fermance*."—*Forbes: On Revelation*, p. 211.

*** fĭr'-mą-rỹ,** *s.* [FIRM, *a.*]

Old Law: The right of a tenant to his lands and tenements.

*** fĭrm-ā'-tion,** *s.* [Low Lat. *firmatio*, from *firmatus*, pa. par. of *firmo.*] The act of fixing or making fixed, firm or steady.

*** fĭrm'-ĕr,** *s.* [Eng. *firm*, v.; *-er.*] One who or that which makes firm or steady.

firmer-chisel, *s.* A chisel, usually thin in proportion to its width. It has a tang to enter the handle, in contradistinction to the framing-chisel, which has a socket into which the handle fits. Firmer-chisels are usually eight or twelve in a set of different widths. They are shorter than paring-chisels, and lighter than framing-chisels.

*** fĭrm'-ĭ-tūde,** *s.* [Lat. *firmitudo*, from *firmus* = firm, fixed.] The quality or state of being firm, fixed, or secure; strength, solidity, steadiness, firmness.

"Jehovah signifies *firmitude* of being."—*Goodwin: Works*, iv. 31.

*** fĭrm'-ĭ-tỹ,** *s.* [O. Fr. *firmité*; Fr. *fermeté*; Prov. *fermetat*; Lat. *firmitas*, from *firmus* = firm.] Strength, firmness, solidity, steadiness.

"The strength and *firmity* of my assent."—*Chillingworth: Religion of Protestants*, pt. i., ch. vi.

*** fĭrm'-lĕss,** *a.* [Eng. *firm*; *-less.*]

1. Shifting, unstable.

"*Firmless* sands of this vast desert here."
Sylvester: The Lawe, 226.

2. Weak; without firmness, strength, or resolution. (*Pope*, in *Ogilvie.*)

fĭrm'-lỹ, * ferme-ly, * firme-ly, *adv.* [Eng. *firm*; *-ly.*]

1. In a firm, fixed, or secure manner; strongly, securely.

"His breastplate first that was of substance pure,
Before his noble hart he *firmely* bound."
Spenser: Muiopotmos.

2. Steadily, immovably, steadfastly, constantly.

"It may be doubted whether there ever existed a human being whose mind was quite as *firmly* toned at eighty as at forty."—*Macaulay: Hist. Eng.*, ch. xiv.

fĭrm'-nĕss, * firme-nesse, *s.* [Eng. *firm*; *-ness.*]

I. *Ordinary Language:*

1. The quality or state of being solid, compact, or hard; solidity, compactness.

"It would become by degress of greater consistency and *firmness*, so as to resemble an habitable earth."—*Burnet: Theory of the Earth.*

2. Durability, stability.

"Both the easiness and *firmness* of union might be conjectured, for that both people are of the same language."—*Hayward.*

3. Certainty, sureness.

"In persons already possessed with notions of religion, the understanding cannot be brought to change them, but by great examination of the truth and *firmness* of the one, and the flaws and weakness of the other."—*South: Sermons.*

4. A firm, steady, or resolute state of mind; resolution, constancy, fixedness of purpose; steadiness.

"Those who had recommended the amnesty represented with profound respect, but with *firmness*."—*Macaulay: Hist. Eng.*, ch. ix.

5. Courage, resolution, determination.

"A Spartan *firmness* with Athenian wit."
Byron: Childish Recollections.

II. *Phrenology:* An organ said to produce determination, resolution, constancy, and perseverance. It is situated towards the back part of the head, between Self-esteem and Veneration.

¶ For the difference between *firmness* and *constancy*, see CONSTANCY.

fĭr'-ō-lą, *s.* [Fr. *firole.* The name was given by Peron, remote etym. doubtful; Agassiz suggests Fr. *fiole* = a little bottle, a phial.]

Zool.: The typical genus of the family Firolidæ (q.v.). Fourteen species are known, all recent, besides six more ranked under a subgenus. They are found in the seas of warm and temperate climates, and are often transparent, with golden spots.

fī-rŏl'-ĭ-dæ, *s. pl.* [Mod. Lat. *firola*, and fem. pl. adj. suff. *-idæ.*]

Zool.: A family of Nucleobranchiate Molluscs. The animal is elongated, cylindrical, translucent, furnished with a ventral fin and a tail-fin used in swimming, the gill exposed on the posterior part of the back, or covered by a small hyaline shell. Known genera three, one of which, Carinaria, has been found fossil in the Miocene. [CARINARIA, FIROLA.] (*Woodward.*)

*** firre,** *s.* [FIR.]

*** fir-rene, * fir-ren, * fir-rin, * fir-ron,** *a.* [Eng. *fir*; *-en.*] Made of fir.

"A fayr *firrene* wowe." *Havelok*, 2,076.

fĭr'-rĭngs, *s. pl.* [FURRINGS.]

† fĭr'-rỹ, *a.* [Eng. *fir*; *-y.*] Consisting or of the nature of firs; containing firs.

"In *firry* woodlands making moan."
Tennyson: Miller's Daughter.

fĭrst, * ferste, * firste, * fyrst, * fyrste, *a., adv., & s.* [A.S. *fyrst*; cogn. with Dut. *voorste*; Icel. *fyrstr*; Dan. & Sw. *förste* (a.), *först* (adv.); O. H. Ger. *fuirsto* = first; Ger. *fürst* = a prince, a chief. *First* is the superlative of *fore*, by the addition of *-st* (= *-est*) with vowel-change (*Skeat*).] [FORE.]

A. *As adjective:*

1. The ordinal of one; that which precedes or is in order before all others in a series.

"In the six hundredth and *first* year, in the *first* month, the *first* day of the month, the waters were dried up from off the earth."—*Genesis* viii. 13.

2. Preceding all others in point of time; earliest.

"Arms and the man I sing, the *first* who bore
His course to Latium from the Trojan shore."
Dryden: Virgil; Æneid i. 1.

3. Preceding all others in rank, dignity, or excellence; chief, highest, noblest.

"If any man desire to be *first*, the same shall be last of all, and servant of all."—*Mark* ix. 35.

* 4. Best-beloved.

"My *first* son
Where will you go? Take good Cominius
With thee." *Shakesp.: Coriolanus*, iv. 1.

B. *As adverb:*

1. Before all others in order; earliest, soonest.

"Which *first* begins to crow."—*Shakesp.: Tempest*, ii. 1.

2. For the first time; originally; at first.

"To me, fair friend, you never can be old,
For as you were when *first* your eye I eyed,
Such seems your beauty still."
Shakesp.: Sonnet 104.

3. In the first place; before any other consideration; firstly.

"*First*, metals are more durable than plants; secondly, they are more solid and hard; thirdly, they are wholly subterraneous: whereas plants are part above earth, and part under the earth."—*Bacon.*

C. *As substantive:*

1. *Music:* The upper part in a duet, trio, &c.

2. *Univ.:* A place in the first class: as, He took a double *first.*

¶ 1. *At first:*

(1) At or in the beginning; originally, primarily.

"Creatures that can provide for themselves *at first*, without the assistance of parents."—*Bentley: Boyle Lectures.*

*(2) At once.

"They will come *at first*."—*Andrewes: Sermons*, v. 352.

2. *First or last:* At one time or another; at some time.

"But sure a general doom on man is passed,
And all are fools and lovers *first or last*."
Dryden. (*Johnson.*)

first-begot, first-begotten, *a. & s.*

A. *As adj.:* First-born; eldest among children.

"His *first-begot*, we know; and sore have felt."
Milton: P. L., i. 89.

B. *As subst.:* The eldest among children; the firstborn.

first-born, *a. & s.*

A. *As adjective:*

1. First brought forth; eldest born.

2. Earliest, first.

"The *first-born* efforts of my youthful muse."
Cowper: Task, iv. 701.

B. *As subst.:* The eldest among children; the first in order of birth.

"Last, with one midnight stroke, all the *first-born*
Of Egypt must lie dead." *Milton: P. L.*, xii. 189.

first-class, *a., adv., & s.*

A. *As adj.:* First-rate; of the highest excellence, degree.

B. *As adverb:*

1. In a most excellent manner or degree.

2. In the first or best class of carriage: as, To travel *first-class.*

C. *As substantive:*

Univ.: A place in the first or highest class.

first-coat, *s.*

Plaster.: The primary coat of coarse-stuff. That of two-coat work is called laying, when executed on lath, and rendering when on brick. The first coat of three-coat work is called pricking-up on lath, roughing-in on brick.

first-day, *s.* The name given by the Quakers to the Lord's-day or Sunday, as being the first day of the week.

first-end, *s.* The beginning. (*Prov.*)

first-endeavouring, *a.* Making its first efforts.

"Hail, native language, that by sinews weak
Didst move my *first-endeavouring* tongue to speak."
Milton: College Exercise.

first-floor, *s.*

1. *In England, &c.:* The floor or story of a building next above the ground-floor.

2. *In America:* The ground-floor.

first-footing, *s.* A Scottish practice still existing in Edinburgh, and, we presume, in other places. Late in the evening of December 31 in each year, two or three thousand of the common people assemble in the vicinity of the Edinburgh Tron Church, to ascertain on good evidence when the new year commences. When the clock is about to strike twelve they cheer so loudly that the strokes are not heard. Instantly that it has finished, they depart for the purpose of *first-footing*; that is, each one tries to be the first person that year to cross the threshold of his friend's house and wish him the compliments of the season. On such occasions also not a few are accustomed to drink their friends' health at the manifest risk of their own.

first-fruit, first-fruits, *s. & a.*

A. *As substantive (Of both forms):*

1. The fruit or produce of any kind first matured and collected in any season.

2. The first profits of any office, &c., as—

(1) *Feudal tenure:* The year's profit of the land after the death of the tenant, which was payable to the king.

(2) *Eccles.:* The first year's income of a spiritual benefice. [ANNAT.]

"The *first-fruits* and tenths, which had not yet been surrendered to the Church."—*Macaulay: Hist. Eng.*, ch. iii.

3. The earliest or first effects or results of anything.

B. *As subst.* (*Of the form* first-fruit): earliest, original, first.

"Men known and men unknown, sick, lame, and blind, . . .
With *first-fruit* offerings crowd to bend the knee."
Wordsworth: Sonnet, Calais, August, 1802.

first-hand, *a., adv., & s.*

A. *As adj.:* Obtained direct from the first or original source; direct.

B. *As adv.:* Obtained direct from the first or original source; directly from the producer or manufacturer.

C. *As subst.:* Direct transfer from the producer, without the intervention of an agent.

¶ *At first-hand:* Directly; without the intervention of an agent.

first-mate, *s.*

Naut.: The chief officer of a merchant-vessel, next in rank to the captain.

first-mover, *s.*

Mech.: The prime mover, or original propelling or motive power.

first-proof, *s.*

Print.: The first rough impression of a sheet taken for correction.

first-rate, *a., adv., & s.*

A. *As adj.:* Of the first or highest class or rank; of the highest excellence.

"Pyrrhus certainly considered her as a *first-rate* military power."—*Lewis: Cred. Early Roman Hist.* (1855), ch. xiii. pt. i., § 2.

B. *As adv.:* In a first-rate manner; excellently.

C. *As substantive:*

Naut.: A war-ship of the highest class or rate.

* **fīrst´-hood,** *s.* [Eng. *first*, and *hood.*] A state or condition of priority.

"In election Christ held this primacy, the *firsthood*."—*Goodwin: Works*, vol. i., ser. 6.

fīrst´-lĭng, *a. & s.* [Eng. *first*; dimin. suff. *-ling.*]

***A.** *As adj.:* That is first produced or brought forth; first-born.

"All the *firstling* males that come of thy herd."—*Deuteronomy* xv. 19.

B. *As substantive:*

1. *Lit.:* That which is first born or produced; the first-born.

"To suffer for the *firstlings* of the flocks."
Dryden: Epistle xv. 55.

2. *Fig.:* The first produce or offspring; the first result.

"The very *firstlings* of my heart shall be
The *firstlings* of my hand."
Shakesp.: Macbeth, iv. 1.

fīrst´-ly̆, *adv.* [Eng. *first*; *-ly.*]

1. In the first place: as, the first consideration; first.

2. In the beginning.

"The wound the old serpent *firstly* gave us."
Sylvester: Du Bartas.

* **fīrst´-shĭp,** *s.* [Eng. *first*; *-ship.*] A beginning, an origin.

"Two *firstships* met in this man."—*Fuller: Worthies; Suffolk*, ii. 340.

fīrth, *s.* [FRITH.] A frith.

"Nor tempt the stormy *firth* to-day."
Scott: Lay of the Last Minstrel, vi. 24.

* **fĭsc** (1), * **fisque,** *s.* [O. Fr. *fisque*; Lat. *fiscus* = (1) a basket, (2) a treasury.] A treasury, an exchequer; the public purse or exchequer.

"They had resolved to appropriate to the *fisc* a certain proportion of the landed property of their conquered country."—*Burke: French Revolution.*

* **fĭsc** (2), *s.* [A.S. *fisc.*] A fish (q.v.).

"Thar is fughel, thar is *fisc*." *Layamon*, l. 53.

fĭsc´-al, *a. & s.* [O. Fr. from *fisque* = the public purse, from Lat. *fiscus.*]

A. *As adj.:* Of or pertaining to the public revenue or exchequer.

"To be extinguished by *fiscal* difficulties."—*Burke: French Revolution.*

* **B.** *As substantive:*

1. Revenue; income of a sovereign or state.

"War, as it is entertained by diet, so can it not be long maintained by the ordinary *fiscal* and receipt."—*Bacon: War with Spain.*

2. A treasurer.

3. A procurator-fiscal (q.v.).

4. In Spain and Portugal, the king's solicitor or attorney-general.

fiscal lands, *s.pl.* Lands, among the Franks, set apart for the use of the sovereign, to support his dignity, and to give him the means of rewarding merit or valour, for which purpose they were granted by him to his subjects, on condition of personal service in the field being rendered to him by the grantees.

fĭsch´-ĕr-īte, *s.* [From Dr. G. Fischer, who wrote on the palæontology of Russia.]

Min.: An orthorhombic, translucent, green mineral of vitreous lustre; its hardness, 5; its sp. gr., 2·46. Compos.: Phosphoric acid, 29·03; alumina, 38·47; water, 27·50. Found at Nischne Tagilsk. (*Dana, &c.*)

fĭs´-ĕt, *s.* [Sp. *fusette*; Fr. *fustet.*] [FUSTIC.]

fiset-wood, *s.*

Bot.: The wood of *Rhus Cotinus.*

fĭs´-ĕ-tĭn, *s.* [*Fiset*; *-in.*]

Chem.: The yellow colouring-matter of Fiset-wood, a species of sumach, *Rhus cotinus.* Fisetin crystallizes in needles which have the formula, $C_{15}H_{10}O_6$.

fĭsh, * **fis,** * **fisc,** * **fisch,** * **fiss,** * **fisshe,** * **fyche,** * **fysch,** * **fysshe,** *s.* [A.S. *fisc*; cogn. with Dut. *visch*; Icel. *fiskr*; Dan. *fisk*; Ger. *fisch*; Sw. *fisk*; Goth. *fisks*; O. Fris. *fisk*; Wel. *pysg*; Ir. & Gael. *iasg*; Lat. *piscis.*]

I. *Ordinary Language:*

1. One of the class of animals described in in II. 1.

2. The flesh of fish used as food.

"'Tis well thou art not *fish*."—*Shakesp.: Romeo & Juliet*, i. 1.

II. *Technically:*

1. *Zool.* (Pl. *fishes*; Lat. *Pisces*): The fifth and last class of vertebrated animals. Like Reptiles and Amphibians, they have cold red blood; but, unlike them, they are normally fitted for a permanently aquatic life by being provided with branchiæ or gills which do not pass away. The covering is of scales. Propulsion is by fins, into which the four limbs of the more typical vertebrates are transformed. [FIN.] The skeleton varies greatly in the degree of its consolidation. Most modern fishes have it bony; but some well-known families, notably the Sharks and Rays, have it cartilaginous, whilst in the highly aberrant Lancelet (Amphioxus) it almost disappears. In all fishes but the last-named genus there is a heart, which as a rule has but one auricle and one ventricle. The forms of the several genera vary, the normal one approaching what is mathematically called the solid of least resistance. The sexes are distinct. Propagation is by means of ova, and fishes are prolific beyond all conception. About 8,000 species are known. Linnæus had a class Pisces, but he excluded from it various genuine fish-genera: *Squalus*, *Raia*, *Ostracion*, *Diodon*, &c., calling them *Amphibia Nantes.* (*Linnæus: Systema Natura*, 3rd ed., 1767). Cuvier divided them into two series, (1) Fish properly so called, Common Fish (*i.e.*, Osseous Fishes), and (2) Chondropterygii or Cartilaginous Fishes. The first are divided into the orders Plectognathi, Lophobranchii, Malacopterygii, and Acanthopterygii (q.v.). (*Griffith: Cuvier*, 1834, pp. 6, 7, 8.) For the classification of Agassiz, see 2. *Palæont.* Prof. Owen, slightly modifying the classification of Prof. J. Müller, divides the class into the eleven following orders — Dermopteri, Malacopteri, Pharyngonathi, Anacanthini, Acanthopteri, Plectognathi, Lophobranchii, Ganoidei, Protopteri, Holocephali, and Plagiostomi. (*Owen: Compar. Anat. Invertebr. Anim.*, 1846, pp. 47–51.) Prof. Huxley divides them into the six following orders—Dipnoi, Elasmobranchii, Ganoidei, Teleostei, Marsipobranchii, and Pharyngobranchii.

2. *Palæont.:* Fishes being the lowest vertebrates in organization seem, as might have been expected, to have been the first of that kingdom brought into being; they appear in the Upper Silurian rocks of Britain, and are found in every marine formation since deposited. Teeth, the spines called ichthyodorulites, scales, and even the whole external framework occur in various formations. To meet the necessities of the palæontologist, Louis Agassiz, about 1840, or earlier, divided

fishes by their scales alone into four orders—Cycloidei, Ctenoidei, Ganoidei, and Placoidei (q.v.). The oldest fossil fish is generally considered a placo-ganoid one. It is a Pteraspis from the base of the Lower Ludlow Rocks. Ichthyodorulites at the top of the Upper Ludlow may be of the Cestracionts family. In the Old Red Sandstone, as the readers of Hugh Miller's works know, fishes abound so much so that it has been called the Age of Fishes. The oldest genera are Cephalaspis, Acanthodes, &c., from the Lower Old Red Sandstone of Scotland. In the Middle Old Red follow Pterichthys, Coccosteus, Diplopterus, Dipterus, Asterolepis, &c., and in the Upper Holoptychius. Some are so abnormal in aspect that only an expert could tell that they were fishes at all; others so much the reverse that a child could name correctly their class. The Dipnoi, or Mud Fishes, now first appear. In the Carboniferous rocks Ganoids are still numerous, but many Plagiostomous fishes occur. With the commencement of the Mesozoic rocks the Ganoids lose their preponderance, and an antique pattern of tail, called the heterocercal [HETEROCERCAL], one which had hitherto been usual, now becomes rare, its place being taken by the modern or homocercal tail [HOMOCERCAL]. In the Cretaceous period the Teleostean or Bony fishes begin, with Ctenoid or Cycloid scales. If the resemblance pointed out by Prof. Huxley between Pteraspis and Cephalaspis on the one hand, and the Teleostean Siluroids on the other, are those of affinity (*Quar. Jour. Geol. Soc.*, 1858, pt. i., 278 to 280), the regularity of this line of progressive development would be overthrown: if those of analogy only, no such consequence follows.

fish-backed, *a.* Swelling upwards, like a fish's back.

fish-bar, *s.* The splice-bar which breaks the joint of two meeting objects, as of railroad rails or scarfed timber. [FISHING.]

fish-beam, *s.* A beam with a bulging belly.

fish-bellied, *a.* Bellying on the under side, as a beam, a rail, &c.

fish-belly, *s.*
Bot.: Cnicus heterophyllus.

fish-block, *s.*
Naut.: The block of the fish-tackle for raising the anchor.

***fish-brow,** ***fisc-browe,** *s.* Broth made with fish.
"Hic garus, *fisc-browe.*" — *Wright's Vol. of Vocab.*, p. 241.

fish-carle, *s.* A fisherman.

fish-carver, *s.* A broad knife, generally of silver; a fish-slice.

fish-culture, *s.* Pisciculture (q.v.).

fish-currie, *s.* Any deep part or secret recess of a river, in which the fish conceal themselves. (*Scotch.*)

fish-davit, *s.*
Shipbuild: A spar or small crane projecting from the bow of a ship for the suspension of

B. FISH-DAVIT.
A. Cat-head. C. Fish-fall.

the tackle, called the fish-fall, used in hauling up the arms of the anchor in getting it aboard. The fish-davit is such a distance abaft the cat-head as the length of the anchor may require, and is used to lift the fluke of the anchor to the bill-board; a roller keeps the fluke from bruising the vessel's side. In preparing for letting go the anchor, it is suspended by its throat from the fish-davit by a chain or rope called the shank-painter, which is cast loose simultaneously with the cat-head stopper, the two being secured on board by means of movable pins called tumblers, which are moved by a lever and disengage the chains or ropes at the same instant.

fish-day, ***fisshe-day,** ***fysshe-day,** *s.* A day on which fish is eaten; a fast-day.
"Hastelattes for *fysheday.*"—*Liber Cure Cocorum*, p. 37.

fish-eye, *s. & a.* (See the compound.)
† *Fish-eye stone:*
Min.: Apophyllite. (*Rossiter.*)

fish-fall, *s.*
Naut.: The tackle depending from the fish-davit and used in hauling up the arms of the anchor.

fish-flake, *s.* A structure on which fish are spread to be air and sun-dried. [FLAKE.]

fish-front, *s.*
Naut.: Curved pieces of timber bound upon the outside of a broken spar to stiffen it and make it serviceable. (*American.*)

fish-garth, *s.* A staked or dammed enclosure on the margin of a river to form a fish-preserve.

fish-globe, *s.* A spherical glass vessel in which gold and silver fish are kept.

fish-glue, *s.* Isinglass (q.v.).

fish-guano, *s.* The excreta of fishes, sold as guano.

fish-hawk, *s.*
Ornith.: Pandion haliaëtus, the Osprey, or Fishing Eagle.

fish-hook, *s.*
1. A hook with which fish are caught.
"A sharp point, bent upward and backward, like a *fish-hook.*"—*Grew: Museum.*
2. [FISH-TACKLE].

fish-joint, *s.*
Rail. Eng.: A plate or pair of plates fastened upon the junction of a couple of meeting portions of a beam or plate. The fish-joint for connecting railway-rails was designed in 1847, and was soon extensively used. [FISHING.]

fish-knife, *s.* A fish-slice (q.v.); a knife for eating fish.

fish-ladder, *s.* A dam with a series of steps to enable fish to ascend the fall by a succession of leaps. [FISH-WAY.]

fish-leaves, *s.*
Bot.: Potamogeton natans. (*Britten & Holland.*)

***fish-leep, fysch-leep,** *s.* A fish-basket.
"*Fysch-leep. Nassa.*"—*Prompt. Parv.*

***fish-lock,** *s.* A fish-weir.
"Catched in the nets, in kiddels or *fish-locks.*"—*Money Masters All Things* (1696), p. 86.

fish-louse, *s.*
Zoology:
1. The Crustaceous genus Caligus, order Pœcilopoda. The species are parasitic upon various fishes.
2. The Crustaceous genus Cymothoa, belonging to the Isopoda.

fish-meter, *s.* An officer appointed by the local authorities to inspect all fish which comes in to the market.

fish-mint, *s.*
Bot.: Mentha aquatica.

fish-oil, *s.* Oil obtained from the bodies of fishes and marine animals, as whales, porpoises, sharks' and cods' livers, &c.

fish-plate, *s.*
Rail. Eng.: A plate used to secure together the ends of adjacent rails, to hold them strictly in line, avoiding lateral deflection or sagging. It usually consists of a plate on each side of the joint, clasping the web of the rail, and secured by bolts and nuts. [FISHING.]

fish-poison, *s.*
Bot.: Lepidium Piscidium.

fish-pool, ***fischepole,** *s.* A fishpond.
"To a *fische-pole* he come." *Seryn Sages*, 882.

fish-pot, *s.* An open-mouthed wicker basket containing bait, and sunk in the haunts of fish to catch them.

fish-royal, *s.*
Law: A "fish" which, when thrown ashore or caught near the coast, is the property of the sovereign. Whales (which are mammals and not fish) and sturgeons are fishes-royal.

fish-sauce, *s.* Sauce, such as anchovy, to be eaten with fish.

fish-semblance, *s.* A mythologic monster partaking of the nature of or resembling a fish.
"*Fish-semblances* of green and azure hue."
Keats: Endymion, ii. 717.

fish-skin, *s.* The rough skin of the dog-fish or shark is used as a rasp. Shagreen is a leather of fish-skin. The skins of the porpoise, beluga, and seal are tanned. Eel-skins are used as whang (q.v.). Sole and other skins are used in making a kind of isinglass for clarifying liquors.
Fish-skin disease:
Med.: Ichthyosis, a horny condition of the skin.

fish-slice, *s.* A broad-bladed silver knife used for serving fish at table. The trowel-shaped blade enables a portion of fish to be removed from the backbone without breaking it into unsightly fragments.

fish-sound, *s.* The swimming-bladder or air-sac of a fish. That of a cod is eaten; isinglass is prepared from those of some other fish.

fish-strainer, *s.*
1. A colander with handles, used for raising fish from the fish-kettle.
2. A perforated earthenware slab placed at the bottom of a dish to drain the water from cooked fish.

fish-tackle, *s.*
Naut.: A purchase to raise the flukes of an anchor to the gunwale for stowage after being catted. A fish-fall. A large hook, called a fish-hook, is attached to the end.

fish-tail, *s. & a.*
A. *As subst.:* The tail of a fish.
B. *As adj.:* Resembling in shape the tail of a fish.
Fish-tail burner: A gas burner whose burning jet assumes a two-lobed form, like the tail of a fish.
Fish-tail propeller: A single-winged propeller hinged to the stern-post, and oscillating like the tail of a fish.

fish-tongue, *s.* An instrument used by dentists for the removal of the wisdom-teeth, the last in the dental range.

fish-torpedo, *s.* [TORPEDO.]

fish-trap, *s.* A box or basket set in a river, and having bait slung in a bag to attract fish: it is sprung by hand. A basket, net, or staked area with a divergent-sided or funnel-shaped opening through which fish pass, and in which they find a difficulty in retracing their course, owing to obstacles or blind sacs.

***fish-trowel,** *s.* A fish-slice (q.v.).

fish-way, *s.* A device to enable a fish to ascend a fall. It may consist of a series of steps over which the water descends, turning a fall into a cascade, and sometime known as a fish-ladder; or it may consist of a chute with a sinuous track for diminishing the velocity and assisting the passage of the fish to the level above the dam.

fish-weir, *s.* A fish-garth (q.v.).

fish-wood, *s.*
Bot.: Piscidia erythrina.

fish (2), *s.* [Fr. *fiche* = (1) a gardener's dibble, (2) a peg used to mark distances; *ficher* = to fix.]
I. *Ord. Lang.:* A counter used in games.

II. *Technically :*

1. *Nautical :*

(1) One of a pair of bars laid on opposite sides along and tightly lashed to a spar which has been sprung or broken.

(2) A purchase for hauling the fluke of an anchor on to the gunwale ; a fish-hook.

2. *Rail. Eng. :* A *fish-bar* (q.v.).

3. *Joiner. :* A strengthening or stiffening bar or piece of timber laid alongside another.

fĭsh (1) * **fysh,** * **fiss-en,** * **fissh-en,** * **fisch-en,** *v.i.* & *t.* [Fish, *s.*]

A. *Intransitive :*

1. *Lit. :* To be employed in catching or attempting to catch fish, as by angling, netting, &c. (Followed by *for.*)

"Peter *fyshed* for his fode, and his fere Andreu."
P. Plowman, 10,199.

2. *Figuratively :*

(1) To seek to gain or obtain ; to try for ; to seek to draw forth.

"While others *fish,* with craft, for great opinion,
I with great truth catch mere simplicity."
Shakesp. : Troilus & Cressida, iv. 4.

(2) To try to learn, gain, or bring out by artifice or cunning : as, To *fish* for information.

B. *Transitive :*

I. *Ordinary Language :*

1. *Lit. :* To attempt to catch fish in ; to search or try for fish.

2. *Figuratively :*

(1) To catch or lay hold of, especially in water ; to draw or drag up : as, To *fish* a body out of a river.

* (2) To gain in any way.

"Thei that preche vs povert and distresse,
And *fisshen* hem silf great richesse."
Romaunt of the Rose, 6,186.

(3) To search, to examine, as by raking, sweeping, dragging, &c.

¶ *To fish out :* To ascertain, or find out by cunning inquiry : as, To *fish out* a man's reasons.

II. *Naut. :* To hoist and draw up the flukes of a ship's anchor towards the top of the bow, in order to stow it after it has been catted.

fĭsh (2), *v.t.* [Fish (2), *s.*]

1. *Joinery :* To strengthen, as a piece of wood, by placing a piece of timber of the same scantling to one side of the timber to be united, and bolting or hooping them together.

2. *Naut. :* To strengthen a sprung mast or yard with a piece of timber.

3. *Rail. Eng. :* To splice, as rails, by fishing.

¶ *To fish an anchor :*

Naut. : [Davit, 1].

† **fĭsh'-a-ble,** *a.* [Eng. *fish ; -able.*] Capable of being fished.

"There was only a small piece of *fishable* water in Englebourn."—*Hughes : Tom Brown at Oxford,* ch. xlvii.

fĭsh'-bas-kĕt, *s.* [Eng. *fish,* and *basket.*] A fisherman's basket for carrying fish.

fished, *pa. par.* or *a.* [Fish (2), *v.*]

fished-beam, *s.*

Joinery : A long beam composed of two shorter beams joined end to end and fished.

fĭsh'-ĕr, * **fisch-er,** * **fish-ere,** * **fissh-er,** * **fysch-ar,** * **fysch-er,** * **fysch-ere,** *s.* [A.S. *fiscere ;* O. S. *fiskari ;* O. Fris. *fisker ;* Dut. *visscher ;* O. H. Ger. *fiscâri ;* Icel. *fiskari ;* Sw. *fiskare ;* Dan. *fisker.*] [Fish (1), *v.*]

1. *Ord. Lang. :* One who is employed in fishing ; a fisherman.

"Three *fishers* went sailing out into the west,
Into the west when the sun went down."
C. Kingsley : The Fishers.

2. *Zool. :* A species of marten ; the pekan (q.v.).

fisher's-knot, *s.* A slip-knot, the ends of which lie horizontally, and will not become untied.

"Be knit together with that *fisher's-knot.*"—*Dennis : Secrets of Angling.*

* **fisher-town,** *s.* A fishing-town or village ; a town inhabited by fishermen.

"Others of them, in that time burned that *fisher-town* Mousehole."—*Carew : Survey of Cornwall.*

fĭsh'-ĕr-bōat, *s.* [Eng. *fisher,* and *boat.*] A boat employed in catching fish.

"Got into the *fisherboats* to see the fishing."—*North : Plutarch,* p. 764.

fĭsh'-ĕr-man, * **fysh-er-man,** *s.* [Eng. *fisher,* and *man.*]

1. One whose employment or occupation is to catch fish.

"The *fishermen* that walk upon the beach
Appear like mice." *Shakesp. : Lear,* iv. 6.

2. A boat or vessel employed in catching fish ; a fishing-boat.

¶ *The Fisherman :* A title given to the Pope, from the fact that St. Peter, who is claimed as the first Bishop of Rome, was a fisherman.

"Mandates for deposing sovereigns were sealed with the signet of the *Fisherman.*"—*Burke : On the French Revolution.*

fisherman's-bend, *s.*

Naut. : A sailor's knot, used in bending halyards to a studding-sail yard. Two turns are taken round the spar, the end passed between them and the spar, and half-hitched around the standing part.

fĭsh'-ĕr-ȳ, *s.* [Eng. *fish ; -ery.*]

1. The business or occupation of catching fish.

¶ The word fishery is popularly used in a comprehensive sense ; not merely is there a herring-fishery, a salmon-fishery, a cod-fishery, a pilchard-fishery, &c., for catching these genuine fishes, there is a whale-fishery for harpooning the mammals called whales, a crab and lobster-fishery for catching those crustaceans, and an oyster-fishery for obtaining those testaceous molluscs. The great locality for the whale-fishery is the Polar regions of the Northern and Southern Hemispheres, that for the cod-fishery the banks of Newfoundland, that for the herring-fishery the three kingdoms, that for the pilchard-fishery the Devonshire and Cornish coasts, that for the salmon-fishery the rivers of Britain and North America. The practice of salting fish was known to the Egyptians about 1350 B.C., or even earlier. Herrings were largely caught in Scotland, as early as the ninth century. The injudicious interference of the government drove some of the fishermen to Holland. The Dutch learned from them, and have not to this day forgotten the value of the Scottish fisheries. By 1482 the English fisheries had become highly valuable. In 1633 Charles I. instituted a fishing association for the seas of the three kingdoms, giving it many privileges, but it did not flourish. In 1636 the Dutch gave £30,000 for leave to fish on the coasts of Britain. In 1749 a Corporation was formed called the Society of the Free British Fishery, and the system of bounties was inaugurated which continued till April, 1830, with the result that boats were equipped to catch the bounty rather than the fish. Since then the fisheries have largely developed, and a Fishery Exhibition now (Sept., 1883) open, is fitted to give them a fresh impulse.

"Holland will suffer us to improve our *fishery.*"—*Parl. Hist.,* vol. vi., app. p. 139.

2. The place where fishing is carried on.

"The *fisheries* of Newfoundland have been for a century the constant object of rivalship between France and England."—*Pitt : Speech,* Nov. 27, 1800.

fĭsh'-făg, *s.* [Eng. *fish,* and *fag.*] A woman who sells fish ; a fishwife, a fisherwoman.

"With vulgar *fishfags* to be forced to talk."
Woolcot : Peter Pindar, p. 106.

* **fĭsh'-fụl,** * **fish-full,** *a.* [Eng. *fish,* and *full.*] Full of or abounding with fish ; well stored with fish.

"It is walled and guarded with the ocean, most commodious for traffic to all parts of the world, and watered with pleasant, *fishful,* and navigable rivers."—*Camden : Remains.*

fĭsh'-gĭg, fĭz'-gĭg, *s.* [Eng. *fish,* and *gig* = a dart.] A spear with several barbed prongs used in spearing fish. It has usually five prongs, called grains.

fĭsh'-ĭ-fȳ, *v.t.* [Eng. *fishy,* and Lat. *facio* (pass. *fio*) = to make.] To turn or change to fish.

"O flesh, flesh, how art thou *fishified.*"
Shakesp. : Romeo & Juliet, ii 4.

fĭsh'-ĭ-nĕss, *s.* [Eng. *fishy ; -ness.*] The quality or state of being fishy. (*Lit. & fig.*)

"Its flesh has nothing of the *fishiness* of that of the heron."—*Pennant : Zoology ; Bittern.*

fĭsh'-ĭng, * **fissch-ing,** * **fiss-ing,** * **fysch-ynge,** *pr. par., a., & s.* [Fish, *v.*]

A. *As pr. par. :* (See the verb).

B. *As adjective :*

I. *Literally :*

1. Employed or occupied in catching fish.

2. Used or employed by fishermen ; suitable for fishing.

"Equipped in his wading boots, and *fishing* dress."—*Cuthbert Bede : Verdant Green,* pt. iii., ch. ii.

II. *Fig. :* Seeking to gain, draw out, or obtain by artifice or stratagem : as, a *fishing* question.

"A party shall not make a *fishing* application into the manner in which his adversary intends to shape his case."—*Lord Campbell,* in *Law Times Report* xxvii. 202, June 9, 1856.

C. *As substantive :*

I. *Literally :*

1. The act or occupation of catching fish.

"Oure louerd com and here *fissching* isay."
St. Andrew, 4.

2. A fishery.

"There also would be planted a good town, having both a good haven and a plentiful *fishing.*"—*Spenser.*

fishing-boat, *s.* A boat employed in catching fish.

fishing-cruive, *s.* A cruive or enclosure for fish in a river.

fishing-fly, *s.* An artificial fly used by anglers as a bait.

fishing-frog, *s.*

Ichthy. : Lophius piscatorius, the Angler (q.v.).

fishing-ground, *s.* A place frequented by fish, and suitable for fishing ; a fishing-place, a fishery.

fishing-line, *s.* A line with hook attached for catching fish.

fishing-net, *s.* A net for catching fish. Fishing-nets are of various kinds, according to the particular use for which they are intended : as a bag-net, a drag-net, a casting-net, a trawl, a seine, &c.

fishing-place, *s.* A fishing-ground (q.v.).

fishing-rod, *s.* A long, slender, tapering rod, to which the fishing-line is attached.

fishing-tackle, *s.* All the apparatus required by a fisherman : as, the fishing-rod, fishing-line, hooks, artificial flies, bait, &c.

fishing-wand, *s.* A fishing-rod.

fĭsh'-kĕt-tle *s.* [Eng. *fish,* and *kettle.*] A long kettle adapted to boil fish of, say, from four to ten pounds' weight, without either destroying the symmetry of the fish or cutting it into pieces.

"It is probable, that the way of embalming amongst the Egyptians was by boiling the body in a long caldron like a *fishkettle,* in some kind of liquid balsam."—*Grew : Musæum.*

fĭsh'-līke, *a.* [Eng. *fish ; -like.*] Resembling fish in form or qualities ; suggestive of fish.

"A very ancient and *fishlike* smell."
Shakesp. : Tempest, ii. 2.

fĭsh'-mar-kĕt, *s.* [Eng. *fish,* and *market.*] A market established for the sale of fish.

fĭsh'-mâw, *s.* [Eng. *fish,* and *maw.*] The sound or air-sac of a fish ; a fish-sound.

* **fĭsh'-mēal,** *s.* [Eng. *fish,* and *meal.*] A meal of fish ; diet of fish ; an abstemious diet.

"Thin drink doth overcool their blood, and making many *fishmeals,* they fall into a kind of male green-sickness."—*Shakesp. : 2 Henry IV.,* iv. 2.

fĭsh'-mŏn-gĕr, * **fych-man-ger,** *s.* [Eng. *fish,* and *monger.*] A dealer in fish ; a seller of fish.

"I fear to play the *fishmonger ;* and yet so large a commodity may not pass in silence."—*Carew : Survey of Cornwall.*

* **fishmongers' fair,** *s.* Lent.

fĭsh'-pŏnd, *s.* [Eng. *fish,* and *pond.*] A pond or pool where fish are bred and kept.

"*Fishponds* were made where former forests grew."
Prior : Solomon, ii. 21.

fĭsh'-roôm, *s.* [Eng. *fish,* and *room.*]

Naut. : A room or compartment in a ship, between the afterhold and the spirit-room.

fĭsh'-spëar, *s.* A barbed spear for catching fish ; a gig.

"The *fishspear* barbed, the sweeping net are there."
Scott : The Poacher.

fĭsh'-wīfe, *s.* [Eng. *fish,* and *wife.*] A fish-woman.

fĭsh'-wọm-an, *s.* [Eng. *fish,* and *woman.*] A woman who sells fish.

fish´-ȳ, *a.* [Eng. *fish* ; *-y.*]

I. *Literally :*

1. Consisting of fish.

2. Pertaining to fish ; suggestive of fish ; fishlike : as, a *fishy* taste, a *fishy* smell. (*Milton : P. L.*, iv. 168.)

3. Having the appearance or form of a fish.

"Few eyes have escaped the picture of mermaids, that is, according to Horace, a monster with a woman's head above, and *fishy* extremity below."—*Browne : Vulgar Errours.*

4. Inhabited by fish : stored with fish.

"Smoothly flow the watery stores
Of *fishy* Hipparis, profoundest stream."
West : Pindar ; Olympiad 5.

II. *Figuratively* (*slang*) :

1. *Of persons :* Worn out, done up, seedy.

2. *Of things :* Of a doubtful character ; suspicious, unsafe, unsound.

fĭsk, *fĭs´-kĭn, *fysk, *v.i.* [Sw. *fieska.*] To bustle about, to frisk.

"What frek of thys folde *fisketh* thus aboute."
P. Plowman, c. x. 153.

fĭsk, *s.* [Fisc.]

Scots Law : The right of the Crown to the movable estate of a rebel. (*Bell.*)

fĭş´-şel, *fĭş´-şĭl, *v.i.* [Fissle.]

fĭş´-şen-lĕss, *fĭz´-zen-lĕss, *a.* [Eng. *foison* ; *-less.*] Weak, destitute of strength or pith.

fĭs´-sĭ-cŏs´-tāte, *a.* [Lat. *fissus*, pa. par. of *findo* = to cut, to cleave, and Eng. *costate* (q.v.).] Having the ribs divided.

fĭs´-sĭ-dĕnş, *s.* [Lat. *fissus* = cloven, and *dens* = a tooth.]

Bot. : The typical genus of the family Fissidenteæ (q.v.). It has representatives in Britain.

fĭs-sĭ-dĕn´-tĕ-æ, *s. pl.* [Lat. *fissus* = cloven ; *dens* (genit. *dentis*) = a tooth, and fem. pl. adj. suff. *-eæ.*]

Bot. : A tribe of operculate apocarpous mosses of gregarious or cæspitose habit with much branched stems and amplexicaul leaves. Type Fissidens (q.v.).

fĭs´-sĭle, *a.* [Lat. *fissilis*, from *fissus*, pa. par. of *findo* = to cut, to cleave.] That may or can be cleft or split in the direction of the grain, like wood, or along natural planes of cleavage, as crystals, or along superinduced planes like slates, or in the planes of stratification.

"This crystal is a pellucid *fissile* stone, clear as water or crystal of the rock, and without colour : enduring red heat without losing its transparency, and in a very strong heat calcining without fusion."—*Newton : Opticks.*

fĭs-sĭ-lĭn´-guĭ-a (gu as **gw),** *s.* [Lat. *fissus* = cleft, and *lingua* = a tongue.]

Zool. : A sub-order of Lacertilia, in which the tongue is long, protrusible, and forked, like that of the serpent. Most of the Lizards have this character. The sub-order has been called also Leptoglossa. (*Nicholson.*)

***fĭs-sĭl´-ĭ-tȳ,** *s.* [Eng. *fissil(e)* ; *-ity.*] The quality or state of being fissile.

"Not unlike the *fissility*, as the schools call it, in wood."—*Boyle : Works*, iii. 321.

fĭ´-ssion, *s.* [Lat. *fissio*, from *fissus*, pa. pa. of *findo* = to cleave.]

1. *Ord. Lang. :* The act of cleaving, splitting, or breaking up into parts.

2. *Physiol. :* A sexual generation by the splitting of a parent body into two parts, which become separate individuals. It occurs in the Coralligenous Actinozoa. In plants it is seen in the Diatomaceæ.

fĭs-sĭ-păl´-māte, *a.* [Lat. *fissus* = cleft, divided, and Eng. *palmate* (q.v.).] Having the membranes between the toes deeply cleft or incised, as in the foot of a grebe.

fĭs-sĭp´-a-ra, *s. pl.* [Lat. *fissus* = cleft, and *pario* = to bring forth, to produce.]

Zool. : Animals which are propagated by Fission (q.v.).

fĭs-sĭp´-ar-ĭşm, *s.* [Mod. Lat *Fissipar(a)* ; Eng. suff. *-ism.*]

Physiol. : Reproduction by fission. [Fission, 2.]

fĭs-sĭ-păr´-ĭ-tȳ, *s.* [Mod. Lat. *Fissipar(a)* ; Eng. suff. *-ity.*]

Physiol. : The same as Fissiparism (q.v.).

fĭs-sĭp´-a-rous, *a.* [Lat. *fissus* = cleft ; *pario* = to bring forth, to produce, and Eng. adj. suff. *-ous.*]

Physiol. : Producing fresh structures by the fission of those already existing. [Fission.]

fĭs-sĭp´-a-roŭs-lȳ, *adv.* [Eng. *fissiparous* ; *-ly.*]

Physiol. : In a fissiparous manner ; by means of fission.

fĭs-sĭ-pā´-tion, *s.* [Fissipara.]

Physiol. : Reproduction by fission ; fissiparism.

fĭs´-sĭ-pĕd, *fĭs´-sĭ-pēde, *a.* & *s.* [Lat. *fissus* = cleft, and *pes* (genit. *pedis*) = a foot.]

A. *As adj. :* Having separate toes ; cloven-footed.

B. *As subst. :* An animal having the toes separate, or not connected by a membrane.

"It is described like *fissipedes*, or birds which have their claws or feet divided."—*Browne : Vulgar Errours*, bk. v., ch. ii.

fĭs´-sĭ-pē-dĭ-a, *s. pl.* [Lat. *fissus* = cloven, and *pes* (genit. *pedis*) = a foot.]

Zool. : A division of Carnivorous Mammals, in which the toes are free from each other. Example, the Felidæ, Canidæ, Ursidæ, &c.

fĭs-sĭ-pĕn´-næ, *s. pl.* [Lat. *fissus* = cleft, and *penna* = a wing.]

Entom. : A small section of Moths which have the wings divided into ray-like branches, so fringed as to resemble feathers. They are called in consequence Plume-moths (q.v.). The Pterophorina and Alucitina have this structure beautifully apparent. [Alucita, Alucitidæ.]

fĭs-sĭ-rŏs´-tral, *a.* [Lat. *fissus* = cleft ; *rostrum* = a beak, and Eng. adj. suff. *-al.*] Pertaining or belonging to the Fissirostres ; having the bill deeply cleft.

"The *fissirostral* birds as a whole are particularly distinguished by having the powers of flight developed in the highest degree."—*Swainson : Birds*, ii. 150.

fĭs-sĭ-rŏs´-trēş, *s.* [Lat. *fissus* = cleft, and *rostrum* = a beak.]

Ornith. : One of the four or five tribes or sub-orders into which the Insessorial Birds have been divided. The gape of the mouth is enormously wide, so as to render it more easy for them to capture their prey, as they do, on the wing. The power of flight is developed in the highest degree, while the feet in the typical family are short and so feeble that some naturalists have removed them from the order Insessores (Perchers) and elevated them into an independent one, called by Owen Volitores. Swainson ranks under the Fissirostres the five following families :—Hirundinidæ (Swallows), Caprimulgidæ (Goat-suckers), Meropidæ (Bee-eaters), Halcyonidæ (Kingfishers), and Trogonidæ (Trogons). Now the family Cypselidæ (Swifts) is generally separated from the Hirundinidæ, in which it had been merged, and the Trogonidæ transferred to the order Scansores (Climbers).

fĭş´-şle, fis-sel, fis-sil, *v.i.* [A frequent. from *fuss* (q.v.).]

1. To make a slight, continued, rustling noise.

"He heard the curtains of his bed *fissil.*"—*Scott : Antiquary*, ch. ix.

2. To bustle or fidget about.

fĭş-şle, fis-sel, fis-sil, *s.* [Fissle, *v.*] Bustle, fuss.

fĭs-sūr´-a, *s.* [Lat.]

Anat. : A fissure, a groove, a fine crack in a bone ; as, the *fissura palpebrarum* = the interval between the eyelids.

***fĭs-su-rā´-tion,** *s.* [Eng. *fissur(e)* ; *-ation.*] The act or state of dividing or opening.

"The multiplication of the species is effected in some by spontaneous division or *fissuration.*"—*Jabez Hogg : The Microscope*, pt. ii., ch. ii.

fissure (pron. **fĭ´-shŭr**), *s.* [Fr., from Lat. *fissura*, from *fissus*, pa. par. of *findo* = to cut, to cleave.]

I. *Ord. Lang. :* A cleft ; a narrow opening made by the parting or opening of any substance ; a crack.

"These perpendicular *fissures* in the earth."—*Goldsmith : Animated Nature*, pt. i., ch. vi.

II. *Technically :*

1. *Bot. :* The opening of seed-vessels, anthers, &c.

2. *Her. :* The fourth part of the bend sinister.

3. *Geol. :* A crack in the strata, produced by volcanic or earthquake action, subsidence, or any other cause. Open fissures ultimately tend to become full of rubbish, and sometimes contain fossil bones of the animals which have fallen into them and perished, but most such clefts are filled from below, and become metallic or other mineral veins.

¶ (1) *Fissure of Glaser :*

Anat. : A fissure in the ear, separating the upper margin of the tympanic plate from the glenoid fossa.

(2) *Fissure of Rolando :*

Anat. : A fissure separating the parietal from the frontal lobe of the cerebrum.

(3) *Fissure of Sylvius :*

Anat. : A fissure or deep cleft commencing on the under surface of the brain, and passing transversely outward to the lateral surface of the hemisphere, where it divides into two limbs. (*Quain.*)

(4) *Fissures of Santorini :*

Anat. : Irregular gaps transversely dividing the cartilaginous tube of the ear. (*Quain.*)

(5) *Great fissure of Bichat :*

Anat. : A fissure connecting the two limbs of the Fissure of Sylvius.

fissure-needle, *s.* A spiral needle for drawing together the gaping lips of wounds. By revolution, the point is made to pierce the lips alternately, carrying its thread with it. Tiemann's needle for cleft palate is hollow throughout its length, and carries a silver wire which is left in its place when the needle is withdrawn.

fissure (pron. **fĭ´-shŭr**), *v.t.* [Fissure, *s.*] To split, to cleave, to crack ; to make a fissure, cleft, or crack in.

"By a fall or blow the skull may be *fissured* or fractured."—*Wiseman : Surgery.*

fĭs-su-rĕl´-la, *s.* [A dimin., from Lat. *fissura* = a fissure.]

Zool. : The typical genus of the family Fissurellidæ (q.v.). The shell is oval, conical, depressed, and perforated ; hence they are called Key-hole Limpets ; 132 recent species are known, and thirty fossil, the latter from Carboniferous times onward. The recent species chiefly inhabit the laminarian zone, but range to a depth of fifty fathoms. (*Woodward.*)

fĭs-sū-rĕl´-lĭ-dæ, *s. pl.* [Mod. Lat. *fissurell(a)* ; Lat. fem. adj. pl. suff. *-idæ.*]

Zool. : A family of Gasteropodous Molluscs, section Holostomata. They have concave limpet-like shells, with a recurved apex, the anterior margin notched or perforated. Chief genera, Fissurella and Emarginula. (*Woodward.*)

fĭst (1), ***fest, *fust, *fyst, *fyste,** *s. pl.* [A.S. *fŷst :* cogn. with Dut. *vuist* ; O. Fris. *fest* ; O. H. Ger. *fuust* ; Ger. *faust* ; Lat. *pugnus* ; Gr. πυγμή (*pugmē*).]

1. The hand clenched, with the fingers doubled down into the palm.

"My hands are fettered, but my *fist* is free."
Milton : Samson Agonistes, 1,246.

2. The talons of a bird of prey. (*Spenser.*)

***fist** (2), **fyyst,** *s.* [Dut. *vijst* ; M. H. Ger. *vist* ; Ger. *fist.*] A stink, a smell.

"*Fyyst*, stynk. *Lirida.*"—*Prompt. Parv.*

fist-balls, *s.*

Bot. : *Lycoperdon Bovista.*

***fĭst,** *v.t.* [Fist (1), *s.*]

1. To strike or beat with the fist.

"I saw him spurning and *fisting* her most unmercifully."—*Dryden : Spanish Friar*, v. 2.

2. To grip with the fist.

"We have been down together in my sleep,
Unbuckling helms, *fisting* each other's throat."
Shakesp. : Coriolanus, iv. 5.

***fist-fight,** *s.* A fight with the fists ; a boxing match.

"At hurl-bats and *fist-fight.*"—*P. Holland : Plutarch*, p. 633.

***fist-free,** *a.* Unbeaten, unhurt.

"Never a suit wore I to-day but hath been soundly basted ; only this faithful country-case 'scaped *fist-free.*"—*Tomkins : Albumazar*, v. 3.

***fist, *fyistyn,** *v.i.* [Fist (2), *s.* ; Ger. *fisten.*] To make a stink or smell.

fĭst-ĭ-an'-a, *s.* [Eng. *fist*; *i* connective, and *-ana* (q.v.).] A collection of anecdotes and information relative to pugilists and the prize-ring; boxiana.

fĭst'-ĭc, *a.* [Eng. *fist*; *-ic.*] Pertaining or relating to boxing or pugilism; pugilistic.

"In *fistic* phraseology he had a genius for coming up to the scratch."—*Dickens: Hard Times*, ch. ii.

fĭs'-tĭ-cŭffs, *fis-ty-cuff, *fis-ty-cuffes, *s.* & *a.* [Eng. *fist*, and *cuff.*]

A. *As subst.:* A blow or a fight with the fists; a boxing-match.

"Oh, to revenge my wrongs at *fistycuffs*."
Beaum. & Flet.: Little French Lawyer, iv. 1.

***B.** *As adj.:* Carried on or done with the fists.

"The seat of this *fistycuff* war."—*Fielding: Tom Jones*, bk. iv., ch. viii.

***fĭst'-ĭ-nŭt,** *s.* [See def.] A corruption of pistachio-nut (q.v.).

***fĭst'-ŏck,** *s.* [Eng. *fist*; dimin. suff. *-ock.*] A little fist.

"Scarce able for to stay his *fistock* from the servant's face." *Golding: Ovid; Metamorphosis.*

fĭs-tū'-cą, *s.* [Lat. = a rammer, a beetle.] A pile-driver; a monkey.

fĭs'-tu-lą, *s.* [Lat. = a pipe; Fr. *fistule.*]

I. *Ord. Lang.:* A pipe; a water-pipe, according to Vitruvius, who distinguishes three modes of conveying water: by leaden pipes, by earthen pipes, and by channels of masonry.

II. *Technically:*

1. *Music:* A kind of flute or flageolet made of reeds.

2. *Path.:* A kind of ulcer or suppurating swelling, in form like a pipe. It is narrower than a sinus, and continues further. Its seat is in the cellular membrane.

¶ (1) *Fistula in ano:*

Med.: A fissure in the cellular substance surrounding the anus, in the rectum, or in both. When there are two apertures, the one into the rectum and the other externally, the fistula is called complete: when there is no external aperture it is incomplete.

(2) *Fistula in perinæo:*

Med.: A fissure or opening in the skin of the perinæum, corresponding with one in the urethra.

fistula-lachrymalis, *s.*

Path.: Inflammation of the lachrymal sac. It is of two kinds, acute and chronic. In the former there is a red inflamed tumour about the size of a horse-bean at the inner side of the eye, with abundant discharge of tears. Suppuration ultimately takes place.

fĭs'-tu-lar, *a.* [Lat. *fistul(a)*; Eng. adj. suff. *-ar.*] Hollow like a reed or pipe.

fĭs-tu-lăr'-ĭ-ą, *s.* [Lat. *fistul(a)* = a pipe; neut. pl. adj. suff. *-aria.*]

Ichthy.: A genus of fishes, the typical one of the fam. Fistularidæ or Aulostomidæ. *Fistularia tabacaria*, the Tobacco-pipe Fish, has the facial bones prolonged into a tube, with a small mouth at the extremity. It inhabits the Eastern seas.

fĭs-tu-lăr'-ĭ-dæ, *s. pl.* [Lat. *fistula* = a pipe; fem. pl. adj. suff. *-idæ.*]

Ichthy.: A family of fishes, order Acanthopteri. From the peculiarity of mouth described under Fistularia, they are popularly termed Trumpet-fishes, Bellows-fishes, Sea-snipes, &c. One, *Centriscus scolopax*, is British. By some the genus Aulostoma instead of Fistularia is made the typical genus, the family being then called Aulostomidæ.

***fĭs'-tu-lar-ĭ, *fis-tu-lar-ie,** *a.* [Eng. *fistular*; *-y.*] Hollow, as a pipe or reed.

"Gave him the farr-heard, *fistularie* reede."
Chapman: Homer; Hymn to Hermes.

***fĭs-tu-lāte,** *v.t.* & *i.* [Lat. *fistula* = a pipe.]

A. *Trans.:* To make hollow like a pipe or reed.

"Pipes or ducts, *fistulated* or hollowed, to circulate the blood and juices."—*The Student*, ii. 279.

B. *Intrans.:* To become hollow like a pipe or reed.

***fĭs'-tūle,** *s.* [Fr.] A fistula.

fĭs-tūl'-ĭ-dæ, *s. pl.* [Lat. *fistul(a)* = a pipe; fem. pl. adj. suff. *-idæ.*] [FISTULIDANS.]

fĭs-tūl'-ĭ-dăns, fĭs-tūl'-ĭ-dæ, *s. pl.* [Lat. *fistul(a)* = a pipe, and Eng. pl. suff. *-idans*; Lat. fem. pl. adj. suff. *-idæ.*]

Zool.: An old name for the Holothuroidea (q.v.).

fĭs'-tu-lĭ-form, *a.* [Lat. *fistula* = a pipe, and *forma* = form, shape.] Having the form of a pipe or reed; of a fistular form; being in round hollow columns, as a mineral.

fĭs-tu-lī'-ną, *s. pl.* [From Lat. *fistula* = a pipe.]

Bot.: A genus of Hymenomycetous Fungals. *Fistulina hepatica* is found in liver-like crimson patches on oak trees. It is about six inches high, and most conspicuous in autumn. When cut it presents the appearance of beetroot, and drips with red juice.

fĭs'-tu-lōse, *a.* [Lat. *fistul(a)*; Eng. adj. suff. *-ose.*] Formed like a fistula; fistular, containing hollow chambers.

fĭs'-tu-loŭs, *a.* [Lat. *fistul(a)*; Eng. adj. suff. *-ous*; Fr. *fistuleux.*]

1. Hollow like a pipe or reed, but closed at each end like the stems of an onion; fistular.

"The same is *fistulous* and full of filth."—*P. Holland: Plinie*, bk. xxxvii., ch. viii.

2. Having the form or nature of a fistula.

"How these sinous ulcers become *fistulous*, I have shewn you."—*Wiseman: Surgery.*

***fĭst'-ĭ,** *a.* [FIST (1), *s.*; *-y.*] Pertaining to the fists or pugilism; fistic.

"Like to the champion in the *fisty* ring."
Byron: Don Juan, xi. 54.

fĭt, *fyt, *fytt, *fytte, *s.* [A.S. *fit* = (1) a song, (2) a struggle; cogn. with Icel. *fet* = a pace, a foot (in poetry), part of a poem; Sans. *pada* = a slip, a verse of a poem; *pad, pád* = a foot.] [FOOT.]

I. *Ordinary Language:*

* 1. A step.

* 2. A part of a poem; a canto; a fit.

"Shalle I now syng you a *fytt*
With my myustrelsy."
Towneley Mysteries, p. 51.

* 3. A contest, a struggle, a combat, a fight.

"That ferful *fit* may no mon fle."
E. Eng. Poems, p. 135.

4. The attack of a disease; the invasion, paroxysm or excubation of a disease.

"Small stones and gravel collect and become very large in the kidneys, in which case a *fit* of the stone in that part is the cure."—*Sharp: Surgery.*

5. A sudden and violent attack of any disorder; a sudden attack of pain.

6. Any violent affection of the mind or body; a temporary but violent mental affection or paroxysm: as, a *fit* of madness or passion, a *fit* of melancholy. [II.]

"Unless some *fit* or frenzy do possess her."
Shakesp.: Titus Andronicus, iv. 1.

* 7. Disorder; irregularity, caprice.

"For your husband,
He's noble, wise, judicious, and best knows
The *fits* of the season." *Shakesp.: Macbeth*, iv. 2.

8. A sudden effort or time of activity, followed by relaxation or intermission; impulsive, intermittent, and irregular action.

"By *fits* my swelling grief appears,
In rising sighs and falling tears."
Addison: On Italy.

* 9. A sudden emission: as, a *fit* of flame. (*Coleridge.*)

II. *Med.:* A popular rather than a scientific name for the sudden seizure of a patient by a particular disease, as a *fit* of apoplexy, a *fit* of epilepsy, a *fit* of paralysis, a fainting *fit*.

¶ *By fits and starts:* With intervals of activity and intermission; intermittently.

"Men that are habitually wicked may now and then, *by fits and starts*, feel certain motions of repentance."—*L'Estrange.*

fit-weed, fitt-weed *s.*

Bot.: *Eryngium fœtidum*, a West Indian plant, so called from its being used as a medicine in fits, hysteria, &c.

fĭt, *fitte, *fyt, *fytte, *a., adv.* & *s.*

A. *As adjective:*

1. Becoming, suitable, proper, meet; in accordance with right, duty, or taste; appropriate.

"Hell, their *fit* habitation, fraught with fire
Unquenchable." *Milton: P. L.*, vi. 876.

2. Suitable or adapted for any purpose or object; qualified, competent.

"Men of valour, *fit* to go out for war and battle."—*1 Chronicles* vii. 11.

* 3. Appropriate, apt.

"Botch the words up *fit* to their own thoughts."
Shakesp.: Hamlet, iv. 5.

4. In a state of preparedness; prepared, ready.

"Tell Valeria,
We are *fit* to bid her welcome."
Shakesp.: Coriolanus, i. 3.

***B.** *As adv.:* Fitly, appropriately, suitably, becomingly.

"How *fit* his garments serve me!"
Shakesp.: Cymbeline, iv. 1.

C. *As substantive:*

* 1. An equal, a match.

"Other thing nis non his *fitte*."
Owl & Nightingale, 731.

2. Nice adustment or adaptation, as of a dress to the body.

"He'd two shoes, and one shoe's a boot, and not a *fit*."
Hood: The Lost Child.

¶ (1) Crabb thus discriminates between *fit*, *apt*, and *meet*: "*Fit* is either an acquired or a natural property; *apt* . . . is a natural property; *meet* . . . is a moral quality. A house is *fit* for the accommodation of the family, according to the plan of the builder; the young mind is *apt* to receive either good or bad impressions. *Meet* is a term of rare use, except in spiritual matters or in poetry: it is *meet* to offer our prayers to the supreme disposer of all things." (*Crabb: Eng. Synon.*)

(2) For the difference between *fit* and *becoming*, see BECOMING; for that between *fit* and *expedient*, see EXPEDIENT.

fit-rod, *s.*

Shipwright.: A gauge-rod used to try the depth of a bolt-hole in order to determine the length of the bolt required.

fĭt, *v.t.* & *i.* [Icel. *fitja* = to knit together; Goth. *fetjan* = to adorn.]

A. *Transitive:*

1. To adapt to any shape; to bring into any required form; to shape, to fashion, to form.

"The carpenter marketh it out with a line; he *fitteth* it with planes."—*Isaiah* xliv. 13.

2. To accommodate a person with anything; to fit out, to suit.

"A trussmaker *fitted* the child with a pair of boddice, stiffened on the lame side."—*Wiseman: Surgery.*

3. To prepare, to make ready, to equip, to furnish with things necessary or proper as an outfit; to fit out.

"With long resounding cries they urge the train,
To *fit* the ships and launch into the main."
Pope: Homer; Iliad ii. 185, 186.

4. To qualify, to prepare: as, To *fit* a person for an office, or for any emergency.

"I am not *fitted* for it [death]."—*Shakesp.: Measure for Measure*, iv. 3.

5. To be adapted to, to suit, to be fitted or proper for, to become.

"Every true man's apparel *fits* your thief."—*Shakesp.: Measure for Measure*, iv. 2.

6. To meet, to answer.

"An answer that *fits* all questions."—*Shakesp.: All's Well That Ends Well*, ii. 2.

* 7. To be becoming or proper for.

"Where it *fits* you not to know."
Shakesp.: Winter's Tale, iv. 4.

8. To agree or accord with, to suit.

"This valley *fits* the purpose passing well."
Shakesp.: Titus Andronicus, ii. 3.

B. *Intransitive:*

1. To be adjusted or adapted to the shape intended; to match the form: as, A dress *fits* well.

2. To be proper, suitable, or becoming.

"Where hope is coldest, and despair most *fits*."
Shakesp.: All's Well that Ends Well, ii. 1.

3. To be convenient, suitable, or adapted; to suit.

"And now the happy season once more *fits*."
Shakesp.: Venus & Adonis, 327.

¶ (1) *To fit out:* To equip, to furnish with the necessary outfit, stores, armament, &c.

"The Spaniards began to *fit out* armaments."—*Macaulay: Hist. Eng.*, ch. xxiv.

(2) *To fit up:* To furnish with the things suitable or necessary, to prepare.

"He has *fitted* up his farm."—*Pope: Letter to Swift.*

¶ (1) Crabb thus discriminates between to *fit*, to *equip*, to *prepare*, and to *qualify*: "To *fit* is employed in ordinary cases: to *equip* is employed only for expeditions: a house is *fitted* up for the residence of a family; a vessel is *equipped* with everything requisite for a voyage: to *fit* is for an immediate purpose; to *prepare* is for a remote purpose. A person *fits* himself for taking orders when he is at the university, he *prepares* himself at school

before he goes to the university. To *fit* is said of everything, both in a natural and a moral sense: to *qualify* is used only in a moral sense. *Fit* is employed mostly for acquirements which are gained by labour; *qualify* for those which are gained by intellectual exertion."

(2) He thus discriminates between to *fit*, to *suit*, to *adapt*, to *accommodate*, and to *adjust*: "To *fit* is to provide oneself with the requisite qualification; to *suit* is to provide the thing with the *suitable* or agreeable qualities: we *fit* ourselves for the thing; we *suit* the thing to ourselves. To *fit*, in the intransitive sense, is said of things in general as they respect each other; *suit* is mostly of things as they respect the moral agent. In the mechanical and literal sense, things *fit* each other; and also in the moral sense, there is a manifest *fitness* in all things which we term right and just; things, whether of a corporeal or a spiritual nature, are said to *suit* the taste of a person. To *adapt* is a species of *fitting;* to *accommodate* is a species of *suiting;* both applied to the moral actions of conscious beings. *Accommodate* and *adjust* are both applied to the affairs of men which require to be kept, or put in right order: but the former implies the keeping as well as putting in order." (*Crabb: Eng. Synon.*)

fĭt (2), *s.* [Foot.] (*Scotch.*)

* **fĭtçh** (1), *s.* [Vetch.]

1. *Bot.: Vicia sativa.*

"He thresseth the *fitches* oute with a flayle."—*Bible* (1551), *Isaye*, cxxviii.

2. *Scripture:*

(1) The rendering of the Hebrew word קְצַח (*qetsachh*); Sept. μελάνθιον (*melanthion*) = *Nigella sativa* (the Black Poppy). Its seeds were used for spice. (Isaiah xxviii. 25–27.)

(2) The rendering of the Hebrew word כֻּסֶּמֶת (*kussemeth*); Sept. ὄλυρα (*olura*) = a kind of corn, probably the Spelt (*Triticum spelta*). (Ezek. iv. 9.) The same word *kussemeth* is translated rye in Exod. ix. 32 and Isaiah xxviii. 25, but rye is a grain of cold climates.

¶ *Bot.: Vicia Cracca* is popularly known as the Blue Tar Fitch; *Onobrychus sativa* as the Medick Fitch; *Vicia sativa* as the Wild Fitch; and *Lathyrus pratensis* as the Yellow Tar Fitch.

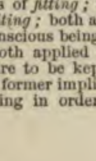
fĭtçh (2), *s.* [Fitchet.]

Furriery: The skin of the polecat or Fitchet (q.v.).

fitch-brush, *s.* A brush or hair-pencil made of the fur of the polecat. These brushes are prized by artists, as they are elastic and firm, though soft, and can be brought to a fine point. They are black in colour.

fĭtçh´-êe, fĭtçhed, *a.* [Fr. *fiché*, pa. par. of *ficher* = to fix, to drive in.]

Her.: Pointed, like a dagger; sharpened at the lower part. *Fitchée* is usually applied to crosses to indicate that they taper from the centre downwards, or *fitchée at the foot*, when the tapering commences only at the bottom of the cross. The arms of the See of Canterbury represent four crosses patée fitchée upon the archiepiscopal pale, which is the principal charge.



FITCHÉE.

fĭtçh´-ĕt, fĭtçh´-at, fĭtçh´-ew (**eu** as **ū**), *s.* [A corrupt. of O. Fr. *fissau*, from O. Dut. *fisse* = a polecat, from O. Low Ger. **fis;* Dut. *vies* = nasty, loathsome (*Skeat*).] A polecat (q.v.).

"The *fitchat*, the fullmart, and the like creatures, live upon the face and within the bowels of the earth." —*Walton: Angler*, pt. i., ch. i.

* **fĭtçh´-ȳ** (1), *a.* [Eng. *fitch* (1); *-y.*] Having fitches or vetches; vetchy.

* **fĭtçh´-ȳ** (2), *s.* [Fitchee.] Pointed.

"Each board has two tenons fastened in their silver sockets, which sockets some conceive made *fitchy* or picked."—*Fuller: Pisgah, Sight of Palestine*, pt. ii., bk. iv., ch. iv.

fĭt´-fụ̂l, *a.* [Eng. *fit* (1), s., and *ful(l).*] Varied by paroxysms; spasmodic; acting by fits and starts; eventful, disordered.

"After life's *fitful* fever, he sleeps well."
Shakesp.: Macbeth, iii. 2.

fĭt´-fụ̂l-lȳ, *adv.* [Eng. *fitful; -ly.*] In a fitful manner; by fits and starts; at intervals.

fĭt´-fụ̂l-nĕss, *s.* [Eng. *fitful: -ness.*] The quality or state of being fitful; instability; impulsiveness.

fĭt´-lȳ, *adv.* [Eng. *fit; -ly.*]

1. In a fit, suitable, or appropriate manner; with propriety.

"I can compare our rich misers to nothing so *fitly* as to a whale."—*Shakesp.: Pericles*, ii. 1.

2. So as to fit or agree with other things.

"Eche part so *fitly* pight, as none mought chaunge his place." *Turberville: The Complaint.*

3. Properly, finally, reasonably.

"To whom could I more *fitly* apply myself?"—*Dryden: All for Love.* (Dedic.)

* **fĭt-mẹnt,** *s.* [Eng. *fit; -ment.*]

1. The act of fitting or adapting.

2. Something fitted or adapted for a particular purpose. (*Shakesp.: Cymbeline*, v. 5.)

3. That which is proper and becoming; duty.

"She should do for clients her *fitment*."
Shakesp.: Pericles, iv. 6.

4. A portion or fitting of a piece of machinery or mechanical contrivance.

fĭt´-nĕss, *s.* [Eng. *fit; -ness.*]

1. The quality or state of being fit, suitable, or adapted for a purpose; propriety, suitableness, adaptedness.

"Order, proportion, and *fitness* prevail throughout the whole system."—*Beattie: Moral Science*, pt. i., ch. i., § 9.

2. Serviceableness, use, utility.

"Of no more soul nor *fitness* for the world
Than camels in the war."
Shakesp.: Coriolanus, ii. 1.

*3. An opportunity, convenience.

"If his *fitness* speaks, mine is ready."
Shakesp.: Hamlet, v. 2.

4. An act of decency; that which is fitting or becoming.

"The queen being absent, 'tis a needful *fitness*
That we adjourn." *Shakesp.: Henry VIII.*, ii. 4.

* **fĭtt,** *s.* [Fit (1), *s.*]

* **fĭt´-tạ-ble,** *a.* [Eng. *fit, -able.*] Suitable, fit, appropriate.

fĭtt´-ĕd (1), *pa. par.* & *a.* [Fit, *v.*]

A. *As pa. par.:* (See the verb).

B. *As adjective:*

1. Adapted, accommodated, or brought to any form.

2. Equipped, furnished with necessary outfit, &c.

3. Appropriate, suitable, becoming.

4. Qualified, competent, prepared.

¶ For the difference between *fitted* and *competent*, see Competent.

* **fĭtt´-ĕd** (2), *a.* [Eng. *fit; -ed.*] Worked or vexed by paroxysms.

"How have mine eyes out of their spheres been *fitted*
In the distraction of this madding fever!"
Shakesp.: Sonnet 119.

* **fĭtt´-ĕd-nĕss,** *s.* [Eng. *fitted* (1); *-ness.*] The quality or state of being fitted, adapted, or suited to any purpose; fitness, adaptedness.

"Their exquisite *fittedness* to their use."—*H. More: Antidote against Atheism*, bk. ii., ch. 12 (Cont.).

fĭtt´-ẽr (1), *s.* [Eng. *fit* (v.); *-er.*]

I. *Ordinary Language:*

1. One who, or that which, fits or adapts things to a use or purpose.

"Sowing the sandy, gravelly land in Devonshire and Cornwall with French furze seed, they reckon a great improver of their land, and a *fitter* of it for corn."—*Mortimer: Husbandry.*

2. A coal-broker who sells the coal produced from a particular mine or mines.

"In 1600, the *fitters* or coalsalesmen were incorporated by a charter of Queen Elizabeth."—*Flinders: Ports of Great Britain*, p. 39.

II. *Mech.:* One who fits or puts together the several parts of machinery, in contradistinction to one who makes or prepares the parts.

* **fĭtt´-ẽr** (2), [Etym. doubtful.] A small piece, a fragment.

"Splitted them all to *fitters*."—*North: Plutarch*, p. 261.

2. A quarrel, a division, a contest.

"They were in *fitters* about prosecuting their titles to this city."—*Fuller: Holy War*, p. 225.

fĭtt´-ĭng, *pr. par.*, *a.*, & *s.* [Fit, *v.*]

A. *As pr. par.:* (See the verb).

B. *As adj.:* Fit, suitable, becoming, adapted, appropriate, convenient.

"To seek fresh horse and *fitting* weed."
Scott: Lady of the Lake, v. 17.

C. *As substantive:*

1. The act of making fit, or adapting to any purpose; adaptation.

*2. Firm or stable position or condition; stability.

"Before it get *fitting* in fast and stable ground."—*Z. Boyd: Last Battell*, p. 987.

2. (*Pl.*): Articles or necessary fixtures employed in fitting up a house, shop, &c., permanently; fixtures, apparatus; as, shop *fittings*.

fitting-out, *s.* The act of preparing, equipping, or providing with the necessary outfit, equipment, or apparatus for any purpose or undertaking.

fitting-shop, *s.*

Mech: A workshop in which machinery is fitted up, as contradistinguished from a shop where the several parts are manufactured, as a foundry, a smithy, &c.

fitting-up, *s.*

Mech.: The act of fitting or equipping with all the necessary fittings or fixtures.

fĭtt´-ĭng-lȳ, *adv.* [Eng. *fitting; -ly.*] In a fitting, becoming, appropriate, or suitable manner; suitably, appropriately.

"Which being abstracted terms . . . do very *fittingly* agree with the notion we have put upon this symbolical earth."—*H. More: Defence of Philosophy; Cabbala*, ch. i.

fĭtt´-ĭng-nĕss, * **fitt-ing-nesse,** *s.* [Eng. *fitting; -ness.*] The quality or state of being fitting, suitable, or appropriate; suitableness, fitness.

"The *fittingnesse* of godfathers promising on behalf of the children for whom they answer."—*Bp. Taylor: Great Exemplar*, pt. i., disc. vi.

* **fĭt´-tle,** *a.* [A corrupt. of *fickle* (q.v.).] Silly.

"*Fittle* or runnynge witted. *Futilis.*"—*Huloet.*

* **fĭt´-tŏn,** * **fit-ten,** *s.* [Fiction.] A fiction, a fabrication, a fable.

"Ye will take back your *fittons* unto yourself."—*Jewell: Defence*, p. 180.

* **fĭt´-tŏn,** * **fit-ten,** *v.i.* [Fitten, *s.*] To form lies or fictions.

"He commonly used to *fitton* and to write devises of his own head."—*North: Plutarch*, p. 1,016.

* **fĭt´-tȳ** (1), *a.* [Eng. *fit*, s.; *-y.*] Subject or liable to fits.

"They turned out so sickly and *fitty* that there was no rearing them anyhow."—*Nares: Thinks I to Myself*, ii. 168.

* **fĭt´-tȳ** (2), *a.* [Eng. *fit*, a.; *-y.*] Fit, suitable.

"Yet nothing so apt and *fitty*."—*Puttenham: Eng. Poesy*, bk. iii., ch. 9.

fĭtz, *pref.* [Norm. Fr. *fitz, fiz;* Fr. *fils;* from Lat. *filius* = a son.] A prefix used with surnames to indicate the paternity of the holder of the title, as, *Fitz*herbert, *Fitz*gerald, *Fitz*william.

"The *Fitzes* sometimes permitted themselves to speak with scorn of the Os and Macs."—*Macaulay: Hist. Eng.*, ch. vi.

fīve, * **fif,** * **fife,** * **fyve,** *a.* & *s.* [A.S. *fîf*, *fife* (the true form being *finf* or *fimf*); cogn. with Dut. *vijf;* Dan. & Sw. *fem;* Icel. *fimm;* Goth. *fimf;* O. H. Ger. *fimf, finf;* Ger. *fünf;* Welsh *pump;* Lat. *quinque;* Gr. πέμπε, πέντε (*pempe, pente*); Sans. *panchan*, all = five.]

A. *As adj.:* Amounting to one more than four; the half of ten.

B. *As substantive:*

1. The number amounting to one more than four; the number consisting of four and one added.

2. A symbol representing such number; as 5 or v.

*3. The hand, as containing five fingers. [Fives.]

five-finger, *s.*

1. *Bot.: Potentilla reptans;* Cinquefoil.

2. *Zool.:* [Five-fingers].

Five-finger blossom:

Bot.: Potentilla reptans.

Five-finger-grass, Five-fingered-grass:

Bot.: (1) *Potentilla reptans*, (2) Oxlips. (*Britten & Holland.*)

* *Five-finger-tied:* Tied by the whole hand; securely or strongly tied.

"And with another knot, *five-finger-tied*,
The fragments, scraps, the bits and greasy reliques
Of her o'ereaten faith are tied to Diomed."
Shakesp.: Troilus & Cressida, v. 2.

five-fingers, *s.*

1. *Bot.:* (1) *Potentilla reptans,* (2) *Potentilla Tormentilla,* (3) *Lotus corniculatus,* (4) Oxlips. (*Britten & Holland.*)

2. *Zool.:* A name given by oyster-fishers to two species of star-fish, *Uraster rubens* and *Solaster papposus.*

3. *Cards:* A name given to the five of trumps. (*Slang.*)

five-mile act, *s.*

Law: An Act, 17 Chas. II., c. 2, passed in 1665, which forbade Nonconformist pastors who refused to take an oath of non-resistance, to come within five miles of any corporation in which they had preached since the passing of the Act of Oblivion in 1660. The Toleration Act of 1689 swept it away.

five-points, *s. pl.*

1. The five leading tenets of Arminianism. [ARMINIAN.]

2. The five leading tenets of Calvinism (q.v.).

fīve-bar, fī′ve-barred, *a.* [Eng. *five,* and *bar, barred.*] Having five bars.

"There Master Betty leaps a *five-barred* gate." *Young: On Women,* sat. v.

fīve-clĕft, *a.* [Eng. *five,* and *cleft.*]

Bot.: Divided deeply into five segments; quinquefid.

fī′ve-fĭn-gĕred, *a.* [Eng. *five,* and *fingered.*] Having five fingers.

Five-fingered root:

Bot.: *Œnanthe crocata.* (*Britten & Holland.*)

fī′ve-fōld, *fi-fealde, *fif-fald, *fif-falde, *fif-folde, *a. & adv.* [A.S. *fifeald;* O. H. Ger. *finffalt;* Dut. *vijfvond;* Ger. *fünffalt, fünffaltig.*] [FOLD.]

A. *As adj.:* Five times as much or as great.

B. *As adv.:* To an amount or extent five times as much or as great.

fī′ve-lēaf, *s.* [Eng. *five,* and *leaf.*]

Bot.: Cinquefoil (q.v.).

fī′ve-lēafed, fī′ve-lēaved, *a.* [Eng. *five; leaf; -ed; leaved.*] Having five leaves.

"*Five-leaved* flowers are commonly disposed circularly about the stylus."—*Browne: Garden of Cyrus,* ch. iii.

fiveleaved-grass, *s.*

Bot.: *Potentilla reptans.*

"As for cinque-foile or *fiveleaved-grasse,* there is not one but knoweth it."—*P. Holland: Plinie,* bk. xxv., ch. ix.

fī′ve-lōbed, *a.* [Eng. *five,* and *lobed.*] Having five lobes.

fī′ve-nĕrved, *a.* [Eng. *five,* and *nerved.*]

Bot. (*Of leaves*)*:* Having five "nerves."

fī′ve-part-ĕd, *a.* [Eng. *five,* and *parted.*] Divided into five parts; five-cleft.

fī′ve-rĭbbed, *a.* [Eng. *five,* and *ribbed.*]

Bot. (*Of leaves*)*:* Having five ribs all proceeding from the base of the leaf.

fīv′-ĕr, *s.* [Eng. *fiv(e); -er.*] A five-pound note. (*Slang.*)

"I'll trot him against any horse you can bring for a *fiver.*"—*Hughes: Tom Brown at Oxford,* ch. vi.

fīveș, *s.* [FIVE, *a.*]

1. A game at ball, in which the ball is struck against a wall. It is played either in close or in open courts, of various shapes and proportions. The game is known as hand-fives or bat-fives, according as the ball is struck by the open hand or a small wooden bat. The origin of the name is disputed.

"While the gentlemen jail-birds were playing at *fives.*" *Barham: Ingoldsby Legends; St. Medard.*

2. The fist, or hand, as having five fingers.

"Altho' as yet they have not took to use their *fives.*" —*Hook: Row at the Oxford Arms.*

3. A disease in horses, resembling the staggers, and consisting in an inflammation of the parotid glands; written also Vives.

"His horse sped with spavins, rayed with the yellows, was past cure of the *fives,* and stark spoiled with the staggers."—*Shakesp.: Taming of the Shrew,* iii. 2.

¶ *Bunch of fives:* The fist. (*Slang.*)

fives-court, *s.* A court where the game of fives is played.

fī′ve-tōōthed, *a.* [Eng. *five,* and *toothed.*] Having five teeth.

fīve-vălved, *a.* [Eng. *five,* and *valved.*] Having five valves.

fĭx, *fixe, *fyx, *a. & s.* [O. Fr. *fixé* = fixed, settled, from Lat. *fixus,* pa. par. of *figo* = to fix; Sp. & Port. *fixo;* Ital. *fisso.*]

***A.** *As adj.:* Fixed, fastened.

"Certein nombre of stones *fixes.*"—*Chaucer: Astrolabe,* p. 11.

B. *As subst.:* An awkward predicament or dilemma; a difficulty.

"We were now placed in an uncommonly awkward *fix.*"—*Black: Adventures of a Phaeton,* ch. xxv.

fĭx, *fixe, *fyx, *v.t. & i.* [FIX, *a.*]

A. *Transitive:*

I. *Ordinary Language:*

1. To make fast, firm, or stable; to fasten or secure permanently and immovably.

2. To make fast, to fasten, to tie, to secure.

"An ass's nole I *fixed* on his head." *Shakesp.: Midsummer Night's Dream,* iii. 2.

3. To stop or prevent from moving.

4. To establish or settle permanently and unalterably.

"*Fix* most firm thy resolution." *Shakesp.: Othello,* v. 1.

5. To settle or establish; to locate: as, He *fixed* his residence in London.

"Here let me, though *fixed* in a desert, be free." *Cowper: Trans. from Guion.*

6. To settle, to arrange, to appoint: as, The meeting is *fixed* for to-day.

7. To direct steadily; to fasten.

"My thoughts at present are *fixed* on Homer."—*Dryden: Prose Works,* vol. i., let. 26.

8. To deprive of volatility. [B. 3.]

"We pronounce concerning gold that it is *fixed.*"—*Locke.* (*Johnson.*)

9. To make solid, to congeal.

10. To make permanent or stable: as, To *fix* colours in dyeing [II.]

11. To prepare, to make ready, to adjust, to put in order, to arrange, to set right. (*Slang.*)

*12. To pierce, to transfix. (In this sense directly from the Latin).

"While from the raging sword he vainly flies,
A bow of steel shall *fix* his trembling thighs."
Sandys: Paraphrase of Job.

¶ In America the verb is used colloquially in a similar manner to *faire* in French; deriving its signification from the nouns with which it is employed.

II. *Phot.:* To give permanence to the picture on a negative or positive. [FIXING, 3.]

"No means were then known to make the pictures durable . . . as we now say to *fix* them."—*Vogel: Chemistry of Light & Photography,* ch. i., p. 6.

B. *Intransitive:*

*1. To become fixed, made fast, or fastened.

"The darts of anguish *fix* not where the seat
Of suffering hath been thoroughly fortified."
Wordsworth: Excursion, bk. iv.

2. To rest or cease from moving or wandering; to settle down permanently.

"Your kindness banishes your fear,
Resolved to *fix* for ever here."
Waller: Somerset House, 17, 18.

*3. To become firm, so as to lose volatility.

*4. To cease to be fluid; to become hard and firm; to be congealed.

"The quicksilver will *fix* and run no more, and endure the hammer."—*Bacon: Natural History.*

5. To determine; to settle the opinion or resolution. (Followed by *on* or *upon.*)

"If we would be happy, we must *fix upon* some foundation that can never deceive us."—*L'Estrange.*

¶ (1) Crabb thus discriminates between to *fix,* to *fasten,* and to *stick:* "*Fix* is a generic term; *fasten* and *stick* are but modes of *fixing:* we *fix* whatever we make to remain in a given situation; we *fasten* if we *fix* it firmly; we *stick* when we *fix* a thing by means of *sticking.* Shelves are *fixed;* a horse is *fastened* to a gate; bills are *stuck.*"

(2) He thus discriminates between to *fix,* to *settle,* and to *establish:* "*Fix* is the general and indefinite term; to *settle* and to *establish* are to *fix* strongly. *Fix* and *settle* are applied either to material or spiritual objects; *establish* only to moral objects. To *fix* is properly the act of one; to *settle* may be the joint act of many. To *fix* and *settle* are personal acts, and the objects are mostly of a private nature; but *establish* is an indirect action, and the objects mostly of a public nature."

(3) He thus discriminates between to *fix,* to *determine,* to *settle,* and to *limit:* "These all denote the acts of conscious agents, but differ in the object and circumstances of the action. To *fix,* in distinction from the rest, is said in regard to a single point or a line; but to *determine* is always said of one or more points, or a whole: we *fix* where a thing shall begin; but we *determine* where it shall begin, and where it shall end, which way, and how far it shall go, and the like. So in morals we may *fix* the day and hour; but we *determine* the mode of doing. *Determine* is to *settle* as a means to the end; we commonly *determine* all subordinate matters, in order to *settle* a matter finally." (*Crabb: Eng. Synon.*)

***fĭx′-a-ble,** *a.* [Eng. *fix; -able.*] That may or can be fixed; capable of being fixed.

"Since they cannot then stay what is transitory, let them attend to arrest that which is *fixable.*"—*Mountague: Devoute Essayes,* pt. i., tr. ix., § 2.

fĭx-ā′-tion, *s.* [Fr., from Lat. *fixus,* pa. par. of *figo.*]

I. *Ordinary Language:*

1. The act of fixing, settling, or establishing.

2. The quality or state of being fixed, firm, or stable; stability, firmness, steadiness.

"Your *fixation* in matters of religion will not be more necessary for your soul's than your kingdom's peace."—*King Charles: Eikon Basilike.*

3. The act or process of ceasing to be fluid and becoming firm.

"Salt dissolved upon a *fixation* returns to its affected cubes."—*Glanvill: Scepsis Scientifica.*

4. The absence or loss of volatility.

"The transfusion of blood, the ponderation of air, the *fixation* of mercury, succeeded to that place in the public mind."—*Macaulay: Hist. Eng.,* ch. iii.

*5. Confinement, restriction.

"They are subject to errours from a narrowness of soul, a *fixation* and confinement of thought to a few objects."—*Watts.*

*6. Residence in a certain place; location.

"To light, created in the first day, God gave no proper place or *fixation.*"—*Raleigh: Hist. of the World.*

II. *Chem.* (*Of a gas*)*:* The act of converting, or the state of being converted, into a liquid, or even into a solid.

fĭx′-a-tive, *s.* [Lat. *fixus,* pa. par. of *figo.*] That which serves to fix or make stable or permanent, as a mordant fixes colours.

***fĭx′-a-türe,** *s.* [Lat. *fixus,* pa. par. of *figo.*] A gummy preparation for the hair; bandoline.

***fixe,** *a.* [FIX, *a.*]

fixed, *pa. par. & a.* [FIX, *v.*]

A. *As pa. par.* (See the verb).

B. *As adjective:*

1. Fastened or set firmly and securely; fast, firm.

2. Established, settled, determined, unalterable.

¶ For the difference between *fixed* and *firm,* see FIRM.

***fixed-air,** *s.*

Chem.: A name given by Dr. Black, in 1757, to carbonic acid gas (q.v.), as it was obtained from limestone.

fixed-alkalies, *s. pl.* Potash and soda, as distinguished from ammonia, which is a volatile alkali.

fixed-ammunition, *s.*

Mil.: A charge of powder and shot inclosed together in a wrapper or case, ready for loading.

fixed-axis, *s.* The axis about which a plane revolves in the formation of a solid.

fixed-bodies, *s. pl.* Bodies which bear a great heat without evaporation or volatization.

***fixed-ecliptic,** *s.* A certain imaginary plane which does not change its position in the heavens from the action of any portion of the solar system.

fixed-light, *s.* One character of light displayed from a lighthouse. Its beams are constant, and are susceptible of variation, as white or coloured, single or double.

fixed-liquids, *s. pl.*

Chem.: Liquids which do not rise in vapour without at the same time undergoing decomposition. [FIXED-OILS.]

fixed-oils, *s. pl.*

Chem.: Glycerides, which are liquid at ordinary temperatures. By the action of alkalies they yield glycerine and alkaline salts of fatty

acids. They are called fixed oils because they cannot be distilled unchanged: when distilled they yield gas, and carbon remains in the retort. Fixed-oils are inflammable, inodorous when purified, insoluble in water, on which they float, soluble in alcohol and ether. They produce a permanent greasy stain on paper. Some, when exposed to the air, become acid and rancid, owing to fatty acids being liberated. These are called non-drying oils; others absorb oxygen and dry up like varnish when exposed to the air in thin layers, and are called drying oils.

fixed-points, *s. pl.*

Police: Certain places where a constable is permanently stationed so as to be at all times ready to render assistance in cases of emergency. This plan has been adopted in order that the public may know where to obtain the services of a police officer without delay.

* **fixed-signs,** *s. pl.*

Astron.: A term applied by certain astronomers to the signs Taurus (♉), Leo (♌), Scorpio (♏), and Aquarius (♒): the seasons being considered as less variable when the sun is in these constellations.

fixed-star, *s.*

1. *Pyrotech.:* A composition introduced into a rocket-case and emitting fire at five holes, to represent a star. The composition is nitre, sulphur, gunpowder-meal, and antimony.

2. *Astron.* (*Pl.*): Stars which till lately were supposed absolutely to maintain their relative positions towards each other in the sky, and are still admitted to do so very nearly. They are contra-distinguished from planets or "wandering stars." The number of the fixed stars is infinitely great, especially in the part of the heavens called the Milky Way (q.v.). From a remote period of antiquity they have been grouped into constellations. [CONSTELLATION.] They shine by their own light, and probably are suns each one surrounded by planets of its own. Huggins considered that Sirius was moving away from the sun at the rate of 29$\frac{4}{10}$ miles a second. For the process of reasoning, see Prof. Stokes's Presidential Address before the British Association at Exeter in 1869. Some stars are periodic, and vary in brightness, others disappear and come again. There are double and triple stars, gravity operating on their movements. Spectroscopic observation is beginning to detect simple substances like those on the earth in some fixed stars. Thus Huggins and Miller have found that the red star Aldebaran has spectroscopic lines agreeing with those of sodium, magnesium, calcium, iron and bismuth, tellurium, and mercury, and that the brilliant white star Sirius has lines corresponding with those of sodium, magnesium, hydrogen, and iron.

¶ To ascertain, so far as it is possible to do so, the distances of the "fixed stars," it is needful to take the major axis or principal diameter of the earth's orbit, as the base line. Though six months must elapse before the observation of the parallax of the star as from one extremity of the base can be followed by an observation of its parallax as witnessed from the other, yet as it is possible to calculate exactly how far the star will have moved during the six months, the two observations can be brought into comparison. In the vast majority of instances the calculated zenith distance of the star after the lapse of the six months, and its actual zenith distance, as in due time ascertained by observation, are found precisely to agree, the base line, upwards of 184 millions of miles in length, looking like a mathematical point in comparison with the infinite distance of the fixed stars. A few, however, are found to have parallax. Alpha Centauri, in the Southern hemisphere, has one of 2" [1" p. 214]. No star has so great a parallax. If the observation made be correct, then its distance from us would be only about 200 times as great as that of the sun. The parallax of the bright star of Lyra is only a quarter of a second. Struve of St. Petersburg says that stars of the second magnitude have an average parallax of $\frac{1}{10}$ of a second. But Professor Airy thinks the astronomical observer cannot accurately split a second into tenths. Besides this, refraction prevents observations being as accurate as Struve believes. To diminish the effect of parallax, observations are now made on two stars near each other in the heavens, the one with no parallax, and the other whose parallax we wish to ascertain. The angle between the two stars is noted twice, with an interval of six months between, and as both stars are similarly effected by refraction, precession, notation, and observation, no corrections for those sources of error require to be applied. The celebrated astronomer, Bessel of Königsberg used this method for determining the distance of the small star No. 61 Cygni. He found the parallax to be $\frac{3}{10}$ of a second, and therefore estimated its distance at 660,000 times the radius of the earth's orbit, or 63,000,000,000,000, that is sixty-three billions of miles. Professor Airy thinks this calculation pretty accurate. (*Airy: Pop. Astron.* (6th ed.), 192-98). "The term 'fixed stars,'" says Professor Airy, "is a good one for young astronomers to use; but the vast majority of the stars which have been well observed, seem to have a proper motion of their own, and that is known by the term 'proper motion'" (*Ibid.*, p. 215). It is in every case a small quantity. The largest known is that of the small star, 61 Cygni, which moves nearly 3" in a year, and that of a star called Groombridge, 1830, nearly 4" in a year. The first has very decided parallax, the second probably has it too, though to a smaller amount. Sirius and Arcturus have also a perceptible proper motion. (*Ibid.*, p. 216.)

fixed sun, *s.*

Pyrotech.: A device composed of a certain number of jets of fire distributed circularly like the spokes of a wheel. All the fuses take fire at once through channels charged with quick-matches.

fĭx´-ĕd-lȳ, *adv.* [Eng. *fixed*; *-ly*.]

* 1. In a fixed, firm, stable, or settled manner; firmly.

"If we pretend that the distinction of species, or sorts, is *fixedly* established by the real and secret constitutions of things."—*Locke.*

2. Steadfastly, firmly.

"[He] *fixedly* did look
Upon the muddy water, which he conned."
Wordsworth: Resolution & Independence.

* **fĭx´-ĕd-nĕss,** * **fix-ed-nesse,** *s.* [Eng. *fixed*; *-ness*.]

1. The quality or state of being fixed, determined, or settled; stability, firmness.

"The *fixednesse* of his terme."—*Bp. Hall: Contemp.; Hezekiah & Sennacherib.*

2. Solidity, firmness, cohesion of parts.

"The chemist knows the peculiar *fixedness* and malleability of the metal most of all."—*Goldsmith: On Polite Learning.*

3. Want or absence of volatility.

4. A state of being fixed, firm, or settled firmly in mind or opinion; steadfastness, firmness, resolution.

"A *fixedness* in religion will not give my conscience leave to consent to innovations."—*King Charles: Eikon Basilike.*

* **fĭx-ĭd´-ĭ-tȳ,** *s.* [Eng. *fixed*; *-ity*.] The quality or state of being fixed; fixedness.

"So much do the *fixidity* and volatility of bodies depend upon texture."—*Boyle: Works*, viii. 78.

fĭx´-ĭng, *pr. par., a., & s.* [FIX, *v.*]

A. & **B.** *As pr. par. & particip. adj.:* (See the verb).

C. *As substantive:*

I. *Ordinary Language:*

1. The act or process of making fixed, firm, stable, settled, or established; consolidation, settlement, establishment.

2. (*Pl.*): Equipment, apparatus, outfit, embellishments. (*Slang; orig. American.*)

II. *Technically:*

1. *Mach.:* A piece of cast-iron adapted to carry pillow-blocks and the like. When it is built into a wall it is called a wall-fixing, or wall-box; when attached to a wall by bolts it is a plate-fixing. There are also beam-fixings, as when wheels intended to work at the position where the fixing is situated; and when the fixing is adapted to them, it is then commonly called a wheel-fixing.

2. *Metall.:* The material used in preparing the hearth of a puddling or boiling furnace for receiving its charge. A certain amount of ore, cinder, and scrap are banked up round the boshes, the amount and kind varying with the character of the iron and the construction of the furnace. It is called fettling in some parts of England.

3. *Photog.:* Of a negative; the removal, by a solution of hyposulphite of soda or cyanide of potassium, of the unaffected deposit of iodide and bromide of silver in the collodion film after exposure and development of the picture. Of a positive; the removal of the unaltered chloride of silver from the surface of the photographic paper after exposure under the negative.

fĭx´-ĭngṣ, *s. pl.* [FIXING, C. I. 2.]

fĭx´-ĭ-tȳ, *s.* [Fr. *fixité*.]

1. Coherence of parts, fixedness; opposed to volatility.

"Whose parts are kept from fuming away, not only by their *fixity*, but also by the vast weight and density of the atmospheres incumbent upon them."—*Newton; Optics.*

2. Fixed, secure, or determinate character; security: as, *fixity* of tenure.

fĭx´-türe, *s.* [Eng. *fixt* (*fixed*); suff. *-ure*.]

I. *Ordinary Language:*

1. *Literally:*

(1) The act of fixing, setting, or placing firmly.

"The firm *fixture* of thy foot would give an excellent motion to thy gait."—*Shakesp.: Merry Wives*, iii. 3.

(2) Firmness, stability, stable state. (*Shakesp.: Troilus & Cressida*, i. 3. [Folio.])

(3) Anything fixed or placed in a firm and fixed position; all clenched and riveted parts of a building.

2. *Fig.:* A person who has remained so long in one place, or office, that it is difficult to remove him.

II. *Law:* A term applied to things of an accessory nature annexed to houses or lands, so as to become part of the realty. The annexation must be by the article being set into or united with the land, or with some substance previously connected therewith. Thus a shed built upon a frame not let into the earth, is not a fixture. Machines and other things erected for the purposes of trade are not fixtures, if they can be removed without material damage to the property. Fixtures may not be distrained upon.

* **fĭx´-üre,** *s.* [Eng. *fix*; *-ure*.]

1. Stability; firmness. (*Shakesp.: Troilus & Cressida*, i. 3. [Quarto.])

2. Direction, position.

"The *fixure* of her eye has motion in it."
Shakesp.: Winter's Tale, v. 3.

fĭz´-gĭg (1), *s.* [FISHGIG.]

fĭz´-gĭg (2), *s.* [FIZZ, *v.*]

1. A gadding, flirting girl.

2. A kind of firework, made with damp powder, which makes a fizzing or hissing noise.

fizz, fiz, *s.* [FIZZ, *v.*]

1. A hissing sound.

2. Champagne, from the noise made by it when opened. (*Slang.*)

fĭzz, *v.t.* [Icel. *fisa*; Dan. *fise*.] [FIST (2), *s.*]

1. To make a hissing sound.

"Thou oft hast made thy fiery dart
Fizz in the hollow of his heart."
Cotton: Burlesque upon Burlesque, p. 249.

2. To fail in an attempt.

fĭz´-zle, *v.i.* [A frequent. from *fizz* (q.v.).] To fizz, to hiss.

fĭz´-zle, *s.* [FIZZLE, *v.*] A state of making a fizzing noise.

"Smoking, and curling, and all in a *fizzle*."
Barham: Ingoldsby Legends; Auto-da-fé.

fĭz´-zẹn-lĕss, fŭṣh´-iŏn-lĕss, *a.* [FISSENLESS.]

fjord, *s.* [FIORD.]

flăb, *s.* [FLAPS.]

Bot.: Some kind of mushroom. (*Jamieson.*) Apparently the same as Eng. Flaps (q.v.).

flăb´-bĕr-gast, *v.t.* [Prob. from *flap*, and *aghast*.] To strike with wonder and amazement; to astonish. (*Colloquial.*)

"The alderman and town-councillors were what is sometimes emphatically styled *flabbergasted*: they were speechless from bewilderment."—*Disraeli: Coningsby*, bk. v., ch. iii.

flăb´-bĭ-lȳ, *adv.* [Eng. *flabby*; *-ly*.] In a flabby manner.

flab´-bĭ-nĕss, *s.* [Eng. *flabby*; *-ness*.] The quality or state of being flabby.

flăb′-bȳ, *a.* [A variant of *flappy*, from *flap* = to hang loosely.] Soft and yielding; hanging loosely by its own weight; easily shaken or yielding to the touch.

"Animal bodies are, in a great measure, made up of soft and *flabby* substances."—*Paley: Natural Theology*, ch. ix.

* **flā′-bĕl,** * **flā′-ble,** *s.* [Lat. *flabellum* = a fan.] A fan.

"Fanne or *flable*, wherewyth wynde is made. *Ventilabrum.*"—*Huloet.*

* **fla-bĕll′,** *v.t.* [Lat. *flabello*, from Lat. *flabellum* = a fan.] To fan.

"It is continually *flabelled*, blown upon, and aired by the north winds."—*Urquhart: Rabelais*, bk. i., ch. xxxix.

flă-bĕl-lär′-ĭ-a, *s.* [Lat. *flabellum* (q.v.), and fem. sing. adj. suff. *-aria.*]

1. *Zool.:* A genus of Gorgonidæ. It was formerly made to contain the Fan-corals, now removed to the genus Rhipidogorgia.

2. *Palæobot.:* A genus believed to be of fossil palms, founded by Count Sternberg in 1823. Morris, in his British Fossils, enume-

FLABELLARIA TUNE.

rates two species; one *Flabellaria borassifolia*, from the coal measures of Whitehaven and Coalbrook Dale; and the other, *F. Lamanonis*, from the Upper Eocene of the Isle of Wight.

fla-bĕl′-lāte, *s.* [Lat. *flabellatus*, pa. par. of *flabello* = to fan.]

Zool., Bot., &c.: The same as flabelliform (q.v.).

fla-bĕl-lā′-tion, *s.* [Lat. *flabellum* = a fan; Eng. suff. *-ation.*]

Surg.: The act of keeping fractured limbs, and the dressings about them, cool by means of a fan or other similar contrivance.

flă-bĕl′-lĭ-form, *s.* [Lat. *flabellum* (q.v.), and *forma* = form, shape.]

1. *Zool.:* Fan-shaped. (*Owen.*)

2. *Bot.:* Fan-shaped; plaited like the rays of a fan. Example, the leaf of *Borassus flabelliformis.*

fla-bĕl′-lŭm, *s.* [Lat. = a small fan or fly-flap.]

1. *Eccles. & Ch. Hist.:*

(1) *Sing.:* An ecclesiastical fan, formed in Rome of peacocks' feathers, and, in other Obediences, of metal; anciently used to drive away flies and other insects from the chalice during the Sacred Mysteries. The ministry of the flabellum was primarily confided to the deacon, though afterwards, in the Latin Church, it might be exercised by any person who had received the tonsure. The Greeks and Armenians are the only Christians who make use of the flabellum.

(2) *Pl.:* Two fans of peacocks' feathers, borne before the Pope on solemn festivals. (*Martigny.*)

2. *Zool. & Palæont.:* A genus of Actinozoa, family Turbinolidæ. It has existed from Eocene times till now.

flăb′-ĕr-gast, *v.t.* [FLABBERGAST.]

* **flăb′-ĭle,** *s.* [Lat. *flabilis* = airy, from *flo* = to blow.] Blown about by the wind; subject to be blown about.

flăc′-çĭd, *a.* [O. Fr. *flaccide*, from Lat. *flaccidus*, from *flaccus* = flabby, hanging loosely.]

I. *Ordinary Language:*

1. Soft and weak; flabby; drooping; hanging loosely and flabbily.

"The *flaccid*, shrunk,
And withered muscle." *Cowper: Task*, i. 392.

* 2. Weakened, relaxed, faint.

"His wonted fervent desires to turn others to God grew *flaccid*."—*Goodwin: Works*, vol. ii., pt. iv., p. 550.

II. *Bot.:* Relaxed from want of moisture.

flăc-çĭd′-ĭ-tȳ, *s.* [Eng. *flaccid*; *-ity.*] The quality or state of being flaccid; flaccidness.

"There is' neither fluxion nor pain, but *flaccidity* joined with insensibility."—*Wiseman: Surgery.*

flăc′-çĭd-lȳ, *adv.* [Eng. *flaccid*; *-ly.*] In a flaccid, loose, or flabby manner.

flăc-çĭd-nĕss, *s.* [Eng. *flaccid*; *-ness.*] The quality or state of being flaccid, flabby, or lax; want of stiffness or firmness.

* **flăck,** * **flacke,** *v.i.* [Icel. *flakka*; Sw. *flacka*; Dan. *flakke*; O. H. Ger. *flacken.*] To flutter; to palpitate; to move rapidly.

"Her herte also to *flacke* and bete." *Gower*, iii. 313.

* **flăck′-ĕr,** *v.i.* [Ger. *flackeren.*] To flutter about as a bird. [FLACKE.]

"Foles in foles *flakeraude* bitwene."
Early Eng. Allit. Poems: Cleanness, 1,409.

* **flăck′-ĕt,** * **flack-at,** *s.* [O. Fr. *flamquet*, dimin. of *flasque* = a flask.] A little flask or flagon.

"An asse laden with bread, and a *flackat* of wyne."
—*Bible* (1551), 1 *Samuel* xvi.

fla-côur′-tĕ-æ, *s. pl.* [Mod. Lat. *flacourt(ia)*, and Lat. fem. pl. adj. suff. *-eæ.*]

Bot.: A tribe of Flacourtiaceæ (q.v.). They have several styles and stigmas and succulent fruit.

fla-côur′-tĭ-a, *s.* [Named after Etienne de Flacourt, Director of the French East India Company, who headed an expedition to Madagascar in A.D. 1648, and wrote an account of it.]

Bot.: The typical genus of the order Flacourtiaceæ. It consists of shrubs or trees. The fruits of *Flacourtia Ramontchi*, *sapida*, and *sepiaria* are eaten. The young leaves and leaves of *F. cataphracta* are astringent and stomachic, and are prescribed in parts of India for diarrhœa and general debility. (*Lindley.*)

fla-côur-tĭ-ā′-çē-æ, *s. pl.* [Mod. Lat. *flacourti(a)*, and Lat. fem. pl. adj. suff. *-aceæ.*]

Bot.: Bixads, an order of Hypogynous Exogens, alliance Violales. It consists of shrubs or small trees, with simple alternate often leathery and dotted leaves; sepals 4 to 7; petals 4 to 7; stamens, the same number, or a multiple of it; ovary roundish celled, sessile, with parietal placentæ; fruit fleshy and indehiscent or capsular, 1-celled, 4 or 5 valved. Found in the hotter parts of the world. Known species about 100. Some are bitter and astringent; others yield eatable fruits. [BIXA, FLACOURTIA.] The order is divided into four tribes, Bixeæ, Prockeæ, Flacourteæ, and Erythrospermeæ.

flăg (1), * **flagg,** *v.i. & t.* [A weakened form of *flack* or *flacke* (q.v.).]

A. *Intransitive:*

1. To hang loosely, without stiffness or tension.

"Their drowsy, slow, and *flagging* wings
Clip dead men's graves."
Shakesp.: 2 Henry VI., iv. 1.

2. To grow spiritless or dejected.

"Thus reputation is a spur to wit,
And some wits *flag* through fear of losing it."
Cowper: Table Talk, 520, 521.

3. To fail; to lose strength; to droop; to sink.

"By that time the Cameronians were reduced nearly to their last flask of powder; but their spirit never *flagged*."—*Macaulay: Hist. Eng.*, ch. xiii.

4. To become or be dull, cheerless, or dispirited.

"For you the hours of labour do not *flag*."
Wordsworth: Excursion, bk. v.

5. To grow stale or uninteresting; to lose interest.

"The pleasures of the town begin to *flag* and grow languid."—*Swift.*

* **B.** *Transitive:*

1. To let fall into feebleness; to allow to droop.

"The thousand loves that arm thy potent eye
Must drop their quivers, *flag* their wings, and die."
Prior: An Ode.

2. To enervate; to enfeeble; to exhaust.

"Nothing so *flags* the spirits . . as intense studies."
—*Echard: Grounds of the Cont. of the Clergy*, p. 29.

¶ Crabb thus discriminates between to *flag*, to *droop*, to *drop*, and to *languish*: "In the proper application nothing *flags* but that which can be distended and made to flutter by the wind, as the leaves of plants when they are in want of water or in a weakly condition; hence figuratively the spirits are said to *flag*: nothing is said to *droop* but that the head of which can *drop* in this manner; the snowdrop *droops*, and flowers will generally *droop* from excess of drought or heat: the spirits in the same manner are said to *droop*, which expresses more than to *flag*; the human body also *droops* when the strength fails: *languish* is a still stronger expression than *droop*, and is applicable principally to persons; some *languish* in sickness, some in prison, and some in a state of distress: to *pine* is to be in a state of wearing pain which is mostly of a mental nature; a child may *pine* when absent from all its friends, and supposing itself deserted." (*Crabb: Eng. Synon.*)

flăg (2), *v.t.* [FLAG (3), *s.*] To pave or lay with flags or flagstones.

"A white stone used for *flagging* floors."—*Woodward: On Fossils.*

* **flăg** (3), *v.t.* [FLAG (1), *s.*] To ornament, deck out, or adorn with flags.

flăg (1), *s.* [Dan. *flag*; Sw. *flagg*; Dut. *vlag*; Ger. *flagge*: from the same root as *flag* (1), v.]

1. An ensign or colours; a piece of cloth, either plain or coloured, and having certain figures, lines, or marks painted or worked on it; a banner indicating nationality, occupation, or intelligence. Flags of nationality are standards, ensigns, pennants (pendants), jacks. Flags of occupation indicate service, as war, merchant, despatch, pilot, yacht-squadron, liners, &c. Flags of intelligence are of various colours and of three shapes: square, pointed, and burgee. They are used in various combinations to transmit messages according to a printed or secret code. The standard (military or naval) is a war flag. The ensign is national. It has the Union in the upper corner next the staff, the other portion of the flag being denominated the fly. Flags with special designs are used on particular occasions, as the flag known as the Blue-peter indicates that the vessel is about to sail. It is a blue flag with a white square in the middle. Flags are also used singly or in combinations for signals, numbers, &c. In the British navy an admiral of the fleet flies the Union flag, in which the crosses of St. George, St. Andrew, and St. Patrick are blended. An admiral's flag is flown at the maintop-gallant mast-head; a vice-admiral's at the foretop-gallant mast-head, and a rear-admiral's at the mizentop-gallant mast-head. The royal standard is only flown when the sovereign or one of the royal family is on board.

"Never comes the trader, never floats a European *flag*." *Tennyson: Locksley Hall*, 161.

* 2. The wing or pinion of a bird.

"To renew
Her broken *flags*." *Quarles: Emblem*, iii. 1.

3. The uneven end of an uncut tuft of hair on a brush.

¶ (1) *To strike* or *lower the flag:* To pull the flag down in token of respect, surrender, or submission.

(2) *To dip the flag:* To lower it for a brief space as a salute or mark of respect.

(3) *To hang the flag half-mast high:* To raise it only halfway up the staff, as a token of mourning.

* **flag-fallen,** * **flag-falne,** *a.* Out of employment, from flags being exhibited on the roofs of play-houses when there were performances at them.

"Four or five *flag-falne* plaiers."—*Rowley: Search for Money* (1609).

flag-feather, *s.* A feather of a bird's wing next to the body.

flag-lieutenant, *s.*

Naut.: An officer in immediate attendance upon an admiral, and holding a similar position in regard to him to that held by the aide-de-camp of a general. Through him all orders are communicated to the commanders of the ships under the admiral's command.

flag-officer, *s.*

Naut.: A commander of a squadron; an admiral, vice-admiral, or rear-admiral.

flag-ship, *s.*

Naut.: The ship which carries the flag-officer, or commander of the squadron.

"His *flag-ship* was a little Versailles."—*Macaulay: Hist. Eng.*, ch. xiv.

flag-staff, *s.* The pole or staff on which a flag is displayed.

"Over the altar are seen the French *flag-staves* taken by the garrison in a desperate sally."—*Macaulay: Hist. Eng.*, ch. xii.

flăg (2), *s.* [From Eng. *flag* = to hang loose, to bend down (*Mahn*). Skeat considers it the same word as *flag* = an ensign, and thinks that it is named from waving in the wind.]

Bot. (*Either* flag *or* flags): The genus Iris, specially (1) *Iris pseudacorus* and *I. fœtidissima*, (2) the leaves of *Typha latifolia*, (3) *Aira cæspitosa* (?). (*Britten & Holland.*)

"She took an ark of bulrushes, and laid it in the *flags* by the river's brink."—*Exodus* ii. 3.

¶ *Bot.:* The genus Gladiolus is popularly known as the Corn Flag; *Acorus calamus* as the Myrtle Flag and Sweet Flag; *Iris pseudacorus* as the Water Flag, Wild Flag, and Yellow Flag; and (in America) *Typha latifolia* as Cat-tail Flag. (*Britten & Holland, &c.*)

flăg (3), *s.* [Properly a thin slice of turf or stone; Icel. *flaga* = a flag or slab of stone, from *flakna* = to split or flake off.] The same as FLAGSTONE (q.v.).

"Flagstone will not split, as slate does, being found formed into *flags*, or thin plates, which are no other than so many strata."—*Woodward: On Fossils.*

flăg'-broŏm, *s.* [Eng. *flag*, and *broom.*] A broom for sweeping flags or pavements; it is commonly made of birch-twigs.

* **flăg'-ĕ-lĕt,** *s.* [FLAGEOLET.]

flą-ĝĕl'-la, *s. pl.* [FLAGELLUM.]

* **flą-ĝĕl'-ĕl-lănt-ĭsm,** *s.* [Eng. *flagellant*; *-ism.*] The doctrines or practices of the Flagellants. (*Kingsley.*)

Flą-ĝĕl'-ĕl-lănts, *s. pl.* [Fr. *Flagellant* (sing.), from Lat. *flagellantes*, pl. of *flagellans* = whipping, pr. par. of *flagello* = to whip; *flagellum* = a whip, a scourge.]

Ch. Hist.: A Christian sect which arose in 1260 at Perugia, called by the French Perouse, and spread throughout and beyond Italy. Its adherents, who saw a plague raging, and moreover expected the world speedily to terminate, believed that they could propitiate the Divine Being by walking in procession with only a cloth tied round them, and flagellating their bare shoulders with whips, which they carried. At first they were noted for sanctity, and made many converts even from the most abandoned classes, but doubtful characters beginning to join their ranks, they fell into disrepute, and were restrained from their processions by the civil and ecclesiastical authorities, then the sect gradually died away. The terror produced by the dreadful disease called the Black Death, which destroyed many millions of people in Europe between 1348 and 1351, produced a revival of the flagellation mania, which spread over most of Europe, and was attended by greater extravagances than before. In the reign of Edward III., a band of 120 Flagellants, male and female, made their appearance in London on a missionary enterprise. They marched in procession through the streets, singing a hymn. Then they scourged each other, trusting that the spectacle might prove contagious. But our sober-minded countrymen could not be induced either to flagellate themselves or submit to be flagellated by others, and the strangers had to leave the country without having made even one proselyte. In 1349, Clement VII. declared the Flagellants heretics, and took steps to repress them. In 1414 an effort was made in Thuringia to revive them anew, but the burning alive of their leader, Conrad Schmidt, and ninety of his followers in part thwarted the project, though even then the extirpation of the sect was found a work of extreme difficulty.

flăg-ĕl-lăr'-ĭ-ą, *s.* [Lat. *flagell(um)*, and fem. pl. adj. suff. *-aria.* In allusion to the long, flexible branches.]

Bot.: A genus of Commelynaceæ, or, according to some botanists, of Juncaceæ. The leaves of *Flagellaria indica* are said to be astringent and vulnerary. (*Lindley.*)

flą-ĝĕl-lā'-tą, *s. pl.* [Lat. *flagell(a)* [FLAGELLUM], and pl. adj. suff. *-ata.*]

Zool.: An order of Infusoria furnished with flagella [FLAGELLUM, I. 2.], which are often accompanied by cilia. Both are used as organs of locomotion.

flăg'-ĕl-lāte, *a.* [FLAGELLATA.]

Zool: Furnished with Flagella (q.v.)

flăg'-ĕl-lāte, *v.t.* [Lat. *flagellatus*, pa. par. of *flagello* = to whip, to beat; *flagellum* = a scourge.] To whip, to beat, to scourge.

flăg-ĕl-lā'-tion, *s.* [Lat. *flagellatio*, from *flagellatus*, pa. par. of *flagello.*]

1. *Ord. Lang.:* The act of beating, whipping, or scourging; a scourging or flogging; the use of the whip or scourge.

"He underwent those previous pains which customarily antecede that suffering, as *flagellation* and bearing of the cross."—*Pearson: On the Creed*, art. 4.

2. *Religions:* Flagellation is said to have been practised from religious motives among the old Egyptians. It entered the Christian Church about A.D. 400. About A.D. 1056 Cardinal Peter Damian de Honestis greatly commended it. At a later period it met with the approval of Cardinal Baronius towards the close of the sixteenth century. In the thirteenth it had become the distinctive peculiarity of the sect called in consequence Flagellants (q.v.).

flăg'-ĕl-lā-tŏr, *s.* [Lat.] One who uses flagellation; one who scourges or whips.

* **flą-ĝĕl'le,** *s.* [Lat. *flagellum*; Ital. *flagello.*] A scourge, a whip.

"Tak this *flagelle* devoutly in thy hond."
Lydgate: Minor Poems, p. 146.

flą-ĝĕl'-lĭ-form, *s.* [Lat. *flagelli*, genit. of *flagellum*, and *forma* = a form.]

Bot.: Whip-shaped; long, taper, and supple, like the thong of a whip. Example, the stem of Vinca. The term is confined to stems and roots. (*Lindley.*)

flą-ĝĕl'-lŭm (Pl. **flą-ĝĕl'-lą),** *s.* [Lat., = a whip, a scourge.]

I. *Zoology:*

1. *Sing.* (*flagellum*):

(1) A whip-like appendage to the legs of the Crustacea. (*Owen.*)

(2) One of the bristles described under 2. (*Nicholson.*)

(3) The whip-like appendage to the pilidium in the larva of the scolecid genus Nemertes. (*Huxley.*)

2. *Pl.* (*flagella*): Long, whip-like bristles occurring in the order of Infusoria, called in consequence Flagellata (q.v.).

II. *Botany:*

1. One of the trailing shoots of a vine. (*Lindley.*)

2. (*Less properly*): The runner of a strawberry or any similar plant.

* 3. (*Pl.*): The twigs or youngest shoots of branches; the ramuli, or branchlets.

flăg'-ęo-lĕt, * **flag-e-let,** * **flag-el-late,** *s.* [Fr. *flageolet* = a pipe or whistle; dimin. of O. Fr. *flageol*, from a supposed Low Lat. **flautiolus*, dimin. of *flauta* = a flute.]

Music:

1. A small pipe with a mouth-piece inserted in a bulb (hence the derivation of the name from the same root from which the word flagon comes), producing a shrill sound, similar, but much softer in quality than that produced from the flauto piccolo. It is an instrument of English invention, and was formerly employed in the orchestra. The obbligato in the song, "O, ruddier than the cherry," in Handel's *Acis and Galatea*, is for a flageolet.

FLAGEOLET.

2. The tone produced from a violin by lightly pressing the bow near the bridge upon lightly-touched strings, is called flageolet or flute tone. (*Stainer & Barret.*)

flageolet tones, *s. pl.*

Music: The natural harmonics of stringed instruments, so called from their pure flute-like quality of tone.

* **flag-et,** *s.* [FLACKET.] A small flagon.

"The *flagetes* hem bifor faire doun he settes."
William of Palerne, 1,822.

* **flăgged** (1), *a.* [Eng. *flag* (1), s.; *-ed.*] Decked out or ornamented with flags; bearing a flag.

"Some *flagged* admiral." *Cowper: Yardley Oak.*

* **flăgged** (2), *a.* [Eng. *flag* (2), s.; *-ed.*] Planted or furnished with flags.

"The waters are *flagged* about with calamus."—*Evelyn.*

flăgged (3), *a.* [Eng. *flag* (3), s.; *-ed.*] Paved or laid down with flagstones.

flăg'-gĭ-nĕss, *s.* [Eng. *flaggy*; *-ness.*] The quality or state of being flaggy; limberness, laxity; loss or want of tension.

flăgg'-ĭng (1), *pr. par.*, *a.*, & *s.* [FLAG (1), *v.*]

A. & B. *As pr. par. & particip. adj.:* (See the verb).

C. *As subst.:* The act or state of becoming lax or drooping.

flăgg'-ĭng (2), *pr. par.*, *a.* & *s.* [FLAG (2), *v.*]

A. & B. *As pr. par. & particip. adj.:* (See the verb).

C. *As substantive:*

1. The act of laying or paving with flagstones.

2. Flagstones collectively; the pavement of the sidewalks of a street.

flăgg'-ĭng-lĭ, *adv.* [Eng. *flagging* (1); *-ly.*] In a flagging, drooping, or weary manner.

flăg'-gĭ (1), *a.* [Eng. *flag* (1), v.; *-y.*]

1. Drooping, flagging, lax, weak, limber; without stiffness or tension.

"That basking in the sun thy bees may lie,
And resting there, their *flaggy* pinions dry."
Dryden: Virgil; Georgic iv. 40.

2. Weak in taste; insipid.

"Graft an apple-cion upon the stock of a colewort, and it will bear a great *flaggy* apple."—*Bacon.*

flăg'-gĭ (2), * **flag-gie,** *a.* [Eng. *flag* (1), s.; *-y.*]

1. Like a flag; broad.

"Plantaines that have a broad *flaggie* leaf."—*Purchas: Pilgrimage*, bk. vi., ch. iv.

2. Consisting of flags; full of flags.

"He sette out hym in the *flaggi* place of the brinke of the flode."—*Wycliffe: Exodus* ii. 3.

* **flăg'-ĭ-tāte,** *v.t.* [Lat. *flagitatus*, pa. par. of *flagito.*] To demand fiercely, or with importunity. (*Carlyle.*)

* **flăg-ĭ-tā'-tion,** *s.* [Lat. *flagitatio.*] The act of demanding with violence, fierceness, or importunity.

flą-ĝĭ'-tious, * **fla-gi-cious,** *a.* [Lat. *flagitiosus*, from *flagitium* = a disgraceful act, from *flagito* = to act with violence, from the same root as *flagro* = to burn; Ital. *flagizioso*; Sp. *flagicioso.*]

1. Exceedingly disgraceful; wicked, atrocious; heinous, flagrant, villanous.

"In this perplexity Ashley and Clifford proposed a *flagitious* breach of public faith."—*Macaulay: Hist. Eng.*, ch. ii.

* 2. Deeply criminal or guilty.

"He dies, and outcast of each church and state,
And harder still, *flagitious* yet not great."
Pope: Moral Essays, i. 205.

* 3. Marked or characterized by disgraceful or scandalous crimes or conduct.

"Discharge that rage on more provoking crimes,
Nor fear a dearth in these *flagitious* times."
Pope: Essay on Criticism, 528.

¶ For the difference between *flagitious* and *heinous*, see HEINOUS.

* **flă-ĝĭ'-tious-lĭ,** *adv.* [Eng. *flagitious*; *-ly.*] In an atrocious, villanous, or heinously disgraceful manner.

"It was *flagitiously* cruel."—*Bp. Hall: Contemp.: Shebna's Rebellion.*

* **flą-ĝĭ'-tious-nĕss,** *s.* [Eng. *flagitious*; *-ness.*] The quality of being flagitious; extreme wickedness, atrocity, villany.

"A life consumed in *flagitiousness* and sin."—*Blair: Sermons*, vol. i., ser. 2.

flăg'-măn, *s.* [Eng. *flag*; *-man.*]

1. One who attends to, or makes signals with flags.

* 2. An admiral; a vice-admiral; a flag-officer.

"He was a kind of *flagman*."—*Gentleman Instructed*, p. 535.

flăg'-ŏn, * **flag-gon,** *s.* [Fr. *flacon*, from Low Lat. *flasco* = a large flask; *flascus*, *flasco* = a flask; Ital. & Sp. *flasco.*] [FLASK.] A vessel with a narrow mouth, used for holding liquors.

"A mad rogue, a' poured a *flagon* of Rhenish on my head once."—*Shakesp.: Hamlet*, v. 1.

* **flā'-grąnçe,** *s.* [Lat. *flagrantia.*] Flagrancy.

"They bring to him a woman taken in the *flagrance* of her adultery."—*Bp. Hall: Contemp.*; *Woman taken in Adultery.*

flā′-gran-çy̆, *s.* [Lat. *flagrantia*, from *flagrans*, pr. par. of *flagro* = to burn.]

* 1. *Lit.* : A burning, a heat ; fire.

"Lust causeth a *flagrancy* in the eyes, as the sight and the touch are the things desired, and therefore the spirits resort to those parts."—*Bacon : Nat. Hist.*, ¶ 722.

2. *Fig.* : Heinousness, atrocity, exceeding wickedness ; flagitiousness.

"The *flagrancy* and dangerous consequence of what was doing."—*Steel : Apology.* (Pref.)

flā′-grant, *a.* [Fr., from Lat. *flagrans*, pr. par. of *flagro* = to burn ; Ital. & Sp. *flagrante*.]

* I. *Lit.* : Burning, blazing.

II. *Figuratively* :

* 1. Burning, ardent, eager, heated.

"With fixt and steady thoughts, with *flagrant* love and intire devotion of soul."—*Scott : Christian Life*, pt. i., ch. v.

* 2. Glowing, flushed, red.

* 3. Raging hotly or furiously : as, A war was *flagrant*.

4. Heinous, glaring ; openly or glaringly wicked ; flagitious.

"A *flagrant* act of injustice."—*Bp. Heard : Christ driving the buyers and sellers out of the Temple.*

flā-grăn′-tĕ bĕl′-lō, *phr.* [Lat.] With the war raging at the time.

flā-grăn′-tĕ dĕ-lĭc′-tō, *phr.* [Lat.]

Law : In the very act of committing a crime.

¶ *Taken flagrante delicto* : Caught in the act.

flā′-grant-ly̆, *adv.* [Eng. *flagrant* ; *-ly*.] In a flagrant manner ; heinously, glaringly, notoriously.

"They were early and *flagrantly* corrupted."—*Warburton : Divine Legation*, bk. ii., ch. iv.

* **flā′-grāte,** *v.t.* [Lat. *flagratus*, pa. par. of *flagro* = to burn.] To burn.

* **fla-grā′-tion,** *s.* [FLAGRATE.] A burning ; a conflagration.

"We—numbed—feared no *flagration*."
Lovelace : Fletcher's Wild Goose Chase.

flăg′-sīde, *s.* [Eng. *flag*, and *side*.] A term applied to that side of a split haddock which is free from bone.

flăg′-stōne, *s.* [Eng. *flag* (1), and *stone*.]

1. *Lithology* :

(1) *Gen.* : Any rock so laminated as to split into large thin layers. Clay-slate does so, some limestones and some sandstones.

(2) *Spec.* : A laminated kind of sandstone.

2. *Comm.* : Any rock which can be split into flags for pavements or courtyards.

flăg′-wōrm, *s.* [Eng. *flag* (2), and *worm*.] A worm, as its name imports, occurring among the aquatic plants called Flags. The term is used by Walton in his *Angler*, but the allusion is too vague to enable one to identify the worm or larva intended.

"He will in the three hot months bite at a *flag-worm*, or a green gentle."—*Walton : Angler.*

* **flāie,** *s.* [FLAY.]

* **flāil,** * **flayl,** *v.t.* [O. Fr. *flaieler*, *flaeler*, from Lat. *flagello*.] [FLAIL, *s.*] To strike or beat as with a flail.

"In an od corner for Mars they be sternfulye *flayling*
Hudge spoaks and chariots."
Stanyhurst : Conceites, p. 138.

flāil, * **flayle,** * **fleghl,** * **fleyl,** * **fleyle,** *s.* [O. Fr. *flael*, *flaiel*, from Lat. *flagellum* = a whip, a scourge ; O. H. Ger. *flegil* ; Dut. *vlegel* ; Port. & Ital. *flagello* ; O. Sp. *flagelo* ; Fr. *fléau*.]

1. *Agric.* : A wooden instrument used for threshing grain by hand. The flail consists of the hand-staff and the souple, or swiple, which are joined by a piece of whang or eel-skin to a swivel call the hooding.

"Some injury done to sickle, *flail*, or scythe."
Wordsworth : Michael.

* 2. *Old Arm.* : An ancient weapon used in war. It was a club armed with spikes of iron, and swinging from the end of a large handle, like the morning-stars of the London train-bands, three centuries since.

"But when they thought on Talus hands to lay,
He with his yron *flaile* amongst them thondred."
Spenser : F. Q., V. v. 19.

* **flāil′-y̆,** *a.* [Eng. *flail* ; *-y*.] Acting like a flail. (*Vicars.*)

* **flāine,** *pa. par.* [FLAY, *v.*]

* **flāir,** * **flāire,** *v. & s.* [FLARE, *v. & s.*]

* **flaire,** * **flayre,** *s.* [O. Fr. *flair*, from Lat. *flagro*.] A smell, an odour.

"Syche a vennymous *flayre* flowe fro his lyppez."
Morte Arthure, 772.

* **flaite,** * **flayte,** *v.t.* [From *flee* (q.v.).] To scare, to terrify.

"Desire God to *flayte* and gaster thee out of that lap and bosom as Sampson out of Dalilah's."—*Rogers : in Trench : On some Def. in our Eng. Dict.*, p. 13.

¶ Now confined to the North country.

flāke (1), *s.* [Lit. a piece stripped off, from the verb, which appears in *flay* ; Icel. *flaga* = a flag or slab of stone ; *flakna* = to flake off, to split ; *flagna* = to flake off ; Sw. *flaga* = a flaw, a crack, a flake ; *flagna* = to peel off.] [FLAG (3), *s.*, FLAY, FLAW.]

I. *Ordinary Language* :

1. A thin, scale-like mass of anything ; a small flat particle of anything loosely held together like a flock of wool ; a flock, a scale.

"Thicker, like the *flakes*
In a fall of snow." *Tennyson : Lucretius*, 169.

2. A small particle of fire, or burning matter detached and flying off.

"The bellying clouds
Burst into rain, or gild their sable skirts
With *flakes* of ruddy fire."
Somervile : To Sir A. Oughton.

* 3. A flash.

"Ever and anone the rosy red
Flasht through her face, as it had beene a *flake*
Of lightning." *Spenser : F. Q.*, III. ii. 5.

II. *Technically* :

1. *Archæol.* : A small fragment of stone chipped off by ancient man in forming flint or other stone implements. Used chiefly as an element in the compound Flint-flake (q.v.).

2. *Hortic.* (*Pl.*) : One of the three divisions under which the endless varies of Carnation, *Dianthus caryophyllus*, are arranged, the others being Bizarres and Picotees. Flakes have two colours only, and their stripes are large, going quite through the leaves. They are sub-divided into scarlet, pink, purple, yellow, and other flakes. (*Loudon.*)

flāke (2), *s.* [Icel. *fleki* = a flake or hurdle.]

I. *Ord. Lang.* : A portable fencing or hurdle.

II. *Technically* :

1. *Fish-curing* : A platform of slats, wands, or hurdles, on which fish is placed to dry ; a fish-flake.

2. *Naut.* : A stage suspended over the side of a ship for the convenience of the painters or caulkers.

flake-white, *s.*

Painting : A pigment consisting of English white lead in the form of scales or plates. It is an oxidized carbonate of lead. When levigated, it is called body-white. The name flake-white is derived from the figure of the pigment. (*Weale.*)

* **flāke,** *v.t. & i.* [FLAKE (1), *s.*]

A. *Trans.* : To form into flakes or loose particles.

"From the bleak pole no winds inclement blow,
Mould the round hail, or *flake* the fleecy snow."
Pope : Homer ; Odyssey iv. 772.

B. *Intrans.* : To break up or separate into flakes ; to peel or scale off.

flāk′-ĭ-nĕss, *s.* [Eng. *flaky* ; *-ness*.] The quality or state of being flaky.

flāk′-y̆, *s.* [Eng. *flak(e)* ; *-y*.]

1. Lying in flakes, layers, or strata ; flake-like.

"To bring it to a *flaky* consistency."—*Browne : Vulgar Errours*, bk. iii., ch. xxvi.

2. Consisting of flakes or small loose masses ; hanging loosely together.

"Till, dark above and white below,
Decided drives the *flaky* snow."
Scott : Marmion, iv. (Introd.)

* **flăm,** *s. & a.* [Etym. doubtful.]

A. *As subst.* : A lying story or fable ; a false pretext, a lie ; deception.

"Bear witness if I tell a *flam*."
Swift : Birthday Song.

B. *As adj.* : Lying, false, deceitful.

"She addeth a *flam* story."—*Sprat, in Harl. Miscell.*, vi. 224.

* **flăm,** *v.t.* [FLAM, *s.*] To deceive with a lie ; to impose upon, to cheat.

"Then *flam* me off
With an old witch, two wives, and Winnifrede."
Ford : Witch of Edmonton, ii. 2.

* **flaman,** *s.* [FLAMINGO.]

flām′-ant, *a.* [Fr. *flambant* = flaming, blazing.]

Her. : Flaming, burning, blazing ; as a torch, a firebrand, &c.

flamb, *v.t.* [FLAME, *v.*] (*Scotch.*)

1. To baste.

"She had just been *flambing* (anglicè basting) the roast."—*Scott : Bride of Lammermoor*, ch. xiii.

2. To besmear oneself with the food which one is eating.

* **flambe,** *s.* [FLAME, *s.*]

flăm′-beau (eau as **ō),** *s.* [Fr., from O. Fr. *flambe* = a flame.] A lighted torch, carried to give light at night.

"All catch the frenzy, downward from her grace,
Whose *flambeaux* flash against the morning skies."
Cowper : Task, ii. 648.

flăm-bo͡y′-ant, *a.* [Fr. = flaming.]

* 1. *Lit. & Ord. Lang.* : Flaming, blazing.

"See, too, the Rose, above the western portal,
Flamboyant with a thousand gorgeous colours."
Longfellow : Golden Legend, ii.

2. *Arch.* : A term applied to the decorated and very ornamental style of architecture of French invention and use, and contemporary in France with the Perpendicular style in

FLAMBOYANT WINDOW,
In the Church of St. Ouen, Rouen.

England. One of the most striking and universal features is the waving arrangements of the tracery of the windows, panels, &c. The foliage used for enrichments is well carved, and has a playful and frequently good effect.

flāme, * **flambe,** * **flaumbe,** * **flawmbe,** * **flaume,** *s.* [O. Fr. *flame*, *flamme* ; Fr. *flamme*, from Lat. *flamma* = a flame ; Ital. *flamma* ; Port. *flamma* ; Sp. *llama* ; Dut. *vlam* ; Sw. *flamma* ; Dan. *flamme*.]

I. *Ordinary Language* :

1. *Literally* :

(1) A blaze. [II.]

"Is not *flame* a vapour, fume, or exhalation heated red-hot, that is so hot as to shine?"—*Newton : Optics.*

(2) Fire generally.

"Pity him, Jove, and his bold theft allow ;
The *flames* he once stole from thee, grant him now."
Cowley : Prometheus Ill-painted.

2. *Figuratively* :

(1) Heat of passion, violent contention ; excitement.

(2) Heat, ardour, excitement, enthusiasm.

"The true descendants of those godly men
Who swept from Scotland, in a *flame* of zeal."
Wordsworth : Excursion, bk. iv.

(3) Ardour or warmth of affection ; the passion of love,

"Since your beautiful maid your *flame* has repaid,
No more I your folly regret."
Byron : To the Sighing Strephon.

(4) Ardour or warmth of imagination or fancy ; vigour of thought.

"Great are their faults and glorious is their *flame*."
Waller : Prologue to Maid's Tragedy.

(5) The object of one's affection ; one beloved ; a sweetheart.

"I suppose she was an old *flame* of the Colonel's."—*Thackeray : Newcomes*, ch. xxii.

II. *Chem.* : Gas or vapour raised to so high a temperature that it becomes luminous ; the higher the temperature and the denser the gas, the brighter the flame. This brightness may be increased by the presence of a third body, as in the case of the lime-light.

¶ Crabb thus discriminates between *flame*, *blaze*, *flash*, *flare*, and *glare* : "*Flame* signifies the luminous exhalation emitted from fire. *Blaze* signifies a *flame* blown up, that is, an extended *flame*. *Flash* and *flare*, which are but variations of *flame*, denote different species

of *flame*; the former a sudden *flame*, the second a dazzling, unsteady *flame*. *Glare*, which is a variation of glow, denotes a glowing, that is, a strong *flame*, that emits a strong light: a candle burns only by *flame*, paper commonly by a *blaze*, gunpowder by a *flash*, a torch by a *flare*, and a conflagration by a *glare*." (*Crabb: Eng. Synon.*)

flame-bearer, *s.*

1. *Ord. Lang.:* One who or that which bears or carries a light.

2. *Ornith.:* The English rendering of *Selasphorus*, a genus of Trochilidæ (Humming Birds), with fiery red feathers round their necks. They are small birds from tropical America.

*** flame-bolt,** *s.* A thunder-bolt.

"O'er each in turn the terrible *flame-bolts* fall."
Moore: Veiled Prophet of Khorassan.

flame-bridge, *s.* A wall rising from the floor of a furnace to cause the flame to impinge upon the bottom of the boiler.

flame-engine, *s.* An early name for the gas-engine, in which the piston is moved by the expansion due to the sudden combustion of a body of gas in the cylinder. [GAS-ENGINE.]

*** flame-eyed,** *a.* Having eyes burning like fire, or darting out, as it were, flames of fire.

"Draw to thee Bitterness whose pores sweat gal;
She *flame-eyed* Rage; Rage, Mischiefe."
Ben Jonson: Masque of Queens.

flame-lily, *s.*

Bot.: The amyrillidaceous genus Pyrolirion. (*Loudon.*)

flame-moth, *s.* *Anticlea rubidata.*

flame-shaped, *a.* A term applied to any weapon of which the blade is of wavy form: specif., employed to denote arrow-heads, knives, and lance-heads of the neolithic period so indented, and which are interesting as showing a distinct advance on the weapons of the river-drift.

"One *flame-shaped* arrow-head, chipped with the nicest art, is evidently executed as a display of lapidary skill."—*Wilson: Prehistoric Man*, ch. vii.

flame-tree, *s.*

Bot.: Brachychiton acerifolium.

flāme, * flambe, * flaume, * flawme, *v.t.* & *i.* [O. Fr. *flamber*; Fr. *flamer*; M. H. Ger. & Dut. *vlammen*; Sw. *flamma*; Dan. *flamme*; Ger. *flammen*, from Lat. *flamma* = to burn.]

*** A.** *Trans.:* To inflame, to excite, to heat.

"*Flamed* with zeal of vengeance inwardly."
Spenser: F. Q., V. i. 14.

B. *Intransitive:*

I. *Lit.:* To burn with a flame; to blaze; to burst into flames.

"Lilled forth his bloody *flaming* tongue."
Spenser: F. Q., I. v. 34.

II. *Figuratively:*

1. To shine or blaze as a flame.

"The wondering swain descries
Midst night's thick gloom a *flaming* meteor rise."
Wilkie: Epigoniad, bk. iii.

2. To burst or break out in violence of passion.

"He *flamed* with indignation."—*Macaulay: Hist. Eng.*, ch. ii.

flā'me-cŏl-ŏūr, *s.* [Eng. *flame*, and *colour*.] A high yellow colour like that of flame.

"In a robe of *flamecolour*, naked-breasted."—*Ben Jonson: Second Masque of Beauty.*

flā'me-cŏl-ŏūred, *a.* [Eng. *flame*, and *coloured*.]

1. *Ord. Lang.:* Of a high yellow colour, like that of flame.

"'Tis strong, and it does indifferent well in *flame-coloured* stockings."—*Shakesp.: Twelfth Night*, i. 3.

2. *Bot.:* Very lively scarlet, fiery red.

*** flā'me-fŭl, * flame-full,** *a.* [Eng. *flame*; *-full*.] Burning.

"Other *flamefull* fables." *Sylvester: Eden*, 401.

flā'me-lĕss, *a.* [Eng. *flame*; *-less*.] Destitute of flame or fire.

"Detests his sanctuary and forsakes
His *flameless* altar." *Sandys: Lament*, p. 4.

† flameless-lamp, *s.* A lamp which gives light without flame; as, for instance, one produced by a red-hot coil of platinum, introduced into a jet of gaseous hydrocarbon.

*** flā'me-lĕt,** *s.* [Eng. *flame*; dimin. suff. *-let*.] A little flame.

flā'-mĕn, * fla-mine, *s.* [Lat.]

Rom. Antiq.: A general name for one of certain priests whose services were appropriated to one diety. There were in all fifteen, three (*Flamines Majores*) instituted by Numa, and at all times chosen from the patricians, and twelve (*Flamines Minores*) who might be taken from the Plebeians. Under ordinary circumstances they held office for life. The three *Flamines Majores* were: 1. *Flamen Dialis*, the priest of Jupiter; 2. *Flamen Martialis*, the priest of Mars, and 3. *Flamen Quirinalis*, the priest of Quirinus or Romulus. The Flamen Dialis was an important personage, and had numerous privileges. He was attended by a lictor, his house was an asylum, and he was entitled to a seat in the Senate, but was not permitted to leave the city even for a single night. He was assisted by his wife, who was termed *Flaminica*, but, as he was not allowed to marry twice, he was obliged to resign if his wife died.

"Titles of pontiffs, augurs, and *flamens* were bounty Senators, &c."—*Paley: Evidences*, pt. i., ch. i.

*** flā-mĭn'-ē-ŏūs,** *s.* [Lat. *flaminius*, from *flamen* (genit. *flaminis*).] Of or pertaining to a flamen; flaminical.

flā'-mĕn-shĭp, * fla-mine-ship, *s.* [Eng. *flamen*; *-ship*.] The office, post, or dignity of a flamen.

"C. Claudius, the arch flamine of Jupiter, lost his *flamineship*."—*P. Holland: Livius*, p. 601.

*** flā'me-shĭp,** *s.* [Eng. *flame*; *-ship*.] A title or epithet applied to Vulcan, as the god of smiths.

"Fox on your *flameship*, Vulcan."—*Ben Jonson: Execration of Vulcan.*

flām'-ĭng, * flammynge, *pr. par.*, *a.*, & *s.* [FLAME, *v.*]

A. *As pr. par.:* (See the verb).

B. *As adjective:*

1. Burning, blazing, emitting flames.

2. Of a bright red or yellow colour; flame-coloured.

3. Tending to inflame or excite the mind; vehement, violent.

C. *As subst.:* The act or state of burning or blazing; a flame.

"Then suddainly their *flamings* quenched are."
Mirrour for Magistrates, p. 228.

flām'-ĭng-lȳ, *adv.* [Eng. *flaming*; *-ly*.] In a flaming manner; hotly, ardently, vehemently.

"How quaint and *flamingly* amorous in the Canticles!"—*Feltham: Resolves*, pt. i., res. 20.

fla-mĭn'-gō, *s.* [Sp. & Port. *flamenco*; Fr. *flammant*. So named from its flame-like colour.]

Ornithology:

1. *Singular:*

(1) A bird, *Phœnicopterus ruber*, which has very long legs, and in other respects so much resembles one of the Grallatores (Waders), that it was long classed with them. But Swainson pointed out that its feet have the webbed toes of the duck, and the bill is a modification of a duck's bill. He, therefore,

FLAMINGO.

placed it with the Natatorial (Swimming) Birds, which it connects with the Grallatores (Waders). The plumage is rose-coloured, the wing coverts red, the quill feathers of the wings black. It is about three and a-half feet high. It occurs in the South of Europe, frequenting the sea-shore, and living on mollusca, crustacea and small fishes, for which its long neck and broad, bent bill enable it to probe in the sand.

(2) The genus Phœnicopterus, of which species exist in Europe, Asia, Africa, and South America. They are gregarious and migratory, moving in large flocks.

2. *Pl.:* The family Phœnicopteridæ, which is placed under the sub-tribe Lamellirostres, of the Natatorial Birds, its allies being the ducks, the geese, and the swans. Sometimes it is made a sub-family of Anatidæ, and is then called Phœnicopterinæ.

"Before him, like a blood-red flag,
The bright *flamingoes* flew."
Longfellow: Slave's Dream.

fla-mĭn'-ĭ-cal, *a.* [Lat. *flamen* (genit. *flaminis*).] Of or pertaining to a flamen.

"Superstitious copes and *flaminical* vestures."—*Milton: Reasons of Church Government*, bk. ii., ch. ii.

*** flăm-ma-bĭl'-ĭ-tȳ,** *s.* [Eng. *flammable*; *-ity*.] The quality or state of being inflammable; inflammability.

"In the sulphur of bodies torrified, that is, the oily, fat, and unctuous parts, consist the principles of *flammability*."—*Browne: Vulgar Errours*, bk. vi., ch. xii.

*** flăm'-ma-ble,** *a.* [Lat. *flammabilis*, from *flammo* = to set on fire; *flamma* = a flame.] Capable of being set on fire or kindled into flame; inflammable.

*** flăm-mā'-tion,** *s.* [Lat. *flammatio*, from *flammatus*, pa. par. of *flammo* = set on fire.] The act of setting on fire, or kindling into flame; the state of being set on fire.

"White or crystalline arsenick, being artificial, and sublimed with salt, will not endure *flammation*."—*Browne: Vulgar Errours*, bk. ii., ch. v.

*** flăm'-mĕ-ŏūs,** *a.* [Lat. *flammeus*, from *flamma* = a flame.] Pertaining to, resembling, or consisting of flame.

"This *flammeous* light is not over all the body."—*Browne: Vulgar Errours*, bk. iii., ch. xxvii.

*** flăm-mĭf'-ēr-ŏūs,** *a.* [Lat. *flammifer* = bearing flame or fire; *flamma* = flame, and *fero* = to bear.] Bringing or producing flame or fire.

*** flăm-mĭv'-ō-mŏūs,** *a.* [Lat. *flammivomus*, from *flamma* = flame, and *vomo* = to vomit.] Vomiting out flame or fire. (*Thompson: Sickness*, bk. iii.)

flām'-ȳ, *a.* & *s.* [Eng. *flam(e)*; *-y*.]

A. *As adjective:*

1. Burning, blazing; pertaining to or consisting of flame or fire.

2. Having the nature of flame.

"The vital spirits of living creatures are a substance compounded of an airy and *flamy* matter."—*Bacon: Nat. Hist.*, § 20.

3. Bright as flame.

"She has seen him rise upon his *flamy* wings."
Watts: Memory of Rev. Mr. Gouge.

B. *As substantive:*

Bot.: Viola tricolor. So called because its colours are seen in the flame of wood (*Flora Domestica*). (*Prior; Britten & Holland.*)

flăn (1), *s.* [Icel. *flana*.]

1. A sudden gust of wind; a storm, a tempest.

"Thair felt ane feriyfull *flan* within thay fellis wide."
Rauf Colyear, i. 2.

2. Smoke driven down the chimney by a gust of wind.

*** flăn** (2), *** flon,** *s.* [A.S. *flán*; Icel. *fleinn*.] An arrow. (*Hali Meidenhad*, p. 15.)

flăn (1), *v.i.* [FLAN (1), *s.*] To come or blow in gusts.

flăn (2), *v.t.* [Etym. doubtful.]

Arch.: To splay or bevel internally: as a window-pane.

*** flăn** (3), *v.t.* [A.S. *flean*.] To flay.

"We wulleth alle his enichtes *flan*."
Layamon, iii. 163.

FLANCH.

*** flăn'-cărd,** *s.* [FLANKARD.]

flănch, *s.* [A softened form of *flank* (q.v.).]

1. *Ord. Lang.:* A flange (q.v.).

2. *Her.:* An ordinary formed on each side of the shield by the segment of a circular superficies drawn from the corner of the chief to the base point. Written also *flanque*.

flănch, *v.t.* [FLANCH, *s.*] To flange (q.v.).

flanch'-ĭng, *pr. par.* [FLANCH, *v.*]

flanching-out, *s.*
Ship-build.: Bellying out.

flăn-cŏn-ā'de, flăn-cŏn-nā'de, *s.* [Fr.]
Fencing: A thrust in the flank or side.

Flan'-dĕrs, *s.* & *a.* [Fr. *Flandre,* A district of the Netherlands, at present represented by the provinces of East and West Flanders in Belgium, whence carriage and cavalry horses were formerly imported in great numbers to this country.]

A. *As Adj.:* Belonging to, connected with, or imported from Flanders.

"Does he keep his chariot and berlin, with six flowing *Flanders?*"—*Cibber: Nonjuror,* ii. 2.

B. *As substantive:*

(1) The country described in the etymology.

(2) A horse imported from Flanders.

"The lord-lieutenant of the county alone pretended to the magnificence of a carriage, in shape like the vulgar pictures of Noah's ark, drawn by eight long-tailed *Flanders* mares. —*Scott: Old Mortality,* ch. ii.

Flăn'-drĭ-ąns, *s. pl.* Named from the country of Flanders, in which the sect flourished.]

Ch. Hist.: A subdivision of the Mennonite Anabaptist sect. They arose in the sixteenth century, and were rigid in their procedure. In A.D. 1630 the majority of them entered into a union, confirmed in 1649, with their more moderate brethren, who were often called Waterlanders. Those who remained separate were not numerous enough to excite much notice subsequently. The Flandrians were called also Flemings (q.v.). (*Mosheim.*)

fla-neŭr', *s.* [Fr., from *flâner* = to lounge or saunter about.] A lounger.

flăng, *s.* [FLANGE, *s.*] A miner's two-pointed pick.

flănge, * **flănch** *s.* [A corrupt. of *flanch* (q.v.).]
Machinery:

1. A projecting rib or rim for strength, as a guide, or for attachment to another object.

2. A strengthening rib, as in the flange of a fish-bellied rail, or girder.

3. A guide-flange, as in the rib of a car-wheel projecting beyond the tread.

4. A fastening flange, as on the end of pipe, steam cylinder, &c.

flange-joint, *s.* A joint, such as that of pipes, where the connecting pieces have perforated flanges by which the parts are bolted together.

flange-rail, *s.* A rail having a bent-up flange to keep the wheel on the rails.

¶ *Port-flange, s.*
Ship-build.: A piece of timber fastened over a port to prevent water or dirt from entering the port when open.

flănge, *v.t.* & *i.* [FLANGE, *s.*]

A. *Trans.:* To furnish or provide with a flange; to make or fasten a flange on.

B. *Intrans.:* To be bent or made into the form of a flange.

flănj'-ĭng, *pr. par., a., & s.* [FLANGE, *v.*]

A. & **B.** *As pr. par. & particip. adj.:* (See the verb).

C. *As subst.:* The act or process of furnishing with a flange.

flanging-machine, *s.*
Sheet-metal: A machine usually having two rollers so constructed and arranged as to bend over the edge of a piece of tin-plate which is passed between them. The modes of bending are known as bending, burring, seaming, flanging, &c.

flăńk, * **flancke,** * **flanke,** * **flawnke,** *s.* [Fr. *flanc* = side, prop. the weak part of the body, from Lat. *flaccus* = weak, the *n* being inserted, as in *jongleur,* from Lat. *joculator.* So in Ger. *weiche* = (1) softness, (2) the side, from *weich* = soft (*Skeat*); Ital. *fianco;* Sp. & Port. *flanco;* Dut., Sw., & Dan. *flank.*]

I. *Ordinary Language:*

1. The fleshy or muscular part of the side between the hips and the thigh.

"Pierced in the *flank,* lamented youth, he lies."
Pope: Homer; Iliad xvi. 579.

2. In the same sense as II. 5.

II. *Technically:*

1. *Architecture:*

(1) The haunch of an arch; the shoulder between the crown and the springing.

(2) The return side of any body, as of a house, a wall, an ashlar in position, &c.

2. *Fort.:* That portion of a bastion which reaches from the face to the curtain. The flank of one bastion commands the ditch before the curtain and the face of the opposite bastion. [BASTION.]

3. *Gearing:* The acting surface of a cog, within the pitch-line. The outer portion is the face.

4. *Leather-trade:* The thin portion of a skin of leather; that which previously covered the flank of the animal.

5. *Mil.:* The side of an army, a division of an army, or any body of soldiers.

"The legions appointed for the *flankes* abandoned their standings and seased on the fields adjoining."—*Grenewey: Tacitus; Annales,* p. 28.

flank-company, *s.*
Mil.: The company posted on the extreme right or left of a battalion.

flank-defence, *s.*
Mil.: A line of fire parallel or nearly so to the point of another work or position.

flăńk, * **flanck,** *v.t.* & *i.* [Fr. *flanquer;* Sp. *flanquear.*] [FLANK, *s.*]

A. *Transitive:*

1. To form a side, edge, or border to; to border; to stand, lie, or be at the flank or side of.

"And yet in town and country prospects please
Where stately colonnades are *flanked* with trees."
Pitt: Epistle to J. Pitt, Esq.

2. To secure or protect on the side or flank.

"By the rich scent we found our perfumed prey,
Which, *flanked* with rocks, did close in covert lie."
Dryden: Annus Mirabilis, xxvi.

3. To be posted so as to command or secure the flank or side of any pass or position; to pass round or turn the flank of.

"Armed on the right, and on the left they stand,
And *flank* the passage."
Dryden: Virgil; Æneid ix. 21, 22.

* 4. To meet or receive on the flank or side; to oppose the side to.

"For this assault should either quarter feel,
Again to *flank* the tempest she might reel."
Fulconer: Shipwreck.

B. *Intransitive:*

1. To border, to touch; to lie on the flank or side.

2. To be posted on the flank or side.

* **flăńk'-ąrd,** * **flanc-ard,** *s.* [O. Fr.]

1. *Sport.:* One of the knobs or nuts in the flanks of a deer.

2. *Old War:* A covering for the flanks of horses.

"Some had . . . the *flancardes* droped and gutted with red."—*Hall: Henry,* iv. (an. 1).

* **flanke,** * **flaunke,** *s.* [Dan. *flunke.*] A spark.

"Felle *flaunkes* of fyr and flakes of soufre."
Early Eng. Allit. Poems: Cleanness, 953.

flăńk'-ĕr, * **flanck-er,** *s.* [Eng. *flank; -er.*]

1. One who or that which flanks, or is posted, stationed, or placed on the flanks; skirmishers thrown out on the flanks of an army when marching; a fortification projecting so as to command the flank of an assailing body.

"Shaded by ponderous *flankers,* lowered
The portal's gloomy way."
Scott: Bridal of Triermain, iii. 15.

* 2. A pavement at the side of the road.

"The paths or *flankers* [pitched] with hard white stones."—*Life of A. Wood,* 1682.

* **flăńk'-ĕr** (1), *v.t.* & *i.* [FLANKER, *s.*]

A. *Transitive:*

1. To attach on the flanks or sides.

2. To defend by flankers or projecting lateral fortifications.

B. *Intrans.:* To come on the flank or side.

"Those sharpe windes do rather *flanker* than blow fully opposite upon our plantations."—*Evelyn: Silva,* ch. iii.

* **flăńk'-er** (2), * **flanck-er,** *v.i.* [FLANKE, *s.*] To flame, to burn.

"Who can hide the *flanck'ring* flame?"
Turberville: Ovid (1567), fo. 83.

flăńks, *s.* [Etym. doubtful.] A wrench or any other injury in the back of a horse.

flăn'-nęl, * **flan-nell,** * **flan-nen,** *s.* & *a.* [Welsh *gwlanen,* from *gwlan* = wool.]

A. *As substantive:*

I. *Ordinary Language:*

1. *Fabric:* A soft, open woollen stuff, of which there are many kinds, twilled or plain and undressed, milled, gauze, coloured, and checked. Also made for specific purposes, as house, horse, and printer's blankets.

"A yellow waistcoate of *flannell.*"—*Hacklyut: Voyages,* iii. 384.

* 2. A compound of hot gin and beer, flavoured with nutmeg, &c.

* 3. The quantity of the material described under A. I. 1, necessary to cover the inside of a coffin, in allusion to the endeavour of Charles II. to promote the woollen trade by ordering that all coffins should be lined with flannel. (Cf. *Pope: Moral Essays,* i. 246–49.)

"Of all his gains by verse he could not save
Enough to purchase *flannel* and a grave."
Oldham: A Satire.

II. *Bot.:* The leaves of *Verbascum Thapsus,* from their woolly texture. (*Britten & Holland.*)

B. *As adjective:*

1. Made of the material described in A. 1: as, a *flannel* shirt.

* 2. Soft, warm.

"Bid me repair to a more *flannel* climate."—*Walpole: Letters,* iii. 9.

¶ (1) *Natural flannel:* A sheet or layer of much interwoven or entangled material, closely resembling coarsely woven cloth; found in summer upon the margins of pools which have dried. It consists of the interwoven filaments of Confervas, with adherent or entangled Diatoms, Infusoria, &c., and crystals of carbonate of lime. (*Griffith & Henfrey.*)

¶ (2) *Our Lord's Flannel, Our Saviour's Flannel:*

Bot.: Echium vulgare. (*Britten & Holland.*)

flăn'-nęlled, *a.* [Eng. *flannel; -ed.*] Covered with or wrapped up in flannel.

flăn'-nęn, *s.* & *a.* [FLANNEL.]

A. *As subst.:* Flannel.

B. *As adj.:* Made of flannel.

"I wad na been surprised to spy
You on an auld wife's *flannen* toy."
Burns: To A Louse.

flăn'-nĭng, *s.* [Eng. *flan* (1), v.; *-ing.*]
Build.: The internal flare of a window jamb, or of a fireplace; an embrasure; coving.

flanque, *s.* [FLANCH.]

* **flan-queur,** *s.* [FLANKER, *s.*]

flăp, * **flappe,** *s.* [Dut. *flap.*] [FLAP, *v.*]

I. *Ordinary Language:*

1. Anything broad and flexible, hanging loosely, or attached by one side only.

"Have hold of the *flap* of Mr. O'Connor's coat."—*Erskine: Speech; Trial of the Earl of Thanet.*

2. The motion of anything broad and loose, or a stroke with it; a flapping motion or noise.

"The *flap* of the banners, that flit as they're borne."
Byron: Siege of Corinth, xxii.

3. A hinged leaf of a table or shutter.

4. A fly-flap (q.v.).

"*Flappe,* instrument to smyte wythe flyys. *Flabellum muscarium.*"—*Prompt. Parv.*

5. A slight stroke.

"A *flap* with a fox-tails."—*Florio,* p. 187.

II. *Technically:*

1. *Veter.:* A disease in horses.

"When a horse has the *flaps,* you may perceive his lips swelled on both sides of his mouth; and that which is in the blister is like the white of an egg; cut some slashes with a knife, and rub it once with salt, and it will cure."—*Farrier's Dictionary.*

2. *Bot.* (*Pl.*): (1) Large broad mushrooms, probably *Agaricus arvensis.* (2) *Peziza cochleata.* (*Britten & Holland.*) [FLAB.]

flap-dock, flapper-dock, flappy-dock, *s.*
Bot.: Digitalis purpurea.

flap-door, *s.* A man-hole door.

flap-tile, *s.* A tile with a bent-up portion to turn a corner or catch a drip.

flap-valve, *s.* A valve which opens and shuts upon one hinged side; clack-valve.

The common pump-valve consists of a disc of leather, opening upward when the pump-rod descends, and has a leaden or brass weight attached to it.

flăp, * **flap-pen**, * **flap-pyn**, *v.t.* & *i.* [A variant of *flack* (q.v.); cogn. with Dut. *flappen*.]

A. *Transitive:*

1. To beat or strike as with a flap or similar thing.

"There sat a vulture *flapping* a wolf."
Byron: Siege of Corinth, xvi.

2. To drive away as flies with a flap.

"He was contented to have them [flies] *flapt* away."—*Wilson: Arts of Rhetorique*, p. 201.

3. To move rapidly backwards and forwards, as something flap-like.

"And, terrified, did flutter on the ground,
And *flap* their useless wings." *Byron: Darkness.*

* 4. To let fall the flap of, as of a hat.

* 5. To oppose, to defy.

"With what a lye you'd *flap* me in the mouth!"
Cartwright: The Ordinary, ii. 5.

B. *Intransitive:*

1. To strike as with a flap.

"*Flappyn* wythe a flappe. *Flabello.*"—*Prompt. Parv.*

2. To move the wings rapidly backward and forwards.

"'Tis common for a duck to run *flapping* and fluttering away, as if maimed, to carry people from her young."—*L'Estrange.*

3. To move loosely backwards or forwards in the air.

"The *flapping* sail hauled down to halt for logs like these." *Byron: Childe Harold*, ii.

4. To fall like a flap.

"An old black hat that *flapped*."—*State Trials* (1679); *T. Whitebread & others.*

* **flăp′-drăg-ŏn**, *s.* [Eng. *flap*, and *dragon*.] [SNAPDRAGON.]

1. A game in which the players catch raisins, out of burning brandy, and having extinguished them by closing the mouth, eat them.

"From stabbing of arms, *flap-dragons*, healths, whiffles, and all such swaggering humours."—*Ben Jonson: Cynthia's Revels*, v. 3.

2. A small inflammable or burning substance set afloat in a glass of liquor. To swallow this unhurt while flaming was a proof of dexterity in a toper, and even candle-ends were sometimes used for the purpose.

"He plays at quoits well, and eats conger and fennel, and drinks candles' ends for *flapdragons*."—*Shakesp.: 2 Henry IV.*, ii. 4.

* **flăp′-drăg-ŏn**, *v.t.* [FLAPDRAGON.] To swallow at a gulp; to devour; to engulf.

"But to make an end of the ship, to see how the sea *flapdragoned* it."—*Shakesp.: Winter's Tale*, iii. 3.

* **flăp′-ēared**, *a.* [Eng. *flap*, and *eared*.] Having broad, loose and pendulous ears.

"A whoreson, beetle-headed, *flapeared* knave."
Shakesp.: Taming of the Shrew, iv. 1.

* **flăp-jăck**, *s.* [Eng. *flap*, and *jack*.] A kind of broad, flat pancake; an apple-puff; a fried cake.

* **flăp′-mouthed**, *a.* [Eng. *flap*, and *mouth*; *-ed*.] Having broad, loosely hanging lips.

flăp′-pĕr, *s.* [Eng. *flap*; *-er*.]

1. One who flaps.

* 2. One who, or that which serves to remind any one of a thing; in allusion to the flappers in Swift's *Gulliver's Visit to Laputa*, who were employed by the dreamy philosophers of that island to flap them on the face with bladders in order to wake them from their reveries.

"I write to you, by way of *flapper*, to put you in mind of yourself."—*Lord Chesterfield.*

3. A young wild duck before it is able to fly.

"Lightbody happened to be gone out to shoot *flappers*."—*Miss Edgeworth: Manœuvring*, ch. xiv.

flapper-dock, *s.*

Bot.: [FLAP-DOCK].

flapper-skate, *s.*

Ichthy.: A kind of skate, *Raia intermedia*, found in the British seas. (*Yarrell.*)

* **flăp′-pĕt**, * **flap-pit**, *s.* [Eng. *flap*; dimin. suff. *-et*.]

1. A little flap or ledge.

"To sit in his shop with a *flappet* of wood, and a blue apron before him."—*Beaum. & Flet.: Knight of Burning Pestle*, i. 3.

2. Finery, such as bows of ribands.

"They sell riblands and *flappets*."—*Cibber: Provoked Husband*, i.

* **flăp′-pĭsh**, *a.* [Eng. *flap*; *-ish*.] Untidy, having things hanging loose and flapping about.

* **flăp′-pȳ**, *a.* [Eng. *flap*; *-y*.] Flapping about; hanging loosely.

flappy-dock, *s.*

Bot.: [FLAP-DOCK.]

flâre, *v.i.* & *t.* [Cf. Norweg. *flara* = to blaze, flame, the oldest form being seen in Swed. dial. *flasa* = to burn furiously; to blaze. (*Skeat.*)]

A. *Intransitive:*

I. *Ordinary Language:*

1. *Literally:*

(1) To blaze, to flame up.

"Like *flaring* tapers bright'ning as they waste."
Goldsmith: Traveller.

(2) Hot, fiery.

"His *flaring* beams flings far and wide."
Lloyd: To the Moon.

2. *Figuratively:*

(1) To glitter, to flutter with a dazzling or gaudy show.

"Overlaid with wanton tresses, and in a *flaring* tire."—*Milton: Reformation in England*, bk. i.

* (2) To be exposed to too great heat or light.

"I cannot stay
Flaring in sunshine all day."
Prior. (*Johnson.*)

(3) To open or spread outwards.

II. *Naut.:* To overhang or incline from a perpendicular line outwards, as the lines of a ship.

* **B.** *Intrans.:* To cause to burn or flame; to display glaringly; to show off ostentatiously.

¶ *To flare up:* To fly into a passion; to become suddenly excited or enraged.

flâre (1), *s.* [FLAKE (1), *s.*] A flake or leaf of lard.

flâre, (2), *s.* [FLARE, *v.*] A large and bright, but unsteady and flickering light; a glare.

¶ *A flare-up:*

1. An excited or angry argument or dispute.

2. A spree, possibly drunken.

¶ For the difference between *flare* and *flame*, see FLAME.

flâr′-ĭng, *pr. par.*, *a.*, & *s.* [FLARE, *v.*]

A. *As pr. par.:* (See the verb).

B. *As adjective:*

1. *Ord. Lang.:* Flaming, dazzling, gaudily bright.

"Ill befall the yellow flowers,
Children of the *flaring* hours!"
Wordsworth: To the Small Celandine.

2. *Naut.:* Overhanging, as of the bows of a ship, the top side forward; increasing in diameter upward, as of an upwardly expanding pan; funnel-shaped, conical, trumpet-mouthed.

C. *As subst.:* The act or state of burning with a bright but unsteady light.

flâr′-ĭng-lȳ, *adv.* [Eng. *flaring*; *-ly*.] In a flaring, dazzling, or gaudy manner; gaudily.

flásh (1), * **flasche**, * **flasshe**, * **flosche**, *s.* [O. Fr. *flasque*, *flache*; Dut. *vlacke*.] A pool of water.

"Plasche or *flasche* where reyne watyr standythe. Torrens lacuna."—*Prompt. Parv.*

flăsh (2), *s.* & *a.* [Of Scandinavian origin; cf. Sw. dial. *flasa* = to burn furiously, to blaze; Icel. *flasa* = to rush; *flas* = a headlong rush.]

A. *As substantive:*

I. *Lit.:* A sudden, quick, and transitory blaze or gleam of bright light, appearing and disappearing almost instantaneously.

"Then sudden through the darkened air
A *flash* of lightning came."
Scott: Lay of the Last Minstrel, vi. 26.

II. *Figuratively:*

1. A sudden outburst, as of wit, merriment, passion, &c.; a short and brilliant burst or show.

"*Flashes* of wrath and tears of shame."
Longfellow: Tales of a Wayside Inn. (Inter.)

* 2. The time during which a flash is visible; hence, a very brief space; an instant; a short transient state.

"I learnt more from her in a *flash*,
Than if my brainpan were an empty hull,
And every Muse tumbled a science in."
Tennyson: The Princess, ii. 375.

3. A rash or sudden dash.

"Nane o' this unlawfu' wark, wi' fighting and *flashes*."—*Scott: Rob Roy*, ch. xxxi.

4. A body of water driven along with violence.

5. A sluice or lock just above a shoal, to raise the water while boats are passing.

* 6. Cant language.

"Because, as his comrades explained in *flash*,
He had overdrawn his budget."
Hood: Miss Kilmansegg.

7. A preparation of capsicum, burnt sugar, &c., used for colouring brandy, rum, &c., and giving them a fictitious strength.

B. *As adjective:*

1. Gaudy; vulgarly showy: as, a *flash* dress, a *flash* style.

2. Counterfeit, forged: as, *flash* notes.

* 3. Showy, but without substance; unreal

"My consolations would be *flash* and dilute."—*Ward: Sermons*, p. 63.

4. Slang, cant: as the language spoken by gipsies.

"The squatters on these commons . . . were called the *flash* men, and their dialect *flash* talk."—*Isaac Taylor: Words & Places*, p. 202.

¶ *A flash in the pan:* A flash produced by the hammer of a gun upon a flint which fails to explode the powder; hence, an abortive attempt, a complete failure.

¶ For the difference between *flash* and *flame*, see FLAME.

flash-house, *s.*

1. A house frequented by thieves and other dishonest and low persons, and in which stolen goods were received.

2. A low public, the resort of loose women; a house of ill-fame; a brothel.

"The lowest wretches that the Company's crimps could pick up in the *flash-houses* of London."—*Macaulay: Essays; Lord Clive.*

flash-pipe, *s.* A mode of lighting gas by means of a supplementary pipe pierced with numerous small holes throughout its length. The flash-pipe reaches from the burner to a position within reach of a person, and is provided with a stop-cock. The cock being turned, gas issues from each orifice. One jet being lit, the flame flashes along the whole length of the pipe, and communicates flame to the jet. The stop-cock is then closed, and the row of small jets is extinguished.

flash-wheel, *s.* A water-raising wheel having arms radial or nearly so to its axle, and revolving in a chase or curved water-way, by which the water passes from the lower to the higher level as the wheel rotates.

flăsh, *v.i.* & *t.* [FLASH, *s.*]

A. *Intransitive:*

1. To glitter with a quick and transient flame; to burst out suddenly into light.

"Clouds burst, skies *flash*, oh, dreadful hour!
More fiercely pours the storm!"
Byron: Stanzas composed during a Thunderstorm.

2. To burst suddenly forth like applause; to break out.

"Yet often would *flash* forth the fire,
That could, in youth, a monarch's ire
And minion's pride withstand."
Scott: Marmion, v. 14.

* 3. To break or burst out into any kind of violence.

"By day and night he wrongs me; every hour
He *flashes* into one gross crime or other."
Shakesp.: Lear, i. 3.

* 4. To break or burst out into wit, merriment, or brightness of thought or language.

"They *flash* out sometimes into an irregular greatness of thought."—*Felton: On the Classics.*

5. To come, appear, or occur suddenly and instantaneously.

"The arguments . . . of the Roman, drawn from wit, *flash* immediately on your imagination, but leave no durable effect."—*Dryden: Life of Plutarch.*

* 6. To throw off water in flashing, glittering spray or sheets.

"The cataract *flashing* from the bridge."
Tennyson: In Memoriam, lxx. 15.

B. *Transitive:*

I. *Ordinary Language:*

1. To emit or send forth in flashes; to dart out like fire.

2. To transmit by means of flashes of light from a mirror: as, To *flash* a message.

3. To convey or transmit instantaneously, as by a flash of light; to cause to pass suddenly and startlingly: as, To *flash* a message along a telegraph wire; to *flash* conviction on a person's mind.

* 4. To strike or throw up in glittering spray or sheets. (*Spenser.*)

II. *Hydraul. Engin.:* To pass boats over a shoal by the operation of Flashing (q.v.). [Flush, *v.*]

"A memorable case of flashing is that when Lieutenant-Colonel Bailey rescued the fleet of gunboats on Red River after the defeat of the Union army under General Banks. The gunboats were *flashed* over the falls at Alexandria by means of a wing-dam made of log cribs filled in with stone."—*Knight: Dict. of Mechanics.*

flăsh´-ĕr (1), *s.* [Eng. *flash; -er.*]

* **I.** *Ordinary Language:*

1. One who, or that which flashes.

2. A man of more appearance of wit than reality.

"They are reckoned the *flashers* of the place."—*Mad. D'Arblay: Diary*, i. 260.

II. *Steam-engin.:* A form of steam-boiler in which small quantities of water are injected into a heated boiler and flashed into steam, sufficient being injected at each time for one stroke.

flăsh´-ĕr (2), *s.* [Corrupt. of *flesher* (q.v.).] A name given to *Lanius collurio*, the red-backed shrike; also called Flusher (q.v.).

flăsh´-ĭ-lȳ, *adv.* [Eng. *flashy; -ly.*] In a flashy manner; with empty show; gaudily; without real power of wit or solidity of thought.

flăsh´-ĭ-nĕss, *s.* [Eng. *flashy; -ness.*] The quality or state of being flashy; gaudiness; ostentation; empty show.

flăsh´-ĭng, *pr. par., a., & s.* [Flash, *v.*]

A. & B. *As pr. par. & particip. adj.:* (See the verb).

C. *As substantive:*

1. *Ord. Lang.:* The act of emitting or appearing as a flash of light; a flash.

"As through some dull volcano's veil of smoke
Ominous *flashings* now and then will start."
Moore: Veiled Prophet of Khorassan.

II. *Technically:*

1. *Glass-making:*

(1) A re-heating at a furnace aperture in connection with a rotary movement, causing the opening in the flatted sphere of glass to enlarge and eventually to disappear entirely as the table of glass assumes a flat shape. The flashing heat is also applied to smooth the sheared edges of a goblet or other article, or to re-heat an article during manufacture to restore its plastic condition.

(2) A mode of covering transparent white glass with a film of coloured glass in order to give the appearance of colour to the whole ware. In some cases the ruby coating is ground away in an ornamental pattern, so that the glass is parti-coloured. The coloured glass is prepared with a composition called Schmelze (q.v.).

2. *Hydr. Eng.:* Concentrating a fall of water at one point, so as to increase the depth to allow the passage of a boat from one level to another. The river having a dam across it and a sluice at one point, the sluice-gate is opened, and during the temporary increase of depth in the sluice-way the boat is drawn through. It is a very ancient device, and is still used in many countries with boats of moderate size.

2. *Plumbing:*

(1) A lap-joint used in sheet-metal roofing, where the edges of the sheets meet on a projecting ridge.

(2) A strip of lead leading the drip of a wall into a gutter. Step-flashings are those situated at the junction of the sloping side of a roof and a wall. They are turned in at each course of bricks, and stepped down as the roof descends.

flashing-furnace, *s.* One at which a globe of crown-glass is re-heated, to allow it to spring open flatly as it is whirled. [Flashing. C. II. 1.]

flashing-light, *s.* One character of light as exhibited from lighthouses. It is produced by the revolution of a frame with eight sides, having reflectors arranged with their faces in one vertical plane and their axes on a line inclined to the perpendicular. The rate of revolution is such as to show a flash of light every five seconds, alternating with periods of dimness.

flăsh´-măn, *s.* [Eng. *flash*, and *man.*] A rogue.

"You're playing a dangerous game, my *flashman*, whoever you are."—*H. Kingsley: Geoffrey Hamlyn*, ch. v.

flăsh´-ȳ, flash-ie, *a.* [Eng. *flash; -y.*]

* **1.** *Lit.:* Consisting of, or of the nature of flashes.

"Sometimes so shaken be these shell-fishes with the feare of *flashie* lightnings."—*P. Holland: Ammianus Marcellinus*, p. 239.

II. *Figuratively:*

1. Empty, showy; dazzling for a moment, but having no true solidity or bottom.

"A *flashy* panegyric upon the firmness and intrepidity of the very man."—*Fox: Speech*, June 8, 1784.

2. Showy, gaudy, gay, tawdry: as, a *flashy* dress.

* **3.** Dull, insipid, vapid, tasteless.

"Distilled books are, like common distilled waters, *flashy* things."—*Bacon: Essays; Of Studies.*

* **4.** Without solidity or firmness; fickle.

"A temper always *flashy*, and often false and insincere."—*Burke: Speech at Bristol.*

flask, *s.* [A.S. *flasc*, a word of uncertain origin; Icel. *flaska;* Dan. *flaske;* Sw. *flaska;* O. H. Ger. *flascá;* Ger. *flasche*, from Low Lat. *flasca* = a flask, prob. from Lat. *vasculum*, dimin. of *vas* = a vessel. By others it is referred to Welsh *flasg;* Gael. *flasg* = a vessel of wicker-work; a basket.]

I. *Ordinary Language:*

1. A small bottle.

"Like a drop of oil left in a *flask* of wine."
Southerne: Maid's Last Prayer, ii. 1.

2. A leather or metallic case for holding gunpowder or shot; a powder-horn.

"Powder in a skilless soldier's *flask*
Is set on fire."
Shakesp.: Romeo & Juliet, iii. 3.

3. An iron bottle or vessel for holding quicksilver; a *flask* of quicksilver is about 75lbs.

4. A pocket dram-bottle, either of glass or metal; a pocket-flask.

II. *Technically:*

1. *Chem.:* A vessel used in a laboratory for sublimation or for digesting in a sand-bath.

2. *Founding:* A frame or box which holds a portion of the mould for casting. If the mould be contained in two pieces, they constitute a two-part flask. The upper part contains the cope, the lower part the drag.

flask-clamp, *s.* A binding device for securely holding together the parts of a flask.

flask´-ĕt, *s.* [Prob. a dimin. from *flask* (q.v.). Cf. Wel. *flasged* = a wicker-work basket.]

1. A vessel in which food is served.

2. A long shallow basket with two handles.

"The fauns through every furrow shoot
To load their *flaskets* with the fruit."
Parnell: Bacchus, 29, 30.

flăt, *flatt, *flatte, *a., adv., & s.* [Icel. *flatr:* cogn. with Sw. *flat;* Dan. *flad;* O. H. Ger. *flaz.* Cf. Dut. *vlak;* Ger. *flech;* Gr. πλάξ (*plax*) = a flat surface. The connection with Gr. πλατύς (*platus*) = broad, has not been made out. (*Skeat.*)]

A. *As adjective:*

I. *Ordinary Language:*

1. Horizontally level without inclination; having an even and level surface without elevations or depressions.

"The houses are *flat* roofed to walk upon, so that every bomb that fell upon them would take effect."—*Addison: On Italy.*

2. Having few or no elevations or depressions; plain.

"Inhabiting upon a *flatte* shore."—*Brende: Quintus Curtius*, fo. 71.

3. Level with the ground; laid low, cast down or razed to the ground.

"What ruins kingdoms, and lays cities *flat.*"
Milton: P. R., iv. 363.

4. Prostrate, lying the whole length on the ground.

"They fell down *flatte* on their faces before the throne."—*Bale: Image*, pt. i.

* **5.** Depressed, cast down, dejected.

"Now you are too *flat*
And mar the concord."
Shakesp.: Two Gentlemen of Verona, i. 2.

6. Dull, uninteresting; without animation, spirit, or force.

"Short speeches fly abroad like darts, and are thought to be shot out of secret intentions; but as for large discourses, they are *flat* things, and not so much noted."—*Bacon: Essays; Of Seditions & Troubles.*

7. Stale, insipid, dull.

"How weary, stale, *flat*, and unprofitable
Seem to me all the uses of this world."
Shakesp.: Hamlet, i. 2.

8. Tasteless, dead, vapid.

"Taste so divine! that what of sweet before
Hath touched my sense, *flat* seems to this and harsh."
Milton: P. L. ix. 987.

9. Dead, dull: as, This beer is *flat.*

10. Downright, preremptory, absolute, positive; not relieved or softened.

"I will, that's *flat.*" *Shakesp.: 1 Henry IV.*, i. 3.

11. Absolute, downright, rank.

"That in the captain's but a choleric word
Which in the soldier is *flat* blasphemy."
Shakesp.: Measure for Measure, ii. 2.

12. Not shrill or acute; without sharpness or acuteness.

"The upper end of the windpipe is endued with several cartilages and muscles to contract or dilate it, as we would have our voice *flat* or sharp."—*Ray: On the Creation.*

13. Dull, without animation or briskness, depressed.

II. *Technically:*

1. *Art:* Wanting relief or prominence of the figures.

2. *Arch.:* Applied to arches which have only a small rise from the springing to the crown.

"This Saxon style begins to be defined by *flat* and round arches."—*Walpole: Anecdotes of Painting*, vol. i., ch. v.

3. *Gram.:* Applied to those letters in which the enunciation of voice (as opposed to breath) is heard. It is opposed to *sharp;* such letters are *b, d, g, v*, &c.

4. *Music:*

(1) Below the true pitch: thus singing or playing on an instrument is said to be flat when the sounds produced fail to reach the true pitch.

(2) Applied to intervals, minor: as, a *flat* third, a *flat* fifth, &c. [Minor.]

* **B.** *As adverb:*

1. Flatly; on the ground.

2. Flatly, directly, positively.

"Sin is *flat* opposite to the Almighty."—*George Herbert.*

C. *As substantive:*

I. *Ordinary Language:*

1. A surface unbroken by depressions or elevations; a level plain or low tract of land.

"Following them through bogs and dangerous *flats.*"—*Milton: Hist. Eng.*, bk. ii.

2. A plat or plot of ground laid down level.

"He has cut the side of a rock into a *flat* for a garden."—*Addison.*

3. Level ground lying low or exposed to inundations.

"The ocean, overpeering of his list,
Eats not the *flats* with more impetuous haste."
Shakesp.: Hamlet, iv. 5.

4. A shallow; a level piece of ground or strand lying at a small depth below the surface of the water; a shoal.

"I should not see the sandy hour-glass run,
But I should think of shallows and of *flats.*"
Shakesp.: Merchant of Venice, i. 1.

5. Anything broad and flat in form: as—

(1) A river-boat or barge for carrying produce, coal, merchandize, &c., in shallow waters.

(2) The broad side of a blade.

"The officer stormed, and drawing his sword out of the scabbard, struck O'Brien with the *flat* of the blade."—*Marryatt: Peter Simple*, ch. xix.

(3) A broad-brimmed, low-crowned, straw hat. (*American*).

(4) A platform truck. (*American.*)

(5) The palm of the hand.

(6) The story or floor in a house, especially when occupied by a single family.

(7) A foolish fellow; a simpleton; a gull; one who is easily duped.

"No, no, not such a confounded *flat* as that."—*Thackeray: Newcomes*, ch. xvi.

* (8) Depression or dullness of language or thought; a lack of spirits or liveliness.

"Milton's Paradise Lost is admirable; but am I therefore bound to maintain, that there are no *flats* amongst his elevations?"—*Dryden.*

(9) (*Pl.*): False dice.

(10) (*Pl.*): Base money, from its being cut out of flattened plates, composed of a mixture of silver and blanched copper.

II. *Technically:*

1. *Arch.:* That part of the covering or roof of a house, which is laid horizontal and covered with lead, or other material.

2. *Button-making:* A piece of bone for a button-blank.

3. *Carding:* A strip of wood clothed with bent teeth, and placed above the large cylinder of a carding-machine. The clothing is known as the flat top-cards, in contradis-

tinction to the cards which clothe the drum, licker-in, card-rollers, teazer, and doffer, whose surfaces are curved.

4. *Gilding:* A surface of size over gilding.

5. *Music:* The sign ♭ which directs the lowering of the tone to which it is prefixed by one semitone. Its shape is derived from the ancient *b*. A double-flat, ♭♭, lowers the note to which it is prefixed two semitones.

6. *Shipbuilding:*

(1) A flat part in a curve; a timber which has no curve, as the floor timbers of the *dead-flat* amidships.

(2) One of a number of ship's frames of equal size, and forming a straight middle body.

7. *Mining:* A layer of ore in a nearly horizontal bed.

8. *Theat.:* One of the halves of a scene or part of a scene, formed by two equal portions pushed from the sides of the stage, and meeting in the middle.

¶ *To fall flat:* To produce no effect; to fail in the intended effect.

¶ (1) Crabb thus discriminates between *flat* and *level:* "*Flat* is said of a thing with regard to itself; it is opposed to the round or protuberant: *level* as it respects another; it is opposed to the uneven: a country is *flat* which has no elevation; a wall is *level* with the roof of a house when it rises to the height of the roof." (*Crabb: Eng. Synon.*)

(2) For the difference between *flat* and *insipid*, see INSIPID.

flat-aft, *a.*

Naut.: A term used to denote the position of sails when their surfaces are pressed aft against the mast by the force of the wind.

flat-arch, *s.*

Arch.: [FLAT, *a.*, II. 2].

flat-band, *s.*

Arch.: A plain, square impost.

flat-bean, *s.*

Bot.: A name for some species of Lupinus, because the seeds are flat and round. Also called Fig-bean. (*Coles; Britten & Holland.*)

flat-bill, *s.*

Ornith.: Platyrhynchus, a genus of Muscicapidæ (Flycatchers).

flat-boat, *s.* A flat-bottomed barge; a flat [FLAT, B. I. 5 (1)].

flat-bones, *s. pl.*

Anat.: A class of bones called also Tabular bones. Included under it are the scapula, the ilium, and the bones forming the roof and sides of the skull. (*Quain.*)

flat-bottomed, *a.* Having a flat, plain bottom, without a keel.

flat-cap, *s.*

I. *Ordinary Language:*

1. A cap with a low flat crown, made of various materials, and formerly worn by all classes in England.

2. A term applied to a citizen of London in ridicule, from the fact that the use of such caps was retained by them after it had ceased among other classes.

II. *Paper:* A size of writing-paper, usually 14 × 17 inches.

flat-chisel, *s.* A sculptor's chisel for smoothing surfaces.

flat-file, *s.* A file wider than its thickness, and of rectangular section. When bellied, it is known as a taper file; when the size is maintained from end to end, it is known as a parallel file.

flat-fishes, *s. pl.*

Ichthy.: The family Pleuronectidæ, containing the Sole, the Plaice, the Turbot, the Hallibut, the Brill, &c. They are compressed or flattened laterally, not vertically as is often erroneously supposed. One side is generally dark coloured, the other white and silvery. For the sake of concealment they rest upon the light side, leaving only the dark one more or less imperfectly visible. [PLEURONECTIDÆ.]

flat-footed, *a.*

1. *Lit.:* Having flat feet, that is, feet with very little or no hollow in the sole, and a low instep.

2. *Fig.:* Firm-footed, resolute. (*American.*)

flat-hammer, *s.* The hammer first used by the gold-beater in swaging out a pile of quartiers, or pieces of gold ribbon, one by one and a half inches square. These are placed twenty-four in a pile and beaten till they are two inches square. They are then packaged with interleaves of vellum, and beaten by other hammers, known as the commencing, spreading, and finishing hammers.

flat-head, flat-headed, *a.*

1. *Anthrop.:* Having a flat head: specif.: in ethnology applied to a tribe of North American Indians, who were said to use artificial means to make their heads flat.

2. *Ichthy.:* The name given in Queensland to the anomalous fish genus Ceratodus (q.v.).

Flat-head nail: A forged nail with a round, flat head and a light, rounded, pointed body.

flat-iron, *s.* An iron with a flat face, used for smoothing clothes. A sad iron or smoothing-iron.

Flat-iron heater: A stove specially adapted for heating smoothing-irons. A laundry-stove.

flat-lead, *s.* Sheet-lead.

flat-mouthed, *a.* Having a broad mouth.

"*Flatt-mouthede* as a fluke." *Morte Arthure,* 1,083.

flat-nail, *s.* A small, sharp-pointed wrought nail, with a flat, thin head, larger than a tack.

flat-nosed, flat-nose, *a.* Having a flat or low nose.

Flat-nosed monkeys: [PLATYRRHINI].

Flat-nose shell: A cylindrical tool with valves at bottom for boring through soft clay. (*American.*)

flat-orchil, *s.*

Bot.: *Rocella fuciformis*, a kind of lichen. It is used as a dye.

flat-paper, *s.* Paper which has not been folded.

flat-pea, *s*

Bot.: The papilionaceous genus Platylobium. They are handsome free-flowering plants.

flat-press, *s.* A press used in the india-rubber business for flattening together a number of piles of folded cloth while they are vulcanized and blended by a steam heat of say 280° F.

flat-race, *s.* A race over level or clear ground, as opposed to a steeple-chase or hurdle-race.

flat-rail, *s.* A railroad rail consisting of a simple flat bar, spiked to a longitudinal sleeper. [STRAP-RAIL.]

flat-rods, *s. pl.*

Mining: A series of rods communicating motion from the engine to pumps at a distant shaft.

flat-roofed, *a.* Having a flat roof.

flat-rope, *s.* A rope made by plaiting yarns together instead of twisting. Some flat ropes, for mining-shafts, are made by sewing together a number of ropes, making a wide, flat band.

Flat-rope pulley: A pulley having a true cylindrical surface and two rising flanges, to keep the band from running off.

flat-tool, *s.* A turning-chisel which cuts on both sides and on the end; which is square. It is used as a bottoming-tool for boxes.

flat-vervain, *s.*

Bot.: *Veronica Chamædrys.* It trails on the ground, but is not a genuine vervain. (*Lyte; Britten & Holland.*)

flat-worms, *s. pl.*

Zool.: The English name of Platyelmia (q.v.), made by Dallas a class of Vermes.

* **flăt,** * **flatt,** *s.* [O. Fr. *flat.*] A blow, a stroke.

"He gaff Richard a *sory flatt.*"
Richard Cœur de Lion, 3,265.

flăt, *v.t. & i.* [FLAT, *a.*]

A. *Transitive:*

I. *Ordinary Language:*

1. *Literally:*

(1) To make flat, or even; to level; to flatten.

"Till the fields around
Lie sunk and *flatted* in the sordid wave."
Thomson: Autumn, 833.

(2) To throw down to the ground; to raze, to destroy utterly.

"She *flatted* their strongest forts."—*Feltham: Resolves,* pt. i., res. 4.

2. *Figuratively:*

(1) To make dull; to depress; to deprive of spirit or force.

"May *flat* and dead the taste of conversation."—*Montaigne: Devoute Essayes,* pt. i., tr. xii., § 3.

(2) To make dead, vapid, or tasteless.

"Otherwise fresh in their colour, but their juice somewhat *flatted.*"—*Bacon: Natural History.*

II. *Technically:*

1. *Glass-making:* To open out a split cylinder of glass, so as to make it flat.

2. *Metall.:* To roll metal into plates or sheets.

"When a bar of pure silver or ingot of gold
Is sent to be *flatted* or wrought into length."
Cowper: The Flatting Mill.

* 3. *Music:* To lower or depress the voice, or a sound, below the true pitch; to make a sound less sharp.

* B. *Intransitive:*

I. *Ordinary Language:*

1. *Lit.:* To become flat; to sink to a level or even surface.

"I burnt it the second time, and observed the skin shrink, and the swelling to *flat* yet more than at first."—*Temple.*

2. *Fig.:* To become dull, dead, or vapid; to lose spirit or force.

II. *Music:* To depress the voice; to fall below the true pitch; to become flat.

¶ *To flat in the sail:*

Naut.: To draw in the aftmost clew of a sail towards the middle of the ship.

flā'-tą, *s.* [Lat. *flata*, fem. sing. of *flatus*, pa. par. of *flo* = to blow.]

Entom.: The typical genus of the family Flatidæ (q.v.). It is the same as the Poecilopterа of Latreille.

* **flat-er,** *v.t. & i.* [FLATTER.]

flā'-tĭ-dæ, *s. pl.* [Mod. Lat. *flat(a)*, and Lat. fem. pl. adj. suff. *-idæ.*]

Entom.: A family of Homopterous insects, akin to Cicadidæ, but having their wings covered with a white farinaceous powder, and so much resembling those of some moths, that Swainson and Shuckard called them Moth Cicadas. They are nearly confined to the tropics of the Old and New Worlds, having no representatives in Britain except the aberrant genera Issus and Cixius, which may be found in summer by beating hedges and thickets. They furnish a secretion which is called Chinese wax.

* **flā'-tĭve,** *a.* [Lat. *flatus*, pa. par. of *flo* = to flow.] Producing wind; flatulent.

"Eat not too many of these apples, they be very *flative.*"—*Brewer: Lingua,* iv. 17.

* **flăt'-lĭng,** * **flat-lyng,** *adv.* [Eng. *flat*; suff. *-ling.*]

1. With the flat or broad side.

"Tho with her sword on him she *flatling* strooke."
Spenser: F. Q., V. v. 18.

2. Prostrate, flat.

"He leyde hym *flatlyng* on the grounde."—*MS.* in *Halliwell,* p. 360.

* **flăt'-lŏng,** *adv.* [Eng. *flat*; suff. *-long.*] Flatwise; with the flat or broad side; not edgewise.

flăt'-lȳ, *adv.* [Eng. *flat*: *-ly.*]

I. *Lit.:* In a flat, level, or even manner; without depressions or elevations.

II. *Figuratively:*

1. Without spirit or force; dully, frigidly, vapidly.

2. Positively, downright, plainly, peremptorily.

"He tells me *flatly* there is no mercy for me in heaven."—*Shakesp.: Merchant of Venice,* ii. 2.

flăt'-nĕss, * **flat-nesse,** *s.* [Eng. *flat*; *-ness.*]

I. *Literally:*

1. The quality or state of being flat, level, or even.

2. Want of relief or prominence.

"It appears so very plain and uniform, that one would think the coiner looked on the *flatness* of a figure as one of the greatest beauties in sculpture."—*Addison: On Medals.*

II. *Figuratively:*

1. Dulness, insipidity, frigidity; lack of spirit or animation.

"He has here sunk into the *flatness* of prose."—*Addison: Notes on Ovid; Metamorphoses* iii.

2. Deadness, dulness, vapidness.

"Deadness or *flatness* in cyder is often occasioned by the too free admission of air into the vessel."—*Mortimer: Husbandry.*

3. Dejection of mind; loss of spirit or courage.

"How fast does obscurity, *flatness*, and impertinency flow in upon our meditations?"—*Collier.* (*Johnson.*)

*4. Downrightness; extremeness, completeness.

"The *flatness* of my misery."
Shakesp.: Winter's Tale, iii. 2.

5. The gravity or dulness of sound; the opposite to shrillness or acuteness.

"*Flatness* of sound is joined with a harshness."—*Bacon.*

***flat-our,** *s.* [O. Fr. *flateor, flateur.*] A flatterer.

"That is the lyeghere and the *flatour.*"—*Ayenbite*, p. 257.

***flat-rour,** *s.* [Mid. Eng. *flater* = flatter; *-our* = -er.] A flatterer.

"He that hath his wit bewared
Upon a *flatrour* to beleve." *Gower*, iii. 170.

flăt´-tẹn, *v.t. & i.* [Eng. *flat*, a.; suff. *-en* (q.v.).]

A. *Transitive:*

I. *Ordinary Language:*

1. *Literally:*

(1) To make flat, level, or even; to level.

"For that time their round bodies *flatned* were."
Donne: Progress of the Soule, s. I. v. 14.

(2) To beat or throw down to the ground; to raze; to lay flat.

"If they should lie in it, and beat it down, or *flatten* it, it will rise again."—*Mortimer: Husbandry.*

*2. *Figuratively:*

(1) To make dull, vapid, or insipid; to deprive of force or animation.

(2) To depress or deject the spirits; to dispirit.

II. *Music:* To depress or lower in pitch; to render less sharp or acute.

B. *Intransitive:*

I. *Ordinary Language:*

1. *Lit.:* To grow or become flat, level, or even.

*2. *Figuratively:*

(1) To become dull, insipid, or vapid; to lose animation, force, or interest; to pall.

"Here joys that endure for ever, fresh and in vigour, are opposed to satisfactions that are attended with satiety and surfeits, and *flatten* in the very tasting."—*L'Estrange.*

(2) To become dejected or depressed in spirit.

*II. *Music:* To depress the voice; to drop below the true pitch; to render a sound less sharp.

¶ *To flatten a sail:*

Naut.: To extend it fore and aft, so that the effect is lateral only.

***flăt´-tẹn,** *a.* [Eng. *flat*; suff. *-en* (q.v.).] Flat; stupid, silly.

"What a *flatten* face he has now!"
Beaum. & Flet.: Humorous Lieutenant, iii. 5.

flăt´-tẹn-ĭng, *pr. par., a., & s.* [FLATTEN, *v.*]

A. & B. *As pr. par. & particip. adj.:* (See the verb).

C. *As subst.:* The act of making flat; the state of becoming flat.

flattening-furnace, *s.* A furnace into which cylinder glass, split longitudinally, is placed to flatten out by heat; spreading-oven. [FLATTING-FURNACE.]

flăt´-tẽr (1), *s.* [Eng. *flat*, v.; *-er.*]

I. *Ord. Lang.:* One who or that by which anything is flattened.

II. *Technically:*

1. *Smith.:* A hammer with a very broad face, used by smiths in flat-facing work.

"The plaintiff, in the course of his work used a tool called a *flatter*, which was held by himself and struck by a hammerman for the purpose of finishing off angle iron."—*Standard*, Nov. 22, 1882.

2. *Wire-draw.:* A draw-plate with a flat orifice, to draw flat strips, such as watch-springs, skirt-wire, &c.

flăt´-tẽr (2), *s.* [Corrupt. of *floater* (?) from the floating leaf.] A word used only in the subjoined compound.

flatter-dock, *s.* [DOCK *s.*, ¶ (2).]

flăt´-tẽr, *flat-ere, *flat-er-en, *flat-ter-yn, *v.t. & i.* [O. Fr. *flater* (Fr. *flatter*), in which the *t* stands for an old *k*, as seen in O. Sw. *fleckra* = to flatter; Sw. dial. *fleku* = to caress (*Skeat*), or from Icel. *fladhra* = to stroke, to rub smooth, from *flatr* = flat.]

1. To soothe with praise; to coax; to please or gratify the self-love of by praise, obsequiousness, or blandishment; to wheedle.

"He would not *flatter* Neptune for his trident."
Shakesp.: Coriolanus, iii. 1.

2. To encourage in an opinion which gives pleasure or gratification to one's self-love.

"Sir James Montgomery had *flattered* himself that he should be the chief minister."—*Macaulay: Hist. Eng.*, ch. xiii.

3. To praise falsely; to encourage.

"Give consent to *flatter* sin."
Shakesp.: 1 Henry VI., v. 5.

4. To please, to soothe, to gratify.

"A consort of voices supporting themselves by their different parts make a harmony, pleasingly fills their ears, and *flatters* them."—*Dryden: Dufresnoy.*

5. To raise false hopes; to encourage in false or unfounded expectations.

6. To represent too favourably: as, The portrait *flatters* him.

B. *Intrans.:* To make use of flattery.

"I *flatter* not, but say thou art a caitiff."
Shakesp.: Timon of Athens, iv. 3.

¶ *(1) *To flatter with:* To flatter.

*(2) *To flatter-blind:* To blind or deceive with flattery. (*Coleridge.*)

***flăt´-tẽr-a-ble,** *a.* [Eng. *flatter*; *-able.*] Open to flattery.

"He was the most *flatterable* creature that ever was known."—*North: Life of Lord Guilford*, i. 118.

flăt´-tẽr-ẽr, *flat-er-ar, *flat-er-er, *flat-er-ere, *s.* [Eng. *flatter*; *-er.*] One who flatters; one who coaxes, or wheedles with flattering; one who endeavours to gratify the self-love of another by praise, obsequiousness, or respectful behaviour.

"The monarchy, these politicians conceived, had no worse enemy than the *flatterer* who exalted the prerogative above the law."—*Macaulay: Hist. Eng.*, ch. ii.

¶ Crabb thus discriminates between *flatterer, sycophant,* and *parasite*: "The *flatterer* is one who flatters by words; the *sycophant* and *parasite* is therefore always a flatterer, and something more, for the *sycophant* adopts every mean artifice by which he can ingratiate himself, and the *parasite* submits to every degradation and servile compliance by which he can obtain his base purpose." (*Crabb: Eng. Synon.*)

***flăt´-tẽr-ĕss,** *s.* [Eng. *flatter*; *-ess.*] A woman who flatters.

"These women that in times past were called in Cyprus, Colacides—*i.e.*, *flatteresses*."—*P. Holland*; in *Trench: On some def. in our Eng. Dict.*, p. 19.

flăt´-tẽr-ĭng, flat-er-yng, *flat-er-ung, flat-er-ynge, *pr. par., a., & s.* [FLATTER, *v.*]

A. *As pr. par.:* (See the verb).

B. *As adjective:*

1. Using flattery; soothing or gratifying self-love by praise or obsequiousness.

2. Raising false hopes; encouraging in unfounded expectations.

"The vain excesse of *flattering* fortune's giftes."—*Gascoigne: Memories.*

3. Not representing faithfully; partial.

"A *flattering* painter, who made it his care
To draw men as they ought to be, not as they are."
Goldsmith: Retaliation.

4. Not presenting a faithful likeness; too favourable, not true: as, A *flattering* portrait.

C. *As subst.:* The act or practice of using flattery; the manners or conduct of a flatterer; flattery.

"With fained *flattering* and japes."
Chaucer: C. T., 707. (Prol.)

flăt´-tẽr-ĭng-lÿ, *adv.* [Eng. *flattering*; *-ly.*]

1. In a flattering manner; so as to flatter.

"He had *flatteringly* told me that he was perfectly satisfied."—*Bp. Watson: Anecdotes*, i. 149.

2. With partiality; in a manner to favour.

flăt´-tẽr-ÿ, *flat-er-ie, *flat-er-y, *flat-er-ye, *flat-rye, *s.* [O. Fr. *flaterie*; Fr. *flatterie.*] The act or practice of flattering; false or venal praise: adulation, obsequiousness.

"Puffed up with the vanitie and *flattery* of the greate men which were about him."—*Brende: Quintus Curtius*, fo. 21.

flătt´-ĭng, *pr. par., a., & s.* [FLAT, *v.*]

A. & B. *As pr. par. & particip. adj.:* (See the verb).

C. *As substantive:*

I. *Ord. Lang.:* The act or process of making flat or flattening.

II. *Technically:*

1. *Gilding:* A covering of size over gilding.

2. *Glass-making:* The operation of opening out a split cylinder of glass so as to make it flat. This is performed in a Flatting-furnace (q.v., and is assisted by a tool having an iron handle and a wooden cross-piece at the end.

3. *Metall.:* The act or process of rolling out metal into plates or sheets.

4. *Painting:* A style of inside house-painting in which the colours, prepared with oil of turpentine only, are dead, without lustre.

flatting-furnace, *s.*

Glass-making: A furnace in which a split cylinder of glass is opened out. [FLATTING, *s.*, II. 2.]

flatting-hearth, *s.*

Glass-making: The plate on which glass is flatted. It is of devitrified glass, fire-proof clay, sandstone, or other material which will resist heat and maintain the essential perfectly smooth surface.

flatting-mill, *s.*

1. A rolling-mill producing sheet-metal.

2. In the Mint, the rolling-mill for producing the ribbon from which the planchets are punched.

3. A mill having a pair of hard, polished steel rolls, through which grains of metals are passed to be flatted for ornamental purposes. The produce is known as metallic dust.

flatting-plate, *s.* [FLATTING-HEARTH.]

flatting-stone, *s.* [FLATTING-HEARTH.]

flăt´-tĭsh, *a.* [Eng. *flat*; *-ish.*] Somewhat flat; approaching to flatness.

"They have large, *flattish* heads."—*Derham: Physico-Theology*, bk. iv., ch. ii., No. 22.

flăt´-ụ-lẹnçe, flăt´-ụ-lẹn-çÿ, *s.* [Fr. *flatulence*, from Low Lat. *flatulentia*, from *flatulentus* = full of wind, windy, from Lat. *flatus* = a blowing, from *flo* = to blow.]

1. The quality or state of being flatulent, or full of wind or gases generated in the alimentary canal.

"The most sure sign of a deficient perspiration is *flatulency* or wind."—*Arbuthnot: On Aliments*, ch. v.

*2. Emptiness, vanity.

"The natural *flatulency* of that airy scheme of notions."—*Glanvill: Scepsis Scientifica.*

flăt´-ụ-lẹnt, *a.* [Fr., from Low Lat. *flatulentus.*] [FLATULENCE.]

*1. Of the nature of wind.

"The more weighty, gross, and *flatulent* part remaining behind."—*P. Holland: Plutarch*, p. 577.

2. Windy, full of wind or gases generated in the alimentary canal.

2. Full of air or wind.

"*Flatulent* tumours are such as easily yield to the pressure of the finger, but readily return, by their elasticity, to a tumid state again."—*Quincy.*

4. Generating, or liable to generate gases in the alimentary canal; causing wind or flatulence.

"Pease are mild and demulcent; but being full of aerial particles, are *flatulent*, when dissolved by digestion."—*Arbuthnot: On Aliments*, ch. vi.

*5. Empty, vain, pretentious, turgid; without substance or reality.

"He is too *flatulent* sometimes, and sometimes too dry."—*Dryden: Juvenal.* (Dedic.)

*6. Characteristic of empty or vain pretentions.

"To talk of knowledge, from those few indistinct representations which are made to our grosser faculties, is a *flatulent* vanity."—*Glanvill: Scepsis Scientifica.*

***flăt´-ụ-lẹnt-lÿ,** *adv.* [Eng. *flatulent*; *-ly.*] In a flatulent manner; windily; emptily.

* **flăt-u̧-ŏs′-ĭ-tȳ,** *s.* [Fr. *flatuosité*, from Lat. *flatus* = a blowing : *flo* = to blow.] Windiness; fulness of air or wind; flatulence.

"The cause is *flatuosity*; for wind stirred moveth to expel."—*Bacon: Natural History*, § 39.

* **flăt′-u̧-oŭs,** *a.* [Fr. *flatueux*; Ital. & Sp. *flatuoso*, from Lat. *flatus*.]

1. Capable of being blown away; of the nature of wind.

"Drinketh up the moisture, making it more *flatuous* and windy."—*P. Holland: Plutarch*, p. 577.

2. Windy, full of wind, flatulent.

"This *flatuous* crudity is by the heat consumed."—*Venner: Via Recta*, p. 152.

3. Generating wind in the stomach.

"Rhubarb in the stomach, in a small quantity, doth digest and overcome, being not *flatuous* nor loathsome."—*Bacon: Natural History*, § 44.

flăt′-u̧-oŭs-nĕss, *s.* [Eng. *flatuous*; *-ness*.] The quality or state of being flatuous; flatulence, wind.

"They cause fluctuations and *flatuousnesse* in the body."—*Venner: Via Recta*, p. 15.

flā′-tŭs, *s.* [Lat.]

*1. A breath or puff of wind.

2. Wind in the stomach, or other cavities of the body, arising from indigestion; flatulence.

"He was sick of the *flatus*."—*Reliquiæ Wottonianæ*, p. 467.

flăt′-wīșe, *a.* or *adv.* [Eng. *flat*; *-wise*.] With the flat downwards; not edgewise.

"Its posture in the earth was *flatwise*, and parallel to the site of the stratum in which it was reposited."—*Woodward: On Fossils.*

flâucht (*ch* guttural) (1), *s.* [Flaw.]

1. A flight or flock of birds.

"By cam thousan's o' milk white hunds nae bigger nor whittrets, an' souchan as gin they had been a *flaucht* o' dows."—*Edin. Mag.*, Sept. 1818, p. 155.

2. A flutter.

3. A flash or gleam.

flâucht (*ch* guttural) (2), *s.* [Flake.]

1. A flake.

2. (*Pl.*) Instruments used in preparing wool.

flâucht (*ch* guttural), *v.t.* [Flaucht (2), *s.*]

1. To card wool into thin flakes.

2. To pare or strip off the skin.

flâucht-ĕr (*ch* guttural), *s.* [Eng. *flaucht*, v.; *-er*.]

1. A person employed in carding wool.

2. A man who cuts turfs, by means of a flauchter-spade.

flauchter-spade, flaughter-spade, *s.* A long two-handed spade for cutting turf.

flâugh′-tĕr (*gh* guttural), *v.i.* [Flaucht (1), *s.*] To shine fitfully; to flicker.

"Light frae the door o' the cave, *flaughtering* against the hazels on the other bank."—*Scott: Antiquary*, ch. xxi.

flâunt, *v.i.* & *t.* [Etym. doubtful; Skeat says the word is probably of Scandinavian origin; cf. Sw. dial. *flanka* = to be unsteady, to waver; Dan. *flink* = smart, brisk, active; Bavarian *flandern* = to flutter, flaunt; Dut. *flikkeren*, *flonkeren* = to sparkle.]

A. *Intransitive:*

1. To make an ostentatious or gaudy show in dress; to move or act ostentatiously.

"How she goes *flaunting*, too! She needs must have a feather in her head, and a cork in her heel."—*Davenport: City Night-Cap*, ii. 1.

2. To make a brilliant or gaudy show.

"Blossoms *flaunting* in the eye of day."
Longfellow: Flowers.

B. *Trans.:* To display ostentatiously, impudently, or offensively.

* **flâunt,** *s.* [Flaunt, *v.*]

1. The act of flaunting or acting ostentatiously.

"Is this stern woman still upon the *flaunt*?"—*Beaum. & Flet.: Tamer Tamed*, ii. 2.

2. Finery; flash or showy apparel.

"Should I, in these my borrowed *flaunts*, behold
The sternness of his presence?"
Shakesp.: Winter's Tale, iii. 3.

3. Impudent parade; a brag; a boast; a vaunt.

"Thy *flaunts* and faces to abuse men's manners."
Beaum. & Flet.: False One, iii. 3.

* **flaunt-a-flaunt,** *adv.* Displayed ostentatiously.

"With high-copt hats and feathers *flaunt-a-flaunt*."
Gascoigne: Steel Glass, 1,163.

flâunt′-ĕr, *s.* [Eng. *flaunt*; *-er*.] One who flaunts about, or makes an ostentatious display.

flâunt′-ĭṅg, *pr. par.*, *a.*, & *s.* [Flaunt, *v.*]

A. & **B.** *As pr. par. & particip. adj.:* (See the verb).

C. *As subst.:* The act or practice of making an ostentatious display.

flâunt′-ĭṅg-lȳ, *adv.* [Eng. *flaunting*; *-ly*.] In a flaunting, impudent, offensive, or ostentatious manner.

* **flâunt′-ȳ,** *a.* [Eng. *flaunt*; *-y*.] Flaunting; ostentatious; flash.

"Dust the *flaunty* carpets of the world
For kings to walk on or our senators."
E. B. Browning. (*Ogilvie.*)

flâut′-ĭst, *s.* [Ital. *flauto* = a flute; Eng. suff. *-ist*.] A player on the flute; a flutist.

flā-vē′-dō, *s.* [From Lat. *flavesco* = to become yellow.]

Bot.: A disease in plants which alters their green into a yellow colour. (*Treas. of Bot.*)

fla̧-vĕr′-ĭ-a, *s.* [From Lat. *flavus* = yellow, one of the species being used to dye that colour. (Def.)]

Bot.: The typical genus of the composite sub-tribe Flaverieæ. *Flaveria Contrayerba* grows in Peru, and is used in dying yellow.

fla̧-vĕr′-ĭ-ĕ-æ, *s.pl.* [Mod. Lat. *flaveri(a)*, and Lat. fem. pl. suff. *-eæ*.]

Bot.: A sub-tribe of Senecionideæ.

* **fla̧-vĕs′-çent,** *a.* [Lat. *flavescens*, pr. par. of *flavesco* = to become yellow; incept. from *flavus* = yellow.]

Bot.: Yellowish, becoming yellow.

* **fla̧-vĭc′-ô-moŭs,** *a.* [Lat. *flavus* = yellow; *coma* = hair.] Having yellow hair.

flăv′-ĭn, flăv′-ine, *s.* [Lat. *flav(us)*, and suff. *-in*, *-ine* (*Chem.*) (q.v.).]

1. *Comm.:* A yellow dye-stuff imported from America in the form of a dark-brown powder, said to be identical with Quercitrin (q.v.).

2. *Chem.:* $C_{13}H_{12}N_2O$. An organic base isomeric with diphenyl-carbimide. It is formed by the action of ammonium sulphide on dinitrobenzophenones. It forms pale yellow needles, nearly insoluble in water, soluble in alcohol and ether. Fused with caustic potash, it gives off phenylamine, $NH_2C_6A_5$. (*Watts: Dict. Chem.*)

flā′-voŭr, fla-vor, *s.* [Low Lat. *flavor* = (1) yellow coin, (2) yellow or bright hue, from Lat. *flavus* = yellow.]

I. *Literally:*

*1. A bright hue or colour.

"Nor did the dancing ruby,
Sparkling outpoured, the *flavour* or the smell,
Or taste, that cheers the heart of gods and men,
Allure thee from the cool crystalline stream."
Milton: Sampson Agonistes, 544.

2. That quality in anything which affects the taste.

"It would have affected everything we ate or drank with an importunate repetition of the same *flavour*."—*Paley: Natural Theology*, ch. xxi.

*3. That quality in anything which pleases the smell; odour, fragrance.

"Myrtle, orange, and the blushing rose,
With bending heaps, so nigh their bloom disclose,
Each seems to smell the *flavour* which the other blows."
Dryden: State of Innocence, iii. 3.

II. *Fig.:* An agreeable or gratifying quality or character; zest.

"And gives a pleasant *flavour* to discourse."
Pomfret: The Choice.

¶ For the difference between *flavour* and *taste*, see Taste.

flā′-voŭr, flā′-vŏr, *v.t.* [Flavour, *s.*] To give a flavour to; to communicate some quality of taste or smell to.

flā′-voŭred, flā′-vŏred, *a.* [Eng. *flavour*; *-ed*.] Having that quality which affects the sense of taste or smell; having a distinct flavour.

"Roots or wholesome pulse
Or herbs, or *flavoured* fruits."
Dodsley: Agriculture, c. ii.

flā′-voŭr-lĕss, flā′-vŏr-lĕss, *a.* [Eng. *flavour*; *-less*.] Destitute of or without a flavour.

* **flā′-voŭr-oŭs, flā′-vŏr-oŭs,** *a.* [Eng. *flavour*; *-ous*.]

1. Pleasing to the taste or palate.

"The sumptuous viands and the *flavourous* wine."
Pope: Homer; Odyssey vi. 90.

2. Pleasing to the sense of smell; fragrant, odorous.

* **flā′-voŭs,** *a.* [Lat. *flavus*.] Yellow.

"The membrane itself is somewhat of a *flavous* colour."—*Smith: Portraiture of Old Age* (1666).

flâw, * **flay,** *s.* [Sw. *flaga* = a flaw, a crack; A.S. *floh*; Goth. *flaga* = a fragment.]

I. *Ordinary Language:*

1. A crack or breach in anything; a slight gap or fissure; an imperfection.

"We found it exceeding difficult to keep out the air from getting in at any imperceptible hole or *flaw*."—*Boyle.*

2. A defect or fault caused by violence or neglect.

"Whether the nymph shall break Diana's law,
Or some frail China-jar receive a *flaw*."
Pope: Rape of the Lock, ii. 106.

3. A defect, a fault, which weakens or invalidates that in which it occurs.

"The decree was just, and without *flaw*."
Cowper: Hope, 318.

*4. A fault, or defect in conduct; a failure in obedience.

"From Sinai's top Jehovah gave the law—
Life for obedience—death for every *flaw*."
Cowper: Truth, 550.

*5. A fragment, a piece.

"This heart shall break into a hundred thousand *flaws*
Or ere I weep." *Shakesp.: Lear*, ii. 4.

*6. A flake, as of snow.

*7. A flash, a flame.

"Tille the *flawes* of fyre flawmes one their helmes."
Morte Arthure, 2,555.

*8. A sudden burst or gust of wind.

"And he watched how the veering *flaw* did blow."
Longfellow: Wreck of the Hesperus.

*9. A sudden outburst of noise; a tumult, an uproar.

"Deluges of armies from the town
Came pouring in: I heard the mighty *flaw*;
When first it broke." *Dryden: Aurengzebe*, v. 1.

*10. A storm of passion; commotion of mind; a quarrel.

"Oh! these *flaws* and starts,
Impostors to true fear, would well become
A woman's story at a winter's fire."
Shakesp.: Macbeth, iii. 4.

II. *Technically:*

1. *Weav.:* A bore, tangle, or skip.

2. *Metal:* In casting or forging; a fault, as where the parts of the metal are not fairly joined.

flaw-flower, *s.*

Bot.: *Anemone Pulsatilla.*

flaw-piece, *s.*

Wood: A slab from the outside of the log.

* **flâw,** *v.t.* [Flaw, *s.*]

1. To crack, to break; to damage by causing flaws.

"The cup was *flawed* with such a multitude of little cracks, that it looks like a white, not like a crystalline cup."—*Boyle.*

2. To break, to violate.

"France hath *flawed* the league, and hath attached
Our merchants' goods."
Shakesp.: Henry VIII., i. 1.

3. To find a flaw or defect in.

"My worship needed not to *flaw* his right."
Ford: Lady's Trial, ii. 2.

* **flawe,** *a.* [Lat. *flavus*.] Yellow.

"With liuelish browes, *flawe* of colour pure."
Chaucer: Court of Love.

flâw′-lĕss, *a.* [Eng. *flaw*; *-less*.] Without a flaw; free from flaws, cracks, or defects; perfect.

"The diamond being fair and *flawless*."—*Boyle: Works*, v. 577.

flâwn, * **flaun,** * **flawne,** *s.* [O. Fr. *flaon*, *flan*; Sp. *flaon*; Fr. *flan*.] A sort of custard or pie. Kersey defines it as "a kind of dainty, made of fine flour, eggs, and butter."

"Brede and chese, buters and milk,
Pastees and *flaunes*." *Havelok*, 642.

* **flâw′-tĕr,** *v.t.* [Flaucht, *v.*] To strip off the skin; to pare.

* **flâw′-ȳ,** *a.* [Eng. *flaw*; *-y*.] Full of flaws, defects, or imperfections.

flăx, * **fflax,** * **flex,** * **flexe,** *s.* [A.S. *fleax*; N. H. Ger. *flachs*; M. H. Ger. *vlahs*; O. H. Ger. *flahs*; Dut. *vlas*. Probably from the root *flak* = to weave; cf. Lat. *plecto* = Gr. πλέκω (*plekō*) = to plait, twist, twine, or weave; πλοκή (*plokē*) = a twining, a weaving.]

I. *Ordinary Language:*

1. In the same sense as II.

"The *flax* was bolled."—*Exodus* ix. 31.

2. The fibrous portion of the flax plant prepared for spinning by breaking, scutching, &c.

II. *Technically:*

1. *Bot., Agric., Archæol., &c.:* The English name of the genus Linum (q.v.), and especially of the common flax (q.v.).

2. *Script.:* The rendering of the Hebrew word פִּשְׁתָּה (*pishtah*), which is correctly translated flax.

"With a line of *flax* in his hand."—*Ezekiel* xl. 13.

¶ (1) *Common flax:*

(*a*) *Ord. Lang., Bot., Manufac.: Linum usitatissimum.* It is an annual plant, with alternate, linear-lanceolate leaves, ovate, acuminate, ciliate, three-nerved sepals, many flowered broad cymes, with crenulate petals. It is an escape in England. Its fibre constitutes tow, which is made into yarn, and this again is woven into linen cloth. Dr. Oswald Heer of Zurich, the eminent fossil botanist, about 1783 published a paper *On the History of Flax, and its Culture in Pre-historic Times.* He shows that it has been found among the remains of the oldest pile dwellings in the Swiss Lakes, where neither hemp nor wool has been discovered. He thinks it probable that the lake-dwellers received it from the South of Europe. He alleges that it was cultivated in Egypt about 5,000 years ago. It seems to have been so also in Bible times in Palestine (Joshua ii. 6), though linen was exported from Egypt to the adjacent lands (Ezek. xxvii. 7). For the process of the manufacture, see LINEN. Its seeds are economically valuable. [LINSEED.]

(*b*) *Pharm.:* The meal of the seed is used for poultices; the infusion is demulcent and emollient. The oil, mixed with lime-water, is applied to burns.

(2) *Fairy flax:* [FAIRY].

(3) *New Zealand flax:*

Bot.: Phormium tenax, a plant belonging to the Liliaceæ, and not to the Linaceæ. It has a very tenacious fibre.

(4) *Flax-bush, Flax-lily,* and *Flax-plant* are popular names for *Phormium tenax*, New Zealand flax. [FLAX, ¶ (3).]

(5) *Purging flax:* Dwarf Flax, Mountain Flax (*Linum catharticum*). It is a small annual plant with white flowers, found on heaths and pastures, flowering from June to September. Its leaves are purgative. *Erythræa centaurium* is also known as the Mountain Flax. (*Britten & Holland*, &c.)

(6) *Toad-flax, Yellow Toad-flax:*

Bot.: (1) *Linaria vulgaris;* (2) *Spergula arvensis.* [TOAD.]

(6) *Wild flax:*

Bot.: (1) *Linaria vulgaris;* (2) *Cuscuta Epilinum.* (*Britten & Holland*, &c.)

flax-brake, *s.*

1. A machine for removing the woody and cellular portion of flax from the fibrous. The hemp-brake is substantially similar in its construction, and identical in its purpose.

2. A machine for shortening flax staple to adapt it to be worked by a given class of machines.

flax-cotton, *s.* A substance produced by a process invented by Chevalier Claussen for cottonizing flax, to render it suitable for manufacture, the objects being to expedite the processes of separating the fibre from the cellular and glutinous matters, and then reducing the fibre to a staple which can be readily treated by machinery. The flax-straw is boiled for four hours in a solution of caustic alkali in a stone vessel, by which the extraneous matters are loosened; it is then placed for two hours in a bath slightly acidulated with sulphuric acid. It is then dried and scutched to remove the cellulose. The cottonizing is performed by steeping the fibre in a bath of dilute bicarbonate of soda, and subsequently in an acidulated liquid. The action of the acid and alkali within the flax fibre generates carbonic-acid gas, and has the effect of bursting apart the fibres, which assume a cotton-like appearance. It is then bleached and spun, either mixed or otherwise.

flax-mill, *s.* A mill or place where flax is spun; a manufactory for linen goods.

flax-plant, *s.* [FLAX, ¶ (4).]

flax-puller, *s.* A machine for pulling flax-plants in the field.

flax-scutcher, *s.* [SCUTCHER.]

flax-star, *s.*

Bot.: Lysimachia Linum stellatum.

flax-thrasher, *s.* A kind of thrashing-machine for beating the grain from the bolls of the cured flax-plant.

* **flax-wench,** *s.*

1. A woman who dresses flax.

2. A prostitute.

"My wife's a hobbyhorse; deserves a name
As rank as any *flax-wench.*"
Shakesp.: Winter's Tale, i. 2.

* **flax-wife,** *s.* A woman who spins.

flăx'-cōmb (*b* silent), *s.* [Eng. *flax*, and *comb.*] The instrument with which the flax is drawn for the purpose of cleansing it from the tow and shives; a hackle or heckle.

flăx'-drĕss-ĕr, *s.* [Eng. *flax*, and *dresser.*] One who prepares flax for the spinner by braking and scutching it.

flăx'-drĕss-ĭng, *s.* [Eng. *flax*, and *dressing.*] The act, process, or trade of preparing flax for spinning by braking and scutching it.

* **flăxed,** *a.* [Eng. *flax; -ed.*] Soft and silky like prepared flax; flaxen.

"Her *flaxed* hair crowned with an anadem."
Browne: Britannia's Pastorals, bk. i., s. 4.

flăx'-ẹn, *a.* [Eng. *flax;* suff. *-en* (q.v.).]

1. Made of flax.

"The tolle made of cumes, *flaxen* cords."—*P. Holland: Pliny*, bk. xix. ch. 1.

2. Resembling flax in softness, silkiness, or colour; soft and flowing; light in colour.

"His *flaxen* hair of sunny hue,
Curled closely round his bonnet blue."
Scott: Lady of the Lake, ii. 23.

flaxen-egg, *s.* An addled or abortive egg.

flaxen-haired, *a.* Having long, soft, and silky hair of the colour of flax.

flaxen-headed, *a.* The same as FLAXEN-HAIRED (q.v.).

flăx'-rāiz-ĕr, *s.* [Eng. *flax*, and *raiser.*] One who raises flax.

flăx'-sēēd, *s.* [Eng. *flax*, and *seed.*]

Bot.: (1) The seed of *Linum usitatissimum*, linseed; (2) *Radiola Millegrana.*

flaxseed-mill, *s.* A mill for grinding flaxseed for the more ready abstraction of the oil, generally known as linseed oil. It is usually a coarse grist-mill, but is sometimes of a portable form and size for farm or plantation use, and adapted for other grain and seeds.

flăx'-tāil, *s.* [Eng. *flax*, and *tail.*]

Bot.: Typha latifolia, from the fruiting heads being downy like finely-combed flax. (*Britten & Holland.*)

flăx'-wēēd, *s.* [Eng. *flax*, and *weed.*]

Bot.: Linaria vulgaris. (*Britten & Holland.*)

flăx'-wŏrtz, *s. pl.* [Eng. *flax;* suff. *wort.*]

Bot.: The name given by Lindley to the order Linaceæ (q.v.).

* **flăx'-ȳ,** * **flax-ey,** *a.* [Eng. *flax; -y.*] Resembling flax; of a light or fair colour; flaxen.

"The four colours signify these four virtues. The *flaxey*, having whiteness, appertains to temperance."—*Sandys: Essays* (1634), p. 16.

flāy (1), * **flan,** * **flea,** * **flean,** * **flee,** * **fleen,** * **flen,** * **fley,** *v.t.* [A.S. *flēan;* Icel. *flá;* Sw. *flå;* Dan. *flaae;* Dut. *vlaan, vlaen.*]

I. *Literally:*

1. To strip off the skin from: to skin.

"Hee ought to sheere, not to *flea* his sheepe."—*Ben Jonson: Discoveries.*

2. To pare or take off the surface of.

"Neither should that odious custom be allowed of cutting sceawes, which is *flaying* off the green surface of the ground, to cover their cabins."—*Swift.*

II. *Figuratively:*

1. To torture exceedingly.

* 2. To undress.

"Nay, pr'ythee, despatch: the gentleman is half *flayed* already."—*Shakesp.: Winter's Tale*, iv. 3.

* **flay-flint,** *s.* A skinflint, a miser.

"There lived a *flay-flint* near; we stole his fruit."
Tennyson: Walking to the Mail.

* **flāy** (2), * **flaie,** * **fley** (2), *v.t.* [A.S. *flēgan, flȳgan.*] To put to flight, to frighten, to terrify.

"Many tyme
Flayed be fendes fell fra hyme."
Metrical Homilies, p. 69.

flāy'-ĕr, *s.* [Eng. *flay; -er.*] One who strips off the skin of anything.

"Every fox must yeald his owne skin and haires to the *flayer.*"—*Purchas: Pilgrimage*, bk. ii., ch. xiii. § 1.

* **flayre,** *s.* [FLAIRE, *s.*]

* **flāy'-sŏme,** *a.* [Eng. *flay* (2), v., and suff. *-some.*] Terrifying; frightful.

"And ye mak yer *flaysome* dins till neeght."—*E. Brontë: Wuthering Heights*, ch. ii.

flēa, * **flee** (pl. **flēaẹ,** * **fleen**), *s.* & *a.* [A.S. *flea;* Icel. *flo;* Ger. *floh;* Dut. *vloo*, from the root *plu* = to fly or jump; Sansc. *plu* = to swim, fly, or jump. *Pulex* seems a modification of the same word. (*Skeat.*)]

A. *As substantive:*

I. *Ordinary Language:*

1. *Lit.:* The insect described under II. 1.

* 2. *Fig.:* Anything insignificant.

"After whom is the King of Israel come out? after whom dost thou pursue? after a dead dog, after a *flea?*"—*1 Samuel* xxiv. 14.

II. *Technically:*

1. *Entom.:* A too well-known wingless insect, *Pulex irritans.* Though, as a rule, each species of *Pulex* is parasitic only upon one animal, as *Pulex canis* upon the dog, *P. talpæ* on the mole, and *P. Hirundinis* on the swallow, yet *P. penetrans* is said to be an exception, and to prey on man, the dog, and the cat. If there is no confounding of species, then the presence of a dog or cat in the house can introduce fleas. The female lays in the cracks of floors or such places, a dozen of eggs, white and a little viscous. In favourable weather they hatch in five or six days, giving exit to little footless larvæ, like small worms, first white, then reddish, which roll themselves in a circle or spiral, and move forward in a serpentine manner. In about twelve days they enclose themselves in a small silken shell, and become nymphs. After other twelve they come forth as perfect insects. The last brood of summer continues in the larval state all winter. The flea is encased in armour like a mediæval knight. It can leap thirty times its own height; it can draw with ease eighty times its own weight. A plant [FLEABANE] has been said to destroy it. This can be done more effectually by putting a piece of fur or flannel in the haunts of the insects. In this they take refuge, and can then be detected and killed.

2. *Script.:* The rendering of the Hebrew word פַּרְעֹשׁ (*parsh*); Sept. ψύλλος (*psullos*); Vulg. *pulex*, which is probably correct. The Hebrew word, according to Gesenius, is from an obsolete quadrilateral root, פָּרַעַשׁ (*parash*) = to leap. (*Ps.* xxiv. 14, xxvi. 20.)

¶ 1. *To have a flea in one's ear:*

(1) To fail ridiculously in some enterprise or scheme.

(2) To receive an annoying suggestion.

2. *Garden flea:* Haltica. [FLEA-BEETLE.]

B. *As adj.:* In any way pertaining to fleas.

flea-beetle, *s.*

1. *Sing.:* A little leaping beetle, *Haltica nemorum.* [HALTICA.]

2. *Pl.:* The family Halticidæ, by some entomologists not separated from the Chrysomelidæ, to which, except in their leaping capacities, they are closely akin.

flea-dock, *s.*

Bot.: Petasites vulgaris. (*Britten & Holland.*)

flea-grass, *s.*

Bot.: Carex pulicaria. The English name given by Mr. Goodyer, from the resemblance which the turned-down seeds have to a flea. (*Britten & Holland.*)

flea-seed, *s.*

Bot.: The seed of *Plantago Psyllium.*

flea-weed, *s.*

Bot.: Galium verum. (*Britten & Holland.*)

***flēa** (1), *v.t.* [FLEA, *s.*] To clean from or rid of fleas.

***flēa** (2), *v.t.* [FLAY.]

flē'a-bāne, *s.* [Eng. *flea*, and *bane;* it being supposed that fleas are driven away by its powerful smell.]

Botany:

1. The English name of Pulicaria, formerly regarded as a genus of Compositæ, but

PULICARIA DYSENTERICA (FLEABANE).

by Sir Joseph Hooker reduced to the rank or sub-genus of Inula. Two British species are known, *Inula (Pulicaria) dysenterica* and *Inula Pulicaria*, formerly *Pulicaria vulgaris.*

2. *Erigeron acre*, also *E. viscosum* and *E. graveolens.*

3. *Plantago Psyllium.* (*Lyte; Britten & Holland.*)

4. The genus Conyza. (*Loudon.*)

¶ *African fleabane* is a popular name for the Composite genus Tarchonanthus (*Loudon*); and *Blue fleabane* for *Erigeron acre.* (*Britten & Holland.*)

flē'a-bīte, *s.* [Eng. *flea*, and *bite.*]

1. *Lit.:* The bite of a flea or the red spot caused by the bite.

2. *Fig.:* Anything of little or no moment; the smallest trifle.

"The greatest bodily sicknesses were but *fleabites* to those scorpions."—*Bishop Hall: Specialities of his Life.*

***flē'a-bīt-ĭng,** *s.* [Eng. *flea*, and *-biting.*] The same as FLEABITE (q.v.).

"All these are but *fleabitings* in respect and comparison of that."—*Wilson: Arte of Rhetorique*, p. 128.

flē'a-bīt-ten, *a.* [Eng. *flea*, and *bitten.*]

1. *Lit.:* Bitten by a flea.

2. *Figuratively:*

(1) Worthless, mean, contemptible; of low birth or position.

"*Fleabitten* synod." *Cleveland: Poems.*

(2) A term applied to a horse which is coloured with small red spots upon a lighter ground.

"*Tordillo, fleabitten* colour."—*Minshew: Spanish Dictionary.*

flēak, *s.* [FLAKE (2).]

1. A small lock, thread, or twist.

"The businesses of men depend upon these little long *fleaks* or threads of hemp and flax."—*More: Antidote against Atheism.*

2. A hurdle, a flake.

"With *fleaks* and fagots ditches up to fill." *Hudson: Judith*, iii. 116.

flēak'-ĭng, *s.* [Eng. *flake* (2), *s.*; *-ing.*] A slight covering of reeds under the main covering of thatched houses.

***flēam,** *s.* [PHLEGM.]

flēam, *s.* [Fr. *flamme*, from Low Lat. *flevotomum, phlebotomum*, from Gr. φλεβοτόμον (*phlebotomon*) = a lancet, from φλέψ (*phleps*), genit. φλεβός (*phlebos*) = a vein, and τόμη (*tomē*) = a cutting; τέμνω (*temnō*) = to cut; cf. Dut. *vlijm;* M. H. Ger. *fliedeme;* O. H. Ger. *fliedemâ, fliodema.*] [PHLEBOTOMY.]

1. *Surg.:* A gum-lancet.

2. *Farr.:* A spring lancet for bleeding cattle.

fleam-tooth, *s.* A tooth of a saw, in the form of an isosceles triangle; a peg-tooth.

***flēam'-ȳ,** *a.* [Eng. *fleam* (1); *-y.*] Full of phlegm.

***fle-and,** *pr. par.* [FLEE.] Flying.

"I lenghthed *fleand.*" *Early Eng. Psalter*, Ps. liv. 8.

***flēar,** *s.* [Mid. Eng. *flea* = *flay; -er.*] A flayer.

"*Flear* of beest. *Excoriator.*"—*Prompt. Parv.*

***flear,** *v.i.* [FLEER.]

flēat, *s.* [FLET, *s.*]

flē'a-wŏrt, *s.* [Eng. *flea*, and suff. *wort.* No. 1 is so called from being harmful to fleas [FLEABANE]; No. 2 from the shape of the seeds.]

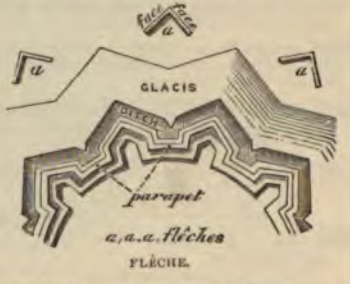
Botany:

1. *Pulicaria vulgaris.* It is distinguished by Loudon as the small fleawort.

2. *Plantago Psyllium.* (*Loudon.*)

flēçhe, *s.* [Fr., = an arrow.]

Fort.: An advanced work at the foot of the glacis, consisting of a parapet with faces



FLÈCHE.

forming a salient angle, open at the gorge. It has a communication with the covered way cut through the glacis.

***flecche,** *v.i. & t.* [O. Fr. *flechir;* Lat. *flecto.*]

A. *Intrans.:* To bend, to move.

"Noht *flecched* aboute nother hider ne thidere." *Political Songs*, p. 344.

B. *Trans.:* To send away, to dismiss, to banish.

"Adam . . . fro Paradis fouly *flecched.*" *Cursor Mundi*, 993.

flĕck, *flek, *v.t.* [FLECK, *s.*] To spot, to streak, to stripe, to dapple, to variegate with spots or flecks.

"We'll *fleck* our white steeds in your Christian blood." *Heywood: Foure Apprentices.*

flĕck (1), ***flek,** *s.* [Icel. *flekkr* = a spot; *flekka* = to stain; Sw. *fläck* = a spot, *fläcka* = to spot; Ger. *fleck* = a spot; *flecken* = to spot; Dut. *vlek* = a spot, *vlekken* = to spot.] A spot, a streak, a stain.

"Like the shadows cast by clouds,
Broken by many a sunny *fleck.*"
Longfellow: Building of the Ship.

***fleck** (2), *s.* [FLAKE, *s.*]

flĕcked, *fleck-ede, *flek-ked, *flek-kyd, *a.* [Eng. *fleck; -ed.*] Spotted, dappled, variegated.

"Invisible in *flecked* sky,
The lark sent down her revelry."
Scott: Lady of the Lake, iii. 2.

flecked-cattle, *s.* Cattle that are spotted or have white stripes.

***flĕck'-lĕss,** *a.* [Eng. *fleck; -less.*] Free from spot or stain; spotless, blameless.

"My conscience will not count me *fleckless.*" *Tennyson: Princess*, ii. 274.

flĕct, flĕct'-ănt, flĕct'-ĕd, *a.* [Lat. *flecto* = to bend.]

Her.: The same as EMBOWED (q.v.).

¶ *Flected and reflected:* Bent or turned in a serpentine fashion, like a letter S.

***flĕc'-tion,** *s.* [Lat. *flectio*, from *flecto* = to bend.] The act of bending; the state of being bent; inflection. [FLEXION.]

flĕc'-tion-lĕss, *a.* [Eng. *flection; -less.*] Without inflection; undergoing no change in the termination.

"All the words in a sentence must have stood in the same *flectionless* relation to each other."—*Academy*, Jan. 17, 1874.

flĕd, *pa. t. & pa. par. of v.* [FLEE.]

***flĕdge, *flegge, *fligge, *flygge,** *a.* [Icel. *fleygr* = able to fly; *fleygja* = to make to fly; *flúga* = to fly; A.S. *flycge;* O. H. Ger. *fluochi;* Dan. *flyg;* Dut. *vlug;* M. H. Ger. *vlücke.*]

1. Ready to fly.

"Which causeth them to be taske or they be *flegge.*" *Harthorne: Metrical Tales*, p. 124.

2. Feathered, fledged.

"His locks behind
Illustrious on his shoulders, *fledge* with wings,
Lay waving round." *Milton: P. L.*, iii. 637.

flĕdge, *v.t. & i.* [FLEDGE, *a.*]

A. *Transitive:*

1. *Lit.:* To furnish with feathers; to supply with the feathers necessary to fly.

"Some quite *fledged* and fully grown,
Nurse the younglings as their own."
Paulus: Anacreon; Ode 23.

*2. *Fig.:* To supply or deck out with anything resembling feathers.

"Let some one sing to us: lightlier move
The minutes *fledged* with music."
Tennyson: Princess, iv. 19.

B. *Intrans.:* To become fledged or feathered.

flĕd'ge-lĭng, *s. & a.* [Eng. *fledge*, *a.*; dimin. suff. *-ling.*]

A. *As subst.:* A young bird, just fledged.

B. *As adj.:* Newly fledged.

"Bright words
Break flame-like forth as notes from *fledgeling* birds."
A. C. Swinburne: Tristram of Lyonesse, ii.

***flĕdg'-ȳ, *flĕdg'-ĭĕ,** *a.* [Eng. *fledge; -y.*] Newly fledged.

"When they doo foorth carry theyre young swarme *fledgie* to gathring."
Stanyhurst: Virgil; Æneid i. 415.

***flĕd'-wīte, *flĭght'-wīte** (*gh* silent), *s.* [A.S. *flyht* = flight, and *wite* = punishment.]

Old Law: A discharge from penalties where a person, having been a fugitive, came to peace with the king of his own accord, or with licence.

fleē, *fle, *fleen, *fle-on, *v.i. & t.* [Icel. *fljúa, flaja* (pa. t. *flydhi*, pa. par. *flýidhr*); cogn. with Dan. *flye* (pa. t. *flygte*); Sw. *fly* = to flee; A.S. *fléon* (pa. t. *fleáh*, pa. par. *flugon*); O. H. Ger. & O. S. *flíohan;* O. Fris. *flia;* Dut. *vlien.*]

A. *Intrans.:* To run or hasten away, as from danger or for safety; to have recourse to shelter.

"Behold this city is near to *flee* unto."—*Genesis* xix. 20.

B. *Transitive:*

1. To run or hasten away from; to fly from.

"So *fled* his enemies my warlike father."
Shakesp.: 3 Henry VI., ii. 1.

2. To shun, to avoid.

"Thou, man of God, *flee* thes thingis."—*Wycliffe: 1 Timothy* vi. 11.

***fleē** (1), *s.* [FLEA.]

***fleē** (2), *s.* [FLY, *s.*]

fleēçe, *flees, *fleese, *fleose, *flese, *s.* [A.S. *flys, fleós;* M. H. Ger. & Dut. *vliez;* Ger. *fliess, vliess.*]

I. *Ordinary Language:*

1. *Lit.:* The coat or covering of wool shorn from a sheep at one time.

"Allen-a-Dale has no *fleece* for the spinning."
Scott: Rokeby, iii. 30.

2. *Figuratively:*

(1) A sheep.

"I am shepherd to another man,
And do not shear the *fleeces* that I graze."
Shakesp.: As You Like It, ii. 4.

(2) Any covering resembling wool in appearance or quality.

(3) Anything resembling a fleece or wool.

"Thrice twenty days shall clouds their *fleeces* drain."
Gay: Trivia, bk. i.

*(4) A snatch; an attempt to fleece or plunder.

"There's scarce a match maker in the whole town, but has had a *fleece* at his purse."—*Centlivre: Beau's Duel*, ii. 2.

II. *Carding:* The fine web of carded fibres which are removed by the comb or doffing-knife from the doffing-cylinder of a carding-machine.

fleece-encumbered, *a.* Having heavy coats of wool. (*Wordsworth: Excursion*, bk. vii.)

fleece-folder, *s.* A kind of press used in condensing the folded fleece so that it may be tied by twine into a compact bundle for shipment.

fleece-wool, *s.* Wool shorn from the living sheep, as distinguished from skin-wool, which is shorn from the skins of dead animals.

flee̅çe, *v.t.* [FLEECE, *s.*]

*I. *Literally:*

1. To clip or shear the fleece from a sheep.

2. To cover or provide with a fleece.

II. *Figuratively:*

*1. To spread over or cover as with a fleece or wool.

"Meantime, light shadowing all, a sober calm
Fleeces unbounded ether."
Thomson: Autumn, 957.

2. To rob, to plunder; to strip of money or other property by unfair or unjust means; to cheat.

"*Fleecing* and fleaing of us in their diabolical courts."—*Milton: Reformation in England*, bk. ii.

* **flee̅çe-lĕss,** *a.* [Eng. *fleece*; *-less.*] Destitute of or without a fleece or wool.

flee̅ç′-ẽr, *s.* [Eng. *fleec(e)*; *-er.*] One who fleeces, plunders, or robs another by unfair or unjust means.

"Not *fleecers* but feeders; not butchers but shepherds."—*Prynne: Brev. of the Prel.* (1637), p. 262.

fleĕçh, *v.i.* & *t.* [Prob. connected with Dut. *vleijen* = to flatter.]

A. *Intrans.:* To flatter, to coax, to wheedle.

B. *Trans.:* To coax, to wheedle, to gain by flattery or coaxing.

"Captain, it 's no to *fleech* ony favour out o' ye, for I scorn it."—*Scott: Rob Roy*, ch. xxx.

flee̅ç′-ĭṅg, *pr. par., a., & s.* [FLEECE, *v.*]

A. & **B.** *As pr. par. & particip. adj.:* (See the verb).

C. *As substantive:*

1. The act or practice of robbing, plundering, or pillaging; the state of being robbed or plundered.

"The poor unhappy natives must undergo a second *fleecing*."—*Fox: Speech on East India Bills*, Nov. 18, 1783.

2. (*Pl.*): Curds separated from the whey.

flee̅ç′-ȳ, *a.* [Eng. *fleec(e)*; *-y.*]

1. Covered with or wearing fleeces; woolly; wool-bearing.

"Corydon, who fed the *fleecy* sheep."
Beattie: Pastorals, vii.

2. Resembling a fleece or wool in appearance or qualities; fleece-like: as, *fleecy* clouds, *fleecy* locks, &c.

3. Pertaining to sheep, consisting of sheep.

"Not all the *fleecy* wealth
That doth enrich these downs is worth a thought
To that my errand." *Milton: Comus*, 504.

* **flee̅n,** *s. pl.* [FLEA.]

* **flee̅n,** *v.* [FLEE.]

* **flee̅p,** *s.* [Icel. *fleipr* = babble, tattle.] A stupid, awkward fellow; a lout.

fleër, * **fler-i-en,** * **fler-y,** *v.i.* [Of Scandinavian origin. Cf. Norw. *flira* = to titter, to giggle. (*Skeat.*)]

A. *Intransitive:*

1. To make a wry face; to grin in contempt or scorn; to mock, to gibe, to sneer.

"To *fleer* and scorn at our solemnity."
Shakesp.: Romeo & Juliet, i. 5.

*2. To grin or leer with an air of civility; to smirk.

"How popular and courteous; how they grin and *fleer*."—*Burton: Anatomy of Melancholy.*

* **B.** *Trans:* To mock or gibe at; to sneer at.

"I blush to think how people *fleered* and scorned me."—*Beaum. & Flet.: The Captain*, iii. 5.

fleër (1), *s.* [FLEER, *v.*]

1. Mockery or scorn expressed by words or looks; scorn, derision.

"Mark the *fleers*, the gibes, and notable scorns."
Shakesp.: Othello, iv. 1.

*2. A deceitful grin of civility; a leer, a smirk.

"He shall generally spy such a sly treacherous *fleer* upon the face of deceivers."—*South.*

* **flē′-ẽr** (2), *s.* [Eng. *fle(e)*; *-er.*] One who flees or flies.

"To go forwarde and to retourne agayne thi *fleers*."—*Berners: Froissart; Cronycle*, vol. i., ch. 375.

* **fleër′-ẽr,** * **flear-er,** *s.* [Eng. *fleer*; *-er.*] One who fleers, mocks, or gibes at another; a mocker.

"Democritus, thou ancient *fleerer*."
Beaum. & Flet.: Nice Valour, v. 1.

fleër′-ĭṅg, * **flear-ing,** *pr. par., a., & s.* [FLEER, *v.*]

A. & **B.** *As pr. par. & particip. adj.:* (See the verb).

C. *As subst.:* The act of mocking or gibing at; a fleer, a gibe, derision.

"Your private whispers and your broad *fleerings*."
Beaum. & Flet.: Philaster, ii. 1.

* **fleër′-ĭṅg-lȳ,** *adv.* [Eng. *fleering*; *-ly.*] In a fleering, mocking, or scornful manner.

* **flee̅s,** *s.* [FLEECE, *s.*]

flee̅t (1), * **fleote,** * **flete,** * **flote,** *s.* [A.S. *fleót* = a ship; from *fleótan* = to fleet, to float; cogn. with Icel. *floti* = (1) a ship, (2), a fleet; Dan. *flaade* = a fleet; Sw. *flotta* = a fleet; Dut. *vloot*; Ger. *flotte.*] A squadron or number of ships in company; especially applied to a number of ships of war.

"Wythin sextene dayes hys *fleet* whas assemblede."
Morte Arthure, 624.

flee̅t (2), *s.* [A.S. *fleót* = a bay of the sea: *lit.*, a place where ships float, from *fleótan*; cf. Icel. *fljót* = a stream; Dut. *vliet* = a brook.] A creek; an inlet or arm of the sea, as North*fleet*, &c. Thus *Fleet* street, in London, derived its name from the *Fleet* ditch.

"They have a very good way in Essex of draining of lands that have land-floods or *fleets* running through them, which make a kind of small creek."—*Mortimer: Husbandry.*

¶ (1) *The Fleet*, or *The Fleet Prison:* A prison in London, so called from its being situated by the side of the Fleet ditch. In it were confined persons committed by the Ecclesiastical Courts and the Courts of Equity, Exchequer, and Common Pleas. It is now abolished and its site built over.

(2) *Fleet Books:* The original records of the marriages celebrated in the Fleet Prison, between 1686 and 1754.

Fleet Marriages: Marriages performed clandestinely and with banns or licence by the poor chaplains in the Fleet prison, previous to A.D. 1754, when they were declared illegal by the Marriage Act.

flee̅t, *a.* & *adv.* [A derivate from the verb to *fleet* (q.v.); cf. Icel. *fljótr* = fleet, swift.]

A. *As adjective:*

1. Swift of pace, nimble; moving or capable of moving at a rapid pace; speedy.

*2. Applied to land, light, thin, not deep; superficially fruitful.

"Marl cope-ground is a cold, stiff, wet clay, unless where it is very *fleet* for pasture."—*Mortimer: Husbandry.*

* **B.** *As adv.:* Superficially; not to any great depth.

"Those lands must be plowed *fleet*."—*Mortimer: Husbandry.*

fleet-footed, * **fleet-foot,** *a.* Swift of foot; able to run with great speed; moving rapidly.

"*Fleet-footed* is the approach of woe."
Longfellow: Coplas de Manrique. (Trans.)

fleet-winged, *a.* Flying at a great speed; swift of flight.

flee̅t, * **fleete,** * **fleot-en,** * **flet-en,** * **flete,** **fleit,** *v.i.* & *t.* [A.S. *fleótan* = to float; O. Sax. *fliotan*; cogn. with Icel. *fljóta*; O. Fris. *fliata*; Dut. *vlieten*; Low Ger. *fleten*; O. H. Ger. *fliozan*; O. Sw. *fliuta*, *flyta*; Sw. *flyta*; Dan. *flyde*; Eng. *flit.*]

A. *Intransitive:*

* **I.** *Ordinary Language:*

1. To float, to swim.

"That treo bigon to *fleoten* anon."
Legends of Holy Rood, p. 33.

2. To sail; to travel in a vessel.

"The mariners *flet* on flode." *Tristram* l. 34.

3. To flow, as a liquid.

"Wat is fole bute *fletende* water?"—*Old Eng. Homilies*, ii. 177.

* **4.** To flee.

"The lady *feted* forth alone." *Emare*, 313.

5. To pass or move quickly.

"Time *fleeted*—years on years had passed away."
Moore: Veiled Prophet of Khorassan.

II. *Naut.:* To slip, as a rope or chain, down the barrel of a capstan or windlass.

B. *Transitive:*

I. *Ordinary Language:*

*1. To move quickly over; to skim over. (*Spenser.*)

*2. To cause to pass quickly or lightly; to hasten over. (*Shakesp.: As You Like It*, i. 1.)

3. To skim milk; to take off the cream from.

"I shall *fleet* their cream-bowls night by night."
Grim the Collier of Croydon, iv. 1.

II. *Nautical:*

1. To skim fresh water off the sea, as practised at the mouths of the Nile, the Rhone, &c.

2. To draw apart the blocks of a tackle.

3. To allow the cable or hawser to slip on the whelps of the capstan or windlass, from the larger to a part of smaller diameter.

* **flee̅t′-en,** *v.t.* [Eng. *fleet*, v.; *-en.*] To skim or fleet milk.

* **fleeten-face,** *s.* A person who has a face of the colour of whey.

flee̅t′-ĭṅg, *pr. par.* & *a.* [FLEET, *v.*]

A. *As. pr. par.:* (See the verb).

B. *As adj.:* Passing away quickly; transient; not permanent or durable.

"Man mourns his *fleeting* breath."
Cowper: Bill of Mortality (1792).

¶ For the difference between *fleeting* and *temporary*, see TEMPORARY.

fleeting-dish, *s.* A dish for skimming milk.

flee̅t′-ĭṅg-lȳ, *adv.* [Eng. *fleeting*; *-ly.*] In a fleeting or transient manner.

flee̅t′-lȳ, *adv.* [Eng. *fleet*; *-ly.*] In a fleet manner; swiftly, speedily; with fleetness or swiftness of pace.

flee̅t′-nĕss, *s.* [Eng. *fleet*; *-ness.*] The quality of being fleet; swiftness or rapidity of pace or motion; celerity, speed.

"In *fleetness* far outstrips the vig'rous horse."
Lewis: Statius; Thebaid v.

flĕg, *v.t.* [A.S. *fligan* = to put to flight.] To terrify, to affright, to frighten. (*Scotch.*)

flĕg, *s.* [FLEG, *v.*] A fright.

"That is, I got a *fleg*, and was ready to jump out o my skin."—*Scott: Rob Roy*, ch. xviii.

flegm, fleam, *s.* [PHLEGM.]

* **flĕg-măt′-ĭck,** *a.* [PHLEGMATIC.]

flĕiçh, *v.* [FLEECH.]

* **fleigh,** *pret. of v.* [FLY, *v.*]

* **flēme,** * **flemen,** * **fleomen,** *v.t.* [A.S. *fléman*, *flýman*; Icel. *flæma.*] To banish, to drive out, to expel.

"He *flemede* Agar and Ysmael."
Genesis & Exodus, 1,223.

* **flēme** (1), * **flæme,** *s.* [A.S. *fléma flýma.*] One banished; an exile, an outcast, a fugitive. [FLEME, *v.*]

"Six yer and a month he was *fleme*." *Beket*, 1,850.

* **flēme** (2), *s.* [FLUME.]

* **flē′-mĕnṣ-fīrth,** * **fly-mans-fyrmth,** *s.* [A.S. *flyman-feormth*, *flyman-fyrmth*, from *flyman*, genit. of *flýma* = an exile, a fugitive; *feormth*, *fyrmth* = harbour, refuge.]

1. The offence of harbouring a fugitive from justice.

2. An asylum for outlaws or fugitives.

"[It] ill becomes your rank and birth
To make your towers a *flemensfirth*."
Scott: Lay of the Last Minstrel, iv. 21.

* **flēm′-ẽr,** *s.* [Eng. *flem(e)*; *-er.*] One who banishes, drives away, or out.

"*Flemer* of feendes." *Chaucer: C. T.*, 4,880.

flem-et, flam-it, *a.* [Eng. *fleme*, v.; *-el.*] Banished, expelled.

Flĕm′-ĭṅg, *s.* [Ger. *Flamander*, from Fr. *Flamand*, a nickname given to the Flandrians on account of their tallness.]

1. *Geog. & Ord. Lang.:* A native of Flanders.

2. *Ch. Hist.:* The same as FLANDRIANS (q.v.).

flĕm-ĭṅg′-ĭ-a, *s.* [Named after Dr. S. Fleming, an Indian botanist.]

Bot.: A genus of papilionaceous plants, subtribe Rhyncosieæ. *Flemingia strobilifera* and *F. vestita* are cultivated in India.

Flĕm-ĭṅg-ī′-tĭs, *s.* [Named after Rev. Prof. John Fleming, & suff. *-ites* (*Palæont*).]

Palæobotany: A genus of carboniferous plants allied to Lepidodendron, having large macrospores at the base of the cone, and microspores at the apex. The genus was

founded by Mr. Carruthers on a cone from Lanark; another species has been described from Brazil, in which the foliage and the stem were associated with the fruit.

Flĕm'-ĭsh, *a. & s.* [Ger. *Flämisch.*]

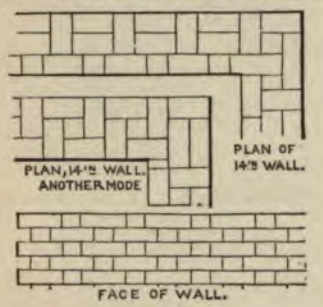
A. *As adj.:* Of or pertaining to Flanders.

B. *As substantive:*

1. The people of Flanders collectively.
2. The language spoken by the Flemings.

Flemish-bond, *s.*

Bricklaying: A particular mode of disposing bricks in a wall, so as to tie and break joint. It consists of a header and stretcher alternately. [Bond.]



FLEMISH-BOND.

Flemish-brick, *s.* A species of brick used for paving; seventy-two will pave a square yard. They are of a yellowish colour, and harder than the ordinary bricks.

Flemish-eye, *s.*

Naut.: An eye made at the end of a rope, without splicing. The ends of the strands are tapered, passed over oppositely, marled, and sewed with spun-yarn; a made-eye, in contradistinction to a spliced-eye.

Flemish-horse, *s.*

Naut.: A foot-rope for the man at the earing in reefing. The horse extends below the yard; the Flemish horse is the outer portion.

Flemish-school, *s.*

Paint.: This school is highly recommended to the lovers of the art by the invention, or at least the first practice, of painting in oil. It has been generally attributed to John Van Eyck, in the beginning of the fifteenth century, who was, it is said, accustomed to varnish his distemper pictures with a composition of oils, which was pleasing on account of the lustre it gave them. In course of practice he came to mix his colours with oil, instead of water, which rendered them brilliant without the trouble of varnishing. From this and subsequent experiments arose the art of painting in oil. The attention of the Italian painters was soon excited. John of Bruges was the founder of painting as a profession in Flanders. The chief masters of the school were Memling, Weyden, Rubens, Vandyck, Snyders, and the younger Teniers.

flĕnçh, flense, *v.t.* [Dan. *flense;* Dut. *vlensen.*] To strip the blubber from: as, To *flense* a whale.

***fiende, *fienned,** *a.* [A.S. *fleán* = to flay.] Circumcised.

Flê'-nû, *s. & a.* [See def. A.]

Geography:

A. *As subst.:* A place near Mons, in Belgium, where the coal occurs to which Flenu is prefixed.

B. *As adj.:* Derived from the place described under A.

Flenu-coal, *s.*

Petrol. & Comm.: A kind of Belgian coal which gives out a disagreeable smell when burnt.

***flęs** (1), ***flese,** *s.* [Fleece.]

flĕsh, ***flęs** (2), ***flesce,** ***flesch,** ***fleis,** ***fleisch,** ***flesche,** ***flessh,** ***flesshe,** ***flexs,** *s. & a.* [A.S. *flæsc;* O. S. *flǣsk;* cogn. with Dut. *vleesch;* Dan. & Icel. *flesk* = pork, bacon; Sw. *flǣsk;* Ger. *fleisch;* O. H. Ger. *fleisc.*]

A. *As substantive:*

***I.** *Ordinary Language:*

1. *Literally:*

(1) The animal substance investing the bones and covered by the skin.

"A spirit hath not *flesh* and bones as ye see me have."—*Luke* xxiv. 39.

(2) Animal food, as distinguished from vegetable food; the meat of beasts or fowls, as distinguished from fish.

"With rosted *flesh,* and milk, and wastel brede."
Chaucer: C. T., 147. (Prol.)

(3) The body as distinguished from the soul.

"As if this *flesh,* which walls about our life,
Were brass impregnable."
Shakesp.: Richard II., iii. 2.

2. *Figuratively:*

(1) Animal nature; the human race; humanity.

"The end of all *flesh* is come before me."—*Gen.* vi. 13.

(2) Carnality; corporal appetites or desires.

"Name not religion, for thou lovest the *flesh.*"—*Shakesp.:* 1 *Henry VI.,* i. 1.

(3) A carnal state; worldly disposition.

"The *flesh* lusteth against the spirit, and the spirit lusteth against the *flesh.*"—*Gal.* v. 16.

(4) Human nature or feeling; tenderness.

(5) Used to denote near relationship.

"They twain shall be one *flesh.*"—*Matt.* xix. 5.

II. *Technically:*

1. *Anat.:* A popular rather than a scientific term for the soft portions of the human body, connected internally with the bony skeleton, and enclosed externally by the skin. It is sometimes used a little more specifically for those softer parts excluding the lungs, the stomach, and other organs of the body which have received distinct popular names. In this more limited sense it embodies the muscles, arteries, veins, lymphatic vessels, &c. Sometimes it is used yet more specifically for the several muscles by the alternate contraction and relaxation of which the various functions of the body, such as respiration, locomotion, &c., are performed. When blood separates into the thicker and more watery portions, the former has the same chemical composition as flesh.

2. *Bot.:* The soft parts, as of a fruit or of a succulent leaf.

3. *Theol.:* That which is carnal; that of which the motive power consists in the natural appetites or fleshly properties inherent in man, as distinguished from the grace implanted by the Spirit of God.

"For the *flesh* lusteth against the Spirit, and the Spirit against the flesh, and these are contrary the one to the other."—*Gal.* v. 17.

¶ For the works of the flesh, see Gal. v. 19-21; for the fruit of the Spirit, see verses 22, 23.

4. *Chem.:* The flesh of animals is a complex tissue, made up of striated and non-striated muscular fibre, connective tissue, nerves, blood-vessels, and lymphatics. The flesh of oxen contains 72·5 per cent. of water, 25 of muscular flesh, and 2·5 of fat; the flesh of sheep 73·6 of water, 23·4 of muscular flesh, and 3 of fat. The quantity of ash left by the muscular flesh of oxen is 6·16 per cent., composed chiefly of alkaline and calcium phosphates, with smaller quantities of chloride sulphate and carbonate of sodium. The juice of flesh is reddish and acid, and contains albumin, casein, creatine, creatinine, sarcine, lactic acid, acetic acid, butyric acid, and a red pigment, &c., and alkaline chlorides and phosphates.

B. *As adj.:* Pertaining to flesh; of the nature of flesh.

¶ (1) *A heart of flesh:*

Scrip.: A heart capable of spiritual feeling and tenderness of conscience. (Ezek. xi. 19.)

(2) *After the flesh:*

Scripture:

(*a*) After the manner of man; in a gross or carnal manner.

"If ye live *after the flesh* ye shall die."—*Rom.* viii. 13.

(*b*) In worldly estimation, in the opinion held by worldly men.

"Not many wise men *after the flesh.*"—1 *Cor.* i. 26.

(3) *Flesh and blood:*

(*a*) *Ord. Lang.:* Human nature; man in his corporeal personality.

"As true we are as *flesh and blood* can be."
Shakesp.: Love's Labour's Lost, iv. 3.

(*b*) *Scripture:*

(i.) The body constituted as it now is with liability to corruption.

"*Flesh and blood* cannot inherit the kingdom of God."—1 *Cor.* xv. 50.

(ii.) Human beings; a person or persons.

"I conferred not with *flesh and blood.*"—*Gal.* i. 16, 17.

(4) *In the flesh:*

Scripture:

(*a*) *Lit.:* In the flesh of the individual when he was circumcised in the flesh of the foreskin. (Gen. xvii. 24; cf. also ver. 25.)

(*b*) *Figuratively:*

(i.) In the body; in the present state of existence.

"Nevertheless to abide *in the flesh* is more needful for you."—*Phil.* iii. 4.

(ii.) (*Of the advent of Christ*): Actually as distinguished from figuratively, with bodily as well as spiritual presence.

"Every spirit that confesseth that Jesus Christ is come *in the flesh* is of God."—1 *John* iv. 2.

(iii.) In a carnal or unregenerate state.

"So then they that are *in the flesh* cannot please God."—*Rom.* viii. 8.

(5) *To be made flesh:*

Scrip. (Of Christ): To assume human nature, to become incarnate.

"And the Word was made *flesh* and dwelt among us."—*John* i. 14.

(6) *To be one flesh:*

Script.: To be as if they were one person instead of two; to be united in affection, interest, &c.

"And shall cleave unto his wife, and they shall *be one flesh.*"—*Gen.* ii. 24. (Cf. *Ephes.* v. 31, 32.)

flesh-animals, *s. pl.* Oken's name for Vertebrata. They were called by him also Head-animals.

***flesh-bird,** *s.* A carrion bird.

"O'er his uncoffined limbs
The flocking *flesh-birds* screamed."
Coleridge: To a Young Man of Fortune.

flesh-fork, *s.* A fork used for trying meat or removing it from the boiler.

***flesh-hewer,** ***flesch-hewere,** *s.* A butcher.

"To selle motoun, bakoun, and beef,
As *fleschhewere.*" *Octavian,* 747.

flesh-juice, *s.* An acrid juice or liquid obtained by subjecting the flesh of animals of the higher orders to pressure.

***flesh-tailor,** *s.* A surgeon.

"Oh, help, help, help! oh for a *flesh-tailor* quickly."
Ford: 'Tis Pity, &c., iii. 7.

flesh-tints, *s. pl.*

Paint.: The colours which best represent the human body; sometimes termed the carnations, but employed in a more extended sense than this latter term, which better expresses the more delicate portions of the body, as the face, bosom, and hands.

flesh-wound, *s.* A slight wound; a wound which enters no farther than the flesh.

flĕsh, *v.t.* [Flesh, *s.*]

***I.** *Ordinary Language:*

1. To give flesh to, hence to satiate; to glut.

"Shall *flesh* his tooth on every innocent."
Shakesp.: 2 *Henry IV.,* iv. 5.

2. To initiate; to encourage by giving flesh to; to make eager; from the sportsman's practice of giving hawks, dogs, &c., the flesh of the first game they take.

"Every puny swordsman will think him a good tame quarry to enter and *flesh* himself upon."—*Government of the Tongue.*

3. To exercise or use for the first time.

"Full bravely hast thou *fleshd*
Thy maiden sword." *Shakesp.:* 1 *Henry IV.,* v. 4.

4. To harden, to inure or accustom to any practice or habit.

"Albeit they were *fleshed* villains, bloody dogs."
Shakesp.: Richard III., iv. 2.

II. *Leather-man.:* To remove fat, flesh, and loose membrane from the flesh side of skins and hides.

***flĕsh'-broth (broth** as **brâth),** ***flĕsh'-broâth,** *s.* [Eng. *flesh,* and *broth.*] Broth made by boiling flesh in water.

"Her leg being emaciated, I advised bathing it with *fleshbroath,* wherein had been decocted emollient herbs."—*Wiseman: Surgery.*

flĕsh'-brŭsh, *s.* [Eng. *flesh,* and *brush.*] A soft brush to be used on the skin to promote circulation and excite the surface secretions.

* **flĕsh'-clŏgged,** *a.* [Eng. *flesh*, and *clogged*.] Encumbered or clogged with flesh.

flĕsh'-cŏl-oŭr, *s.* [Eng. *flesh*, and *colour*.] The colour of flesh; carnation.

"A loose earth of a pale *fleshcolour*, that is, white with a blush of red, is found in a mountain in Cumberland."—*Woodward: On Fossils.*

flĕsh'-cŏl-oŭred, *a.* [Eng. *flesh*, and *coloured*.] Of a flesh colour; being of the colour of flesh.

flĕsh'-dī-ẹt, *s.* [Eng. *flesh*, and *diet*.] A diet of animal food.

flĕshed, *pa. par. & a.* [FLESH, *v.*]

A. *As pa. par.:* (See the verb).

B. *As adjective:*

1. *Lit.:* Fat, fleshy.

2. *Fig.:* Hardened, glutted.

"*Fleshed* with slaughter, and with conquest crowned."
Dryden: Ovid; Metamorphoses xiii.

* **flĕsh'-ẽr,** * **flesh-ar,** * **flesch-our,** *s.* [Eng. *flesh*; *-er*.] A butcher.

"A *flesschour*: *carnifex, bubalus, lanista.*"—*Cathol. Anglicum.*

* **flĕsh'-ẽr-ў,** * **flĕsh'-ar-ў,** * **flesch-ew-rye,** *s.* [Eng. *flesher*; *-y*.]

1. The trade or business of a butcher.

"The counsale licent him to vse his craft of *fleshary* to outred his pennyworths."—*Aberd. Reg.* (a. 1541), v. 19.

2. A slaughter-house.

"A *flescheuyre*: *carnificium, carnarium, laniatorium.*"—*Cathol. Anglicum.*

flĕsh'-flў, * **flesche-flye,** * **fleisch-flie,** *s.* [Eng. *flesh*, and *fly*.]

I. *Ordinary Language:*

1. *Lit.:* In the same sense as II.

* 2. *Fig.:* One who delights in moral corruption, or who derives pecuniary benefit therefrom; a dissolute man; a seducer.

"Oh! that a verse had power, and could command
Far, far away, these *fleshflies* of the land."
Cowper: Progress of Error, 323, 324.

II. *Entomology:*

1. *Sing.:* The genus Sarcophaga, and specially *Sarcophaga carnaria*, the larva of which feeds on flesh, especially in a decaying state.

2. *Pl.* (*Fleshflies*): The English name often given to the dipterous family Muscidæ, though the larvæ of some inhabit dung instead of decaying flesh. Example, the Blue-bottle, the domestic fly, &c.

"It is a wonderful thing in *fleshflies*, that a flymaggot in five days' space after it is hatched, arrives at its full growth and perfect magnitude."—*Ray: On the Creation.*

* **flĕsh'-fŭl,** *a.* [Eng. *flesh*, and *ful(l)*.] Fat, plump, corpulent, fleshy.

* **flĕsh'-hood,** *s.* [Eng. *flesh*; *-hood*.] The state of being in the flesh; incarnation; corporeal or bodily existence.

flĕsh'-hook, * **flesc-hok,** * **flesh-hoke,** *s.* [Eng. *flesh*, and *hook*.]

1. A hook to hang meat.

2. A hook to handle meat in a pot or caldron.

"All that the *fleshhook* brought up the priest took."
—*1 Samuel* ii. 12.

flĕsh'-ī-nĕss, *s.* [Eng. *fleshy*; *-ness*.] The quality or state of being fleshy; fatness, plumpness, corpulence.

"Puffing up the soul with a slimy *fleshiness*."—*Milton: Reason of Church Government*, bk. ii., ch. iii.

flĕsh'-ing, *pr. par., a., & s.* [FLESH, *v.*]

A. & **B.** *As pr. par. & particip. adj.:* (See the verb).

C. *As substantive:*

I. *Ord. Lang.:* The business or trade of a butcher. (*Scotch.*)

II. *Technically:*

1. *Leather-man.:* The operation of removing fat, flesh, and loose membrane from the flesh side of skins and hides. The operation follows that of unhairing, and is performed on a beam by a convex knife with a sharp edge.

2. *Theat.* (*Pl.*): Light flesh-coloured drawers, &c., worn by actors, dancers, &c., to represent the natural skin.

fleshing-knife, *s.* A convex knife with a sharp edge used in removing the flesh and fat from the inner surface or flesh-side of the hide.

flĕsh'-lĕss, *a.* [Eng. *flesh*; *-less*.] Destitute of or without flesh; lean, thin.

"Whose fettered *fleshless* limbs
Are not the sport of storms."
Longfellow: The Witnesses.

flĕsh'-lī-nĕss, * **fleisch-ly-nesse,** * **flesch-ly-nesse,** *s.* [Eng. *fleshy*; *-ness*.] The quality or state of being fleshly; carnality; carnal passions or appetites.

"The whiles soft death away her spirit heut,
And soule assoyld from sinful *fleshlinesse*."
Spenser: Daphnaida, ii.

* **flĕsh'-lĭng,** * **flesh-lyng,** *s.* [Eng. *flesh*, and dimin. suff. *-ling*.] A person devoted to carnal or worldly things.

"The *fleshlynges*, the reprobate, with the plague thretened."—*Confutation of N. Shaxton* (1546), sig. L 5.

flĕsh'-lў, * **flesch-lich,** * **flesch-ly,** * **fles-liche,** * **flesch-liche,** * **fleys-lic,** * **fleys-lye,** *a. & adv.* [Eng. *flesh*; *-ly*.]

A. *As adjective:*

1. Of or pertaining to the flesh; corporeal.

"Now rankleth in this same fraile *fleshly* mould."
Spenser: F. Q., III. ii. 39.

2. Human, not celestial or spiritual.

"Much ostentation vain of *fleshly* arm
And fragile arms, much instrument of war,
Before mine eyes thou hast set."
Milton: P. R., iii. 387.

3. Animal; not vegetable.

"If men with *fleshly* morsels must be fed."
Dryden: Ovid; Metamorphoses x.

4. Carnal, lascivious, worldly.

"Belial, the dissolutest spirit that fell,
The sensualest; and, after Asmodai,
The *fleshliest* incubus." *Milton: P. R.*, ii. 152.

* **B.** *As adv.:* In a fleshly manner; according to the flesh; in human form.

"Yet her he wuneth *fleschliche* on eorth."
Hali Meidenhad, p. 19.

fleshly-minded, *a.* Carnal-minded; addicted to sensual pleasures; sensual.

flĕsh'-mēat, *s.* [Eng. *flesh*, and *meat*.] The flesh of animals prepared for food; animal food, as distinguished from fish or vegetable products.

"In this prodigious plenty of cattle and dearth of human creatures, *fleshmeat* is monstrously dear."—*Swift.*

* **flĕsh'-mẹnt,** *s.* [Eng. *flesh*; *-ment*.] Eagerness gained by a successful initiation or beginning.

"[He] in the *fleshment* of this dread exploit,
Drew on me here again." *Shakesp.: Lear*, ii. 2.

* **flĕsh'-mŏn-gẽr,** *s.* [Eng. *flesh*, and *monger*.] One who deals in flesh; a procurer, a pimp, a fornicator.

"Was the duke a *fleshmonger*, a fool, and a coward, as you then reported him?"—*Shakesp.: Measure for Measure*, v. 1.

* **flĕsh'-pŏt,** * **flesh-potte,** *s.* [Eng. *flesh*, and *pot*.] A pot or vessel in which flesh is cooked; hence, used for plenty of food or provisions.

"When we sat by the *fleshpots*, and when we did eat bread to the full."—*Exodus* xvi. 3.

* **flĕsh'-quāke,** *s.* [Eng. *flesh*, and *quake*.] A quaking or shaking of the body.

"They may, blood-shaken then,
Feel such a *fleshquake* to possess their powers."
Ben Jonson: New Inn. (*Ode to Himself.*)

flĕsh'-wŏrm, *s.* [Eng. *flesh*, and *worm*.] A maggot, the flesh-feeding larva of a dipterous or other insect, as the maggot and the blowfly.

¶ When the sebaceous follicles around the nose are clogged or inflamed constituting the disease *Acne follicularis* (q.v.), they sometimes contain a small arachnidan (spider) of low organisation, called in England the maggot-pimple, or in Latin *Demodex folliculorum* [DEMODEX.] It is not generally called a flesh-worm.

flĕsh'-ў, *a.* [Eng. *flesh*; *-y*.]

I. *Ordinary Language:*

1. *Literally:*

(1) Full of flesh; fat, plump, corpulent, gross.

"Galley-slaves are fat and *fleshie* because they stirre the limbs more, and the inward parts less."—*Bacon: Nat. Hist.*, § 877.

(2) Full of pulp; pulpous, plump. (Said of fruit.)

"Those fruits that are so *fleshy* as they cannot make drink by expression, yet they make drink by mixture of water."—*Bacon.*

(3) Consisting of flesh; fleshly, corporeal.

"Neither would they make to themselves *fleshy* hearts for stony."—*Ecclus.* xvii. 16.

* 2. *Fig.:* Puffed, inflated.

"We say it is a *fleshy* stile when there is much periphrases and circuit of words, and when with more than enough it grows fat and corpulent."—*Ben Jonson: Discoveries.*

II. *Technically:*

1. *Zool.:* Having an abundance of soft flesh-like substance within a thin integument instead of being encased in a horny or calcareous envelope.

2. *Bot.:* Firm, juicy, easily cut. (*Lindley.*)

fleshy-leaf, *s.*

Bot.: A leaf which is thick, juicy, and easily cut. Examples, the leaves of the Cactus, the House-leek, Pinguicula, &c.

fleshy-polypes, *s. pl.*

Zool.: The polypes of the genus Actinia and its allies.

flĕt, *pa. par.* or *a.* [FLEET, *v.*]

A. *As pa. par.:* (See the verb).

B. *As adj.:* Skimmed.

"They drink *flet* milk, which they just warm."
Mortimer: Husbandry.

flĕt, fleat, *s.* [Ger. *flechten* = to plait.] A mat of plaited straw for protecting a horse's back from injury by the load.

"The horse being equipped with *a fleat* and club-bar on his back, the former a web made of straw, weaved with small ropes made of rushes, three feet by two and a half, and three-quarters of an inch thick."—*Agr. Surv. Sutherl.*, p. 60.

* **flĕtçh,** *v.t.* [Fr. *flèche* = an arrow.] [FLETCHER.] To feather, as an arrow; to fledge.

"Soft as the feathers that they're *fletch'd* withall."
Cowley: Davideis, ii.

* **flĕtçh'-ẽr,** * **flec-chere,** * **flec-chour,** *s.* [O. Fr. *flechier*, from *flèche* = an arrow; Sp. *flecha*; Port. *flecha, frecha*.] Properly, the man who made and set the feathers on arrows (the arrows themselves being made by the arrowsmiths), but commonly used for a maker of bows and arrows.

"Fierrers, *flecchours*, fele men of crafte."
Destruction of Troy, 1,593.

* **flēte,** *v.i.* [FLEET, *v.*]

flĕth'-ẽr, *s.* [FLETHER, *v.*] Flattery, fair words, coaxing, wheedling.

"No, never! What! do ye think to beguile me' wi' your fleething and your *fethers* to do the devil's work?"—*Young South Country Weaver*, p. 98.

flĕth'-ẽr, *v.i. & t.* [Icel. *flárædhr* = false, deceitful: *fledha* = a deceitful, wheedling person.]

A. *Intrans.:* To flatter.

"Expect na, Sir, in this narration,
A fleething, *fleth'rin* dedication."
Burns: Dedication.

B. *Trans.:* To coax or wheedle by flattery or fair words.

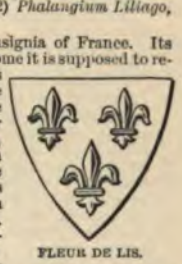
* **flē-tĭf'-ẽr-oŭs,** *a.* [Lat. *fletifer*, from *fletus* = weeping; *fero* = to bear, bring., and Eng. suff. *-ous*.] Producing or causing tears.

flĕtz, *a.* [Ger. *flötz*.] [FLOETZ.]

flēur dẹ lĭs (*s* silent), *s.* [Fr. = flower of the lily.]

1. *Bot.:* (1) Various species of the genus Iris [FLAG (2), IRIS]; (2) *Phalangium Liliago*, a liliaceous plant.

2. *Her.:* The royal insignia of France. Its origin is disputed; by some it is supposed to represent a lily, by others the iron head of some weapon. In the old time the French royal banner was *sémé* of *lys*, that is, completely covered with *fleur-de-lis*; but from the time of Charles VI. it has consisted of three golden *fleur-de-lis* on a blue field. It is of frequent occurrence in English armoury. From the claims invariably put forth by English sovereigns to certain principalities in France, gained by inheritance or marriage, the French royal coat appeared as a quartering in the English royal arms; and although all such claims had long ceased to be enforced or justified, it remained until the accession of George IV., by whom it was abolished.



FLEUR DE LIS.

flēur'-oń, *s.* [Fr.]

Art: The French term for the graceful honeysuckle pattern in Greek art.

fleûr´-ȳ, *a.* [Fr. *fleur*; Eng. adj. suff. *-y*.]
Her.: Applied to an object adorned with *fleur-de-lis*.

flew (**ew** as **ū**), *pret. of v.* [Fly.]

* **flew** (1), **flough**, *s.* [Fluff.]

* **flew** (**ew** as **ū**) (2), *s.* [Etym. doubtful; cf. Low. Ger. *flabbe* = the chaps.] The large chaps of a deep-mouthed hound.

* **flew** (**ew** as **ū**), (3), *s.* [Etym. doubtful.] A kind of fishing-net. (*Palsgrave*.)

* **flewed** (as **flūd**), *a.* [Eng. *flew* (2), s.; *-ed*.] Having large hanging chaps.

"My hounds are bred out of the Spartan kind,
So *flewed*, so sanded."
Shakesp.: Midsummer Night's Dream, iv. 1.

* **flewme**, *s.* [Low Lat. *flegma*, *fleuma*.] Phlegm.

fle-wort, *s.* [Eng. *fle(a)* (?); suff. *-wort*.]
Bot.: *Ippia minor*. (*Sloane*.) This is *Stellaria media*. (*Britten & Holland*.)

flewș (**ew** as **ū**), *s.* [Dut. *fluyse*.] A sluice for turning water off an irrigated meadow. (*Scotch*.)

* **flĕx**, *v.t.* [Lat. *flexus*, pa. par. of *flecto* = to bend.] To bend: as, A muscle *flexes* the arm.

* **flĕx-ăn´-ĭ-moŭs**, *a.* [Lat. *flexanimus*, from *flecto*, pa. par. *flexus* = to bend, and *animus* = the mind.] Having power to bend or change the disposition of the mind.

"The most rhetoricall, patheticall, *flexanimous* encomiums."—*Prynne: 1 Histrio-Mastix*, vi. 3.

* **flĕxed**, *a.* [Lat. *flexus*, pa. par. of *flecto* = to bend.] Bent; as, a limb in a *flexed* position.

flĕx-ĭ-bĭl´-ĭ-tȳ, *s.* [Fr. *flexibilité*, from Lat. *flexibilis* = easily bent, flexible (q.v.).]

1. The quality or state of being flexible or admitting to be bent; pliancy; flexibleness.

"Corpuscles of the same set agree in everything, but those that are of diverse kinds differ in specific gravity, in hardness, and in *flexibility*, as in bigness and figure."—*Woodward: On Fossils*.

2. Readiness or willingness to be persuaded, or to yield to argument, persuasion, or circumstances; facility or ductility of mind or disposition.

"Godolphin had been bred a page at Whitehall, and had early acquired all the *flexibility* and the self-possession of a veteran courtier."—*Macaulay: Hist. Eng.*, ch. ii.

flĕx´-ĭ-ble, *a.* [Fr. *flexible*, from Lat. *flexibilis*, from *flexus*, pa. par. of *flecto* = to bend.]

1. Possible to be bent; pliant, easily bent; not stiff or brittle.

"Supple and *flexible* as Indian cane."
Cowper: Hope, 602.

2. Willing or ready to yield to arguments, persuasion, or circumstances; pliant, tractable, facile, ductile; not obstinate or inexorable.

"Seeing him of a nature *flexible* and weak."
Daniel: Civil Wars, bk. i.

3. Manageable, tractable.

"Under whose care soever a child is put to be taught, during the tender and *flexible* years of his life, it should be one who thinks Latin and language the least part of education."—*Locke: On Education*.

4. That may be adapted or accommodated to any purpose.

"This was a principle more *flexible* to their purpose."—*Rogers*.

5. Capable of being moulded into different forms or styles; plastic: as, a *flexible* language.

¶ Crabb thus discriminates between *flexible*, *pliable*, *pliant*, and *supple*: "*Flexible* is used in a natural or moral sense; *pliable* in the familiar and natural sense only; *pliant* in the higher and moral application only: what can be bent in any degree as a stick is *flexible*; what can be bent as wax, or folded like cloth, is *pliable*. *Supple*, whether in a proper or a figurative sense, is an excess of *pliability*; what can be bent backward and forward, like ozier twig, is supple. In the moral application, *flexible* is indefinite both in degree and application; it may be greater or less in point of degree: whereas *pliant* supposes a great degree of *pliability*; and *suppleness*, a great degree of *pliancy* or *pliability*: it applies likewise to the outward actions, to the temper, the resolution, or the principles; but *pliancy* is applied to the principles, or the conduct dependent upon those principles; *suppleness* to the outward actions and behaviour only. A good-natured man is *flexible*; a weak and thoughtless man is *pliant*; a parasite is *supple*. *Flexibility* is opposed to firmness; *pliancy* to steadiness; *suppleness* to rigidity." (*Crabb: Eng. Synon.*)

flexible-binding, *s.*
Bookbind.: A book sewn on bands raised above the back of the folded sheets, so as to allow them to open more freely. The sewing-thread passes around the bands.

flexible-collodion, *s.*
Pharm.: A mixture of 6 fluid ounces of collodion, 120 grains of Canada balsam, and a fluid drachm of castor-oil. It is a better protective covering for the skin than collodion, as it does not crack. [Collodion.]

flexible-coupling, *s.* A form of coupling used for conveying power from one shaft to another when they are not in line. It is a spiral steel band attached at its opposite ends to the two shafts to be connected. The diameter of the spiral is larger than that of the shaft, and the attachment consists of a cast-iron cap.

flexible-shafting, *s.*
Mech.: A shaft of steel so tempered as to admit of its being bent to a sharp curve, retaining, at the same time, its power of communicating motion, thus obviating the use of bevel gear, flexible couplings, or universal joints.

flexible silver-ore, *s.*
Min.: The same as Sternbergite (q.v.).

flĕx´-ĭ-ble-nĕss, *s.* [Eng. *flexible*; *-ness*.]

1. The quality of being flexible, or possible to be bent; pliancy; flexibility.

"These slender aerial bodies, by reason of their *flexibleness* and weight, would flag or curl."—*Boyle: Works*, i. 12.

2. Readiness or willingness to yield to argument, persuasion, or circumstances; pliancy, tractableness, ductility, facility.

"The *flexibleness* of the former part of a man's age, not yet grown up to be headstrong, makes it more governable."—*Locke*.

flĕx´-ĭ-blȳ, *adv.* [Eng. *flexib(le)*; *-ly*.] In a flexible, pliant, or ductile manner.

flĕx-ĭ-cŏs´-tāte, *a.* [Lat. *flexus* = bent, and *costa* = a rib.] Having the ribs bent or curved.

flĕx´-ĭle, *a.* [Lat. *flexilis*, from *flexus*, pa. par. of *flecto*.]

1. Flexible; pliant; easily bent.

"*Flexile* boughs, descending with a weight
Of leafy spray."
Wordsworth: Excursion, bk. viii.

2. Pliant; flexible; willing or ready to yield to persuasion or argument; tractable.

* **flĕx-ĭl´-ŏ-quent**, *a.* [Lat. *flexiloquus*, from *flexus* = bent, and *loquens*, pr. par. of *loquor* = to speak.] Ambiguous, doubtful, equivocal.

flexion (pron. **flĕc´-shŭn**), *s.* [Lat. *flexio* = a bending, from *flexus*, pa. par. of *flecto* = to bend.]

* I. *Ordinary Language*:

1. The act or process of bending.

"They throw the change and the pressure produced by *flexion* almost entirely upon the intervening cartilages."—*Paley: Natural Theology*, ch. viii.

2. The act of turning in any direction.

"Pity causeth sometimes tears, and a *flexion* or cast of the eye aside."—*Bacon: Natural History*.

3. A bend, a curve; a double; a part bent; a joint.

"Of a sinuous pipe that may have some four *flexions*, trial would be made."—*Bacon: Natural History*.

4. Used as a translation of the Greek *strophe* (q.v.).

"Sagadus made a certain *flexion* or tune called strophe."—*P. Holland: Plutarch*, p. 1,019.

II. *Technically*:

1. *Anat.*: That motion of a joint which gives the distal member a continually decreasing angle with the axis of the proximate part.

*2. *Gram.*: The synthetical change of the form of words, as by declension, comparison, or conjugation; inflection.

"The different conjugations in Greek are not varied in the *flexion*, but only in the characteristick."—*Hammond: Works*, ii. 70.

* **flĕx´-ĭve**, *a.* [Lat. *flexus*, pa. par. of *flecto*; Eng. adj. suff. *-ive*.] Bent; inclined.

* **flĕx´-ĭve-lȳ**, *adv.* [Eng. *flexive*; *-ly*.] With inclination.

"His heart was always *flexively* inclined to what was good."—*Fuller: Abel Redivivus*, i. 166.

flĕx´-or, *s.* [Lat., from *flexus*, pa. par. of *flecto* = to bend.]
Anat.: A general name for the muscles which act in producing flexion. [Flexion, II. 1.] It is opposed to Extensor (q.v.).

"Flatterers, who have the *flexor* muscles so strong that they are always bowing and cringing, might in some measure be corrected by being tied down upon a tree by the back."—*Arbuthnot*.

flĕx´-ụ-ōse, *a.* [Lat. *flexuosus*.] The same as Flexuous (q.v.).

flĕx´-ụ-oŭs, *a.* [Lat. *flexuosus*, from *flexus*, pa. par. of *flecto* = to bend; Ital. *flessuoso*.]

* I. *Ordinary Language*:

1. Winding, bending; full of turns or windings; not straight.

"The motion of the serpent being *flexuous* and crooked."—*Mountague: Devoute Essayes*, pt. ii., tr. vi., § 2.

2. Wavering, flickering, unsteady.

"The *flexuous* burning of flames doth shew the air beginneth to be unquiet."—*Bacon: Natural History*.

II. *Bot.*: Bent under the weight of the terminal part, but capable of assuming the natural direction. Said also of an organ which presents alternate curvatures in opposite directions, or zigzag. (*Balfour*.)

flĕx´-ūre, *s.* [Lat. = a bending; from *flexus*, pa. par, of *flecto* = to bend; Sp. *flexura*; Ital. *flessura*.]

I. *Ordinary Language*:

1. *Literally*:

(1) The act of bending; a bending or curving.

"Answering
With the French time in *flexure* of your body."
Ben Jonson: The Devil is an Ass, iii. 3.

(2) The form or direction in which anything is bent.

"Contrary is the *flexure* of the joints of our arms and legs to that of quadrupeds; our knees bend forward, whereas the same joint of their hind legs bends backward."—*Ray*.

(3) A part bent or curved; a bend; a joint.

"His mighty strength lies in his able loins,
And where the *flexure* of his navel joins."
Sandys: Paraphrase of Job.

2. *Fig.*: Obsequious or servile cringing.

"Think'st thou the fiery fever will go out
With titles blown from adulation?
Will give place to *flexure* and low bends?"
Shakesp.: Henry V., iv. 1.

II. *Technically*:

1. *Math.*: [¶ (1), (2).]

2. *Anat.*: A bending, that which is bent; thus there are *flexures* of the colon, and cranial *flexures*.

¶ (1) *Flexure of a curve*:

Math: The bending of a curve towards or from a straight line.

(2) *Point of contrary flexure*; *Point of inflexion*:

Math.: In the analysis of curved lines, that point at which a curve ceases to be concave and becomes convex, or the reverse, with respect to a given straight line not passing through the point.

* **flĕx´-ūred**, *a.* [Eng. *flexur(e)*; *-ed*.] Bent, curved.

"The carven curves and *flexured* tracery of soft little ears."—*Blackmore: Christowell*, ch. xxxii. (1881).

fley (**ey** as **ā**), *s.* [Fley, *v.*] A fright; terror, alarm.

fley (**ey** as **ā**), ***flei-en**, ***fly**, *v. t. & i.* [Flay (2), Fleg, *v.*]

A. *Trans.*: To frighten, to alarm.

"The barons sounded the retreat, and came presently back to Turriff, where they took meat and drink at their pleasure, and *flyed* Mr. Thomas Mitchell, minister at Turriff very sore."—*Spalding: Troubles*, i. 152.

B. *Intrans.*: To take fright; to be frightened or alarmed.

flĭb´-bĕr-ġĭb, **flĭb´-bĕr-ġĭb-bĕr**, *s.* [Etym. doubtful.] A glib, smooth-tongued talker; a lying knave.

"And when these flatterers and *flibbergibbes*, shall come and claw you by the back, your grace may answer them thus."—*Latimer: Sermons*, fo. 39.

flĭ-bŭs´-tiĕr, *s.* [Filibuster, *s.*]

flĭ-bŭs´-tĕr-ĭșm, *s.* [Filibusterism.]

flĭc´-flăc, *s.* [Fr.] A repeated noise made by blows.

flĭch´-tĕr (*ch* guttural), *v.i.* [A variant of *flicker* (q.v.).] To flutter as young nestlings when their dam approaches.

"Th' expectant wee things, toddlin' stacher thro'
To meet their dad, wi' *flichterin'* noise an' glee."
Burns: Cotter's Saturday Night.

* **flicche,** *s.* [FLITCH.]

* **flĭck** (1), *s.* [FLITCH.]

flick (2), *s.* [An onomatopoetic word.] A smart sudden blow or stroke, as with a whip; a flip.

flĭck, *v.t.* [FLICK (2), *s.*] To strike smartly; to flip as with a whip.

"Near him, leaning listlessly against the wall, stood a strong-built countryman, *flicking* with a worn-out hunting-whip the top-boot that adorned his right foot."—*Dickens: Pickwick*, ch. xiii.

flĭck'-ĕr, * flik-er-en, * flek-er-yn, * flyck-er, *v.i.* [A.S. *flicerian.*] [FLACKER.]

* 1. To flutter about as a bird hardly able to fly; to flap the wings.

"But, being made a swan,
With snowy feathers in the air to *flicker* he began."
Golding: Ovid; Metamorphoses vii.

* 2. To waver; to vacillate; to hesitate; to be uncertain.

"This bischop *feckerid* in his thoht."
Metrical Homilies, p. 92.

* 3. To kiss or fondle with a woman.

"I *flycker*, I kisse togyther, *je baise.*"—*Palsgrave.*

4. To burn unsteadily, as a candle just going out.

"The *flickering* fire-light."
Longfellow: Evangeline, i. 5.

5. To be unsteady or wavering; to die out gradually.

flĭck'-ĕr, *s.* [FLICKER, *v.*] The act or state of flickering; an unsteady, flickering light.

flĭck'-ĕr-ĭng, *pr. par., a., & s.* [FLICKER, *v.*]

A. & **B.** *As pr. par. & particip. adj.:* (See the verb).

C. *As subst.:* The state of burning unsteadily; a flicker.

"Even as a flame, unfed, which runs to waste
With its own *flickering*."
Byron: Childe Harold, iii. 44.

flĭck'-ĕr-ĭng-lȳ, *adv.* [Eng. *flickering; -ly.*] In a flickering manner; unsteadily.

flĭck'-ĕr-mo͡use, *s.* [Eng. *flicker*, v., and *mouse.*] A provincial name for the bat; a flittermouse. [FLITTERMOUSE.]

* **flĭdġe, * flig, * flygge,** *a.* [FLEDGE, *a.*] Fledged.

"*Flygge* as byrdes be, *plumeu*."—*Palsgrave.*

* **flĭdġe,** *v.i.* [FLIDGE, *a.*] To become fledged; to gain feathers.

"They every day build their nests, every day *flidge*."—*Greene.*

flī'-ĕr, flȳ'-ĕr, *s.* [Eng. *fly*, v.; *-er.*]

I. *Ordinary Language:*

1. *Lit.:* One who flies or flees; a fugitive; a runaway.

"'Tis for the followers fortune widens them,
Not for the *fliers*." *Shakesp.: Coriolanus*, i. 4.

2. *Fig.:* Applied to a horse possessed of great speed. (*Slang.*)

II. *Technically:*

1. *Building:*

(1) A series of stairs that ascend in one inclined plane, without winding.

(2) A straight reach of stairs; a flight.

2. *Machinery:*

(1) That part of a machine which, by being put into a more rapid motion than the other parts, equalizes and regulates the motion of the rest, as in a jack.

(2) The fan-wheel on the vane of a windmill cap which rotates the latter as the wind veers. [CAP.]

3. *Print.:* A vibratory rod with fingers which take the sheet of paper from the tapes and carry it to the delivery-table, the sheet resting flatly against the flyer fingers by the resistance of the air. [FLY.]

4. *Spinning:* A contrivance with arms which revolves round the bobbin in the bobbin and fly frame, or the throstle-frame, which machines draw and twist the sliver into a roving, or the latter into yarn. The flyer fits on to the top of the spindle, and one arm (in the bobbin and fly frame) is made hollow to form a passage for the yarn, which enters at the cup above the top of the spindle, and after a turn or two round the end of the arm is distributed on the bobbin. The flyer rotates with the spindle, and their rotation gives the twist to the yarn.

flyer-lathe, *s.*

Weaving: A lay, lath, or batten for beating up the weft into the shed, compacting it. Specifically, it may mean a suspended lathe, as distinguished from the batten in a frame journaled below.

flīght (*gh* silent), * **fliht,** * **fligt,** * **fluht,** * **flyght,** *s.* [A.S. *flyht*, from *flyge* = flight, from *fleogan* = to fly; Dut. *vlugt;* Sw. *flygt;* Dan. *flugt.*]

I. *Ordinary Language:*

1. The act or power of flying, or moving through the air by means of wings.

"God tagte fuel on walkene his *fligt*."
Genesis & Exodus, 161.

2. Passage through the air.

"She headlong urged her *flight*,
And shot like lightning from Olympus' height."
Pope: Homer; Iliad iv. 99.

3. The act of flying or running away; a fleeing from existing or expected danger or evil.

"Me would'st thou move to base inglorious *flight!*"
Pope: Homer; Iliad v. 311.

4. A hasty or secret departure.

"I like not this *flight* of Edward's."
Shakesp.: 3 Henry VI., iv. 6.

5. A flock or number of things passing through the air in company.

"A *flight* of fowls scattered by winds."
Shakesp.: Titus Andronicus, v. 3.

* 6. A volley, a discharge.

"Above an hundred arrows discharged on my left hand, pricked me like so many needles; and besides they shot another *flight* into the air, as we do bombs."—*Swift: Gulliver's Travels.*

* 7. The space passed over in flying.

8. A soaring of the imagination; a mounting; lofty elevation, excursion, or sally.

"So when a muse propitiously invites,
Improve her favours and indulge her *flights*."
Roscommon: Essay on Translated Verse.

9. An extravagant pitch; excess; extreme.

"It is not only the utmost pitch of impiety, but the highest *flight* of folly to deride these things."—*Tillotson.*

* 10. A long and light arrow used in shooting *rovers*—*i.e.*, uncertain lengths.

"O yes, here be all sorts, *flights*, rovers, and butt-shafts."—*Ben Jonson: Cynthia's Revels*, v. 10.

* 11. The sport of shooting with such an arrow as is described in 10.

"He . . . challenged Cupid at the *flight*."
Shakesp.: Much Ado About Nothing, i. 1.

12. The husk or glume of oats.

II. *Technically:*

1. *Carp.:* A series of parallel steps proceeding in one direction without turning. In dog-legged stairs, the lower is the leading flight, the upper the returning flight.

"After descending a *flight* of stairs."—*Burke: Sublime & Beautiful*, pt. iv., s. 17.

2. *Machinery:*

(1) The slope or inclination of the arm of a crane or of a cat-head.

(2) A spiral wing or vane on a shaft, acting as a propeller or conveyer.

flight-performing, *a.* Moving with great rapidity.

"He, too, is witness, noblest of the train
That wait on man, the *flight-performing* horse."
Cowper: Task, vi. 426.

* **flight-shot,** *s.* The distance to which an arrow can be shot; a bowshot.

"After proceeding the space of a *flight-shot*."—*Hackluyt: Voyages*, vol. ii., pt. i., p. 208.

* **flight-swiftness,** *s.* Rapidity of flight.

* **flīght** (*gh* silent), *v.t.* [FLIGHT, *s.*] To put to flight; to drive away; to cause to fly.

"Whence the wild bore came of a sudden that *flighted* her."—*North: Plutarch*, p. 245.

flīght'-ĕr (*gh* silent), *s.* [Eng. *flight; -er.*]

Brewing: A horizontal vane, revolving over the surface of wort in a cooler, to produce a circular current in the liquor.

flīght'-ĭ-lȳ (*gh* silent), *adv.* [Eng. *flighty; -ly.*] In a flighty, capricious, or wild manner.

flīght'-ĭ-nĕss (*gh* silent), *s.* [Eng. *flighty: -ness.*] The quality or state of being flighty or capricious; extreme volatility.

"A haggard, eager look, expressive at once of *flightiness* and of shrewdness."—*Macaulay: Hist. Eng.*, ch. xi.

¶ For the difference between *flightiness* and *lightness*, see LIGHTNESS.

flīght'-ȳ (*gh* silent), *a.* [Eng. *flight; -y.*]

* 1. Fleeting, swift.

"The *flighty* purpose never is o'ertook,
Unless the deed go with it."
Shakesp.: Macbeth, iv. 1.

2. Capricious, volatile; indulging in flights of imagination or fancy; wild, fickle.

"His romantic courage, his *flighty* wit, his eccentric invention."—*Macaulay: Hist. Eng.*, ch. ix.

* **flĭm'-flăm,** *s.* [A reduplication of *flam* (q.v.).] A freak, a trick.

"Rewards too great for your *flimflams*."
Swift: Christmas Box for Dr. Delaney.

flĭmș'-ĭ-lȳ, *adv.* [Eng. *flimsy; -ly.*] In a flimsy, weak, or superficial manner.

flĭmș'-ĭ-nĕss, *s.* [Eng. *flimsy; -ness.*] The quality or state of being flimsy; weakness; superficiality; want of substance or solidity.

flĭmș'-ȳ, *a. & s.* [A word of doubtful origin. Perhaps connected with Wel. *llymsi* = sluggish, spiritless, flimsy; or with *limp*, a. (q.v.).]

A. *As adjective:*

1. Thin, slight, without strength or solidity; unsubstantial.

"Those *flimsy* webs, that break as soon as wrought,
Attain not to the dignity of thought."
Cowper: Retirement, 689.

2. Mean, spiritless, dull, without force.

"Proud of a vast extent of *flimsy* lines."
Pope: Prologue to Satires, 94.

3. Wanting in force or reason; unsubstantial, not plausible; weak, poor: as, a *flimsy* excuse.

B. *As substantive:*

1. A thin sort of paper used for making several copies of a document.

2. A bank-note, from its being made of thin paper. (*Slang.*)

flĭnçh (1), *v.t.* [FLENSE.]

flĭnçh (2), *v.i.* [A nasalized form of Mid. Eng. *flecchen* = to flinch, to waver, from Fr. *fléchir* = to bend, from Lat. *flecto.* It is probable that the form of the word was influenced by that of *blench*, used in the same sense. (*Skeat.*)]

1. To shrink from any undertaking or suffering; to withdraw from any pain or danger; to wince, to give way.

"He has talked to me about it, and has assured me that he will not *flinch*."—*Macaulay: Hist. Eng.*, ch. vi.

* 2. To come short, to fail; not to stand the test.

"If I break time, or *flinch* in property
Of what I spoke, unpitied let me die."
Shakesp.: All's Well That Ends Well, ii. 1.

flĭnçh'-ĕr, *s.* [Eng. *flinch; -er.*] One who flinches or shrinks from any undertaking or suffering.

"You shall not find us *flinchers*."
Beaum. & Flet.: Bloody Brother, i. 1.

flĭnçh'-ĭng, *pr. par., a., & s.* [FLINCH (2), *v.*]

A. & **B.** *As pr. par. & particip. adj.:* (See the verb).

C. *As subst.:* The act of shrinking from any undertaking or danger.

"This *flinching* of the captain, just on the eve of a perilous campaign, naturally disheartened the whole army."—*Macaulay: Hist. Eng.*, ch. xxiv.

flĭnçh'-ĭng-lȳ, *adv.* [Eng. *flinching; -ly.*] In a flinching, shrinking, or cowardly manner.

* **flĭn'-dĕr** (1), *s.* [Dut. *vlinder* = a butterfly.] A moth.

"Zuo long uligth the *flindre* aboute the candle thet hi bernth."—*Ayenbite*, p. 206.

flĭn'-dĕr (2), *s.* [Ger. *flinter, flinder* = a small piece of shining metal, a spangle; Dut. *flenter* = a broken piece.] A fragment, a small piece.

† **flĭn'-dĕr-mo͡use,** *s.* [A corruption of *flicker* or *fluttermouse* (?) (q.v.).] A bat.

flĭn-dĕr'-șĭ-a, *s.* [Named after Captain M. Flinders, R.N., who explored the coast of New Holland; Mr. Robert Brown, the great botanist, being naturalist to the expedition.]

Bot.: A genus of Cedrelaceæ, tribe Cedreleæ. A fine tree growing in Australia and the Moluccas, with wood little inferior to that of mahogany. The fruit, which is thickly covered outside with sharp pointed tubercles, is used by natives of the Moluccas for rasps to prepare roots for food.

flĭng, * fleng, * flyng (pa. t. * *flang*, * *flong*, *flung*), *v.i. & t.* [Sw. *flanga* = to use violent action; O. Sw. *flenga* = to strike, to beat; Dan. *flenge* = to slash.]

A. *Intransitive:*

* 1. To rush violently.

"Two squiers to the town gan *flyng*."
Torrent of Portugal, 2,027.

2. To flounce; to kick about; to use violent action.

"Duncan's horses,
Turned wild in nature, broke their stalls, *flung* out,
Contending 'gainst obedience."
Shakesp.: Macbeth, ii. 4.

* 3. To make a stroke.

"He *flang* at him fuersly with a fyne sworde."
Destruction of Troy, 5,253.

* 4. To dance, to caper about.

"To have been exercisit in *flinging* upoun a flure, and in the rest that thairof followes, then to have bene nurischid in the cumpany of the godly, and exercised in vertew."—*Knox: Hist.*, p. 345.

B. *Transitive:*

1. To cast or throw from the hand; to hurl.

"Then dartes we gan to *fling*."
Turberville: Answer in Disprayse of Wit.

2. To emit or send out with violence.

3. To emit, to cast out, to scatter, to shed.

"Like an instrument that *flings*
Its music on another's strings."
Longfellow: Occultation of Orion.

4. To let fall.

"Whose lonely columns stand sublime,
Flinging their shadows from on high."
Moore: Paradise & the Peri.

5. To drive by violence; to force.

"A heap of rocks, falling, would expel the waters out of their places with such a violence as to *fling* them among the highest clouds."—*Burnet: Theory of the Earth.*

* 6. To cast, to attach, to throw.

"I know thy generous temper:
Fling but the appearance of dishonour on it,
It straight takes fire." *Addison: Cato.*

* 7. To baffle; to deceive, in whatever way.

8. To jilt; to renounce as the object of love.

"Wise heads have lang been kend to curb the tongue;
Had I that maxim kept I'd ne'er been *flung*."
Morison: Poems, p. 152.

¶ (1) *To fling about:* To scatter in all directions.

(2) *To fling away:* To discard, to reject, to get rid of.

"Cromwell, I charge thee *fling away* ambition;
By that sin fell the angels."
Shakesp.: Henry VIII., iii. 2.

(3) *To fling down:*

(*a*) To cast or throw down upon the ground.

(*b*) To throw to the ground; to overturn.

(*c*) To demolish, to ruin.

"These are so far from raising mountains, that they overturn and *fling down* some of those which were before standing."—*Woodward.*

* (4) *To fling off:* To baffle in the chase; to defeat.

"These men are too well acquainted with the chase to be *flung off* by any false steps or doubles."—*Addison: Spectator.*

(5) *To fling open:* To throw open suddenly or violently.

"The knight, seeing his habitation reduced to so small compass, ordered all the apartments to be *flung open*."—*Addison: Spectator.*

(6) *To fling out:* To utter hastily or violently.

* (7) *To fling up:* To throw up; to abandon: as, To *fling up* a design.

(8) *To fling up one's head:* To toss the head, as in contempt or anger.

fling, *s.* [Fling, *v.*]

1. A cast or throw from the hand.

2. A gibe, a sneer, a jeer.

"They had a *fling* at me." *Mayne: City Match*, iii. 2.

3. Entire freedom of action; unrestrained enjoyment.

4. A kind of dance, requiring great exertion of the limbs.

"We saw the Highlanders dancing the *fling* to the music of the bagpipe in the open street."—*Neill: Tour*, p. 1, 2.

* **fling-dust**, *s.* A woman of low character; a street-walker; a prostitute.

fling'-ĕr, *s.* [Eng. *fling*; *-er.*]

1. One who flings, casts, or throws.

2. One who gibes, jeers, or sneers.

* 3. A dancer.

"That's as muckle as to say that I suld hae minded you was a *flinger* and a fiddler yourself, Master Mordaunt."—*Scott: Pirate*, ch. ix.

fling'-ing, *pr. par., a., & s.* [Fling, *v.*]

A. & **B.** *As pr. par. & particip. adj.:* (See the verb).

C. *As subst.:* The act of casting, throwing, or hurling; a throwing about.

"They keepe such a *flinging* of themselves."—*P. Holland: Ammianus Marcellinus*, p. 217.

flinging-tree, *s.*

1. A piece of timber hung by way of partition between two horses in a stable.

2. A flail.

"The thresher's weary *flingin'-tree*
The lee-lang day had tired me."
Burns: The Vision.

flint, *s.* [A.S. *flint* = a rock; cogn. with Dan. *flint*; Sw. *flinta*; Gr. πλίνθος (*plinthos*) = a brick.]

A. *As substantive:*

I. *Ordinary Language:*

1. *Literally:*

(1) *Gen.:* In the same sense as II.

(1) *Spec.:* A piece of the mineral described under II. 1; used before the invention of percussion caps to strike fire with steel in the lock of a musket.

2. *Fig.:* Anything extremely hard; extreme hardness.

"Throw my heart
Against the *flint* and hardness of my fault."
Shakesp.: Antony & Cleopatra, iv. 9.

II. *Technically:*

1. *Min.:* A crypto-crystalline variety of quartz. It is usually grey, smoke-brown, or brownish black. If derived, as it mostly is, from the cretaceous formation, the white of the chalk is still seen on its external surface. Lustre subvitreous; fracture conchoidal, leaving a cutting edge.

2. *Geol. & Palæont.:* Most of the flints scattered on the surface of the ground or existing in tertiary or more recent sedimentary deposits, came originally from the cretaceous rocks, one division of which is termed Upper White Chalk with flints, this being distinguished from the Lower White Chalk without flints. Next to the Maestricht beds and Faxoe limestone [Faxoe, Maestricht], the chalk with flints constitutes the highest or newest layer yet discovered of the sedimentary rocks. The flints are in interstratified layers a few inches thick, these being sometimes continuous, but more frequently in separate nodules. They recur at intervals from each other of about four feet. They are thus formed: Small plants and animals when decomposing, draw to themselves the silica of the sea [Silica], and form concretions around them of inorganic flint. The organic portion of flint pebbles consists of diatoms, seaweeds of low organization, the minute infusorial animals called polycistina, the spicules of sponges, with echinoderms, &c. They are the same as those in agate and chalk.

B. *As adj.:* Made or composed of flints, or in any way pertaining to flints.

"Rough *flint* walls are decked with shells and ores."
Scott: Epistle i.; *The Garden.*

(1) *Liquor of flints:*

Chem.: A solution of flint in potassic hydrate.

(2) *To skin a flint:* To descend to any false economy or meanness to make a trifle of money.

flint-edged, *a.*

1. *Lit.:* Formed entirely of or edged with flint.

"Take this, and lay your *flint-edged* weapon by."
Dryden: Indian Emperor, iii. 3.

2. *Fig.:* Having an exceedingly hard edge.

flint-flake, *s.*

Geol. & Archæol. (*Generally pl.*): The name given by Mr. Evans, F.R.S., to one class of flint implements made by man in the Stone Age. They are flat pieces of flint broken off artificially. The larger ones were intended apparently for knives, and the smaller ones for arrow-heads. [Flake, Flint-implements.]

"My quest" [in the Langley cutting, near West Drayton station, on the Great Western Railway] "was for relics of primæval man, and I was rewarded by finding not only several *flint-flakes*, but the butt end of a massive implement broken in palæolithic times."—*Worthington G. Smith*, in *Nature*, July 27, 1882.

flint-glass, *s.* [Flintglass.]

* **flint-heart**, * **flint-hearted**, *a.* Having an exceedingly hard or cruel heart; hard-hearted.

"Oh pity, 'gan she cry, *flint-hearted* boy."
Shakesp.: Venus & Adonis, 95.

flint-implements, *s.*

Geol. & Archæol.: A generic term used for any implements of flint obtained from pleistocene or more recent deposits, each being afterwards designed more specifically as its exact nature becomes understood. Mr. Evans, F.R.S., &c., divides the implements into three classes—spear-heads, oval or almond-shaped flint implements, and flint-flakes (q.v.). Such relics of early man had been found with the bones of an elephant, in 1715, in the gravel of London. Similar remains were exhumed at Hoxne, near Diss, in 1797, by Mr. John Frere, who described them in a paper read in 1801 before the Society of Antiquaries. About A.D. 1833 or 1834, the Rev. Mr. McEnery, a Roman Catholic priest, discovered similar ones in Kent's Hole, Torquay, of which he was the first scientific explorer, and Dr. Schmerling others in the Engis, the Engihoul, and other caves near Liège, in Belgium. From about A.D. 1841, M. Boucher de Perthes, of Abbeville, collected flint implements from the valley of the Somme, publishing the result in his *Antiquités Celtiques*, in 1847. He asserted the antiquity of the implements which McEnery had suspected and Schmerling maintained. No attention was paid to his views till 1858, when Dr. Falconer visited him at Abbeville, just after he had become satisfied that similar relics which he had examined in connection with the scientific exploration of Brixham Cave, in Devonshire, carried back the antiquity of man to a period when the *Hyæna spelæa*, the *Elephas primigenius*, the *Rhinoceros tichorinus*, &c., inhabited Britain. Mr. Prestwich, with Mr. John Evans, in June, 1858, and the former naturalist again with Mr. Flower, in 1859, examined the Valley of the Somme, and procured for the views of Perthes the assent of the scientific world. Many flint-implements have been found in the south and east of England, in Bedfordshire, in Suffolk, Hampshire, Wiltshire, and in the north and north-east of London, in Essex, in Buckinghamshire, &c. The oldest ones are palæolithic, and are unpolished; the newer neolithic and are polished. The implements from the Somme are of the former kind, and are the oldest known. According to Professor Boyd Dawkins, the river-drift man inhabiting the valleys of the Somme, the Thames, &c., was older than the cave man of Brixham, Kent's Hole, and other caverns. The former lived in the middle part of the Pleistocene (Lyell's Upper Pliocene) period and inhabited Palestine, India, and North America, as well as Europe. The Abbé Bourgeois has found in Mid-miocene strata at Thenay certain split flints, some of them bearing traces of fire. He, with M. Mortillet, Dr. Hamy, MM. Quatrefages, Worsae, and Capellini, believes in a Miocene man, or man-like creature. Mr. Grant Allen thinks that the genus Homo began in the Miocene with a more ape-like species than that existing now. (*Fortnightly Review*, xxxii. (1882), 308–322.)

flint-lock, *s.* The old-fashioned lock for fire-arms, in which the cock held a piece of flint, and came glancing down upon the steel cap of the pan which contained the priming. Flint-locks were invented early in the seventeenth century, and gradually superseded the match-lock. Pyrites or marcasite was also used.

flint-mill, *s.*

1. *Pottery:* A mill in which burnt flints, having been previously stamped to reduce them below a certain size, are ground to powder for mixing with clay to form slip for porcelain. The flint-mill is a strong circular pan ten or twelve feet in diameter, having a bottom of quartz or felspar blocks, and a runner or runners of hard siliceous stone, called chert, lime in any form being inadmissible, as it forms a flux for the other material which would vitrify in the seggars or become blistered by the escape of carbonic acid.

2. *Mining:* A mode formerly adopted for lighting mines, in which flints studded on the surface of a wheel were made to strike against a steel, and give a quick succession of sparks to light the miner at his work. Sparks will not inflame the fire-damp.

flint-rope, *s.*

Zool.: A popular name for the stem of the sponge called *Hyalonema Sieboldii.*

flint-stone, *s.* A stone composed of flint or as hard as that mineral.

"And the earth becomes as *flint-stone*."
Longfellow: Song of Hiawatha, xxi.

flint-ware, *s.*

Pottery: A superior kind of earthenware into whose composition ground flint largely enters. [Porcelain.]

flint-worker, *s.*

Anthropology:

1. A term applied to those men of the palæo-

lithic period, who fashioned the flint implements found in the drift.

"Such an operation would be called into use in many operations of the old *flint-workers*."—*Wilson: Prehistoric Man*, ch. iii.

2. A man of any savage race that has not yet emerged from the Stone period and attained a knowledge of the use of metals.

"Certain classes of implements common to all the Stone periods of which we have any trace, from the palæolithic era of the drift and cave men to that of the *flint-workers* among savage tribes of our own day." —*Wilson: Prehistoric Man*, ch. iii.

flint'-glass, *s.* [Eng. *flint*, and *glass*.] A species of glass made of white sand, 52; carbonate of potash, 14; oxide of lead, 33; alumina, 1; with metallic additions to neutralize colour. Pure white sand free from oxide of iron is required for flint-glass, as iron imparts a green colour. The articles are made by the agency of the blow-pipe, or ponty, the mould and press, and frequently by a combination of blowing and pressing. The silica for its manufacture was formerly derived from pulverised flints, and hence its name. The presence of lead gives it a peculiar property of refracting light, which causes it to be used for lenses, and it forms one of the parts in achromatic compound lenses. Flintglass fuses at a lower temperature than ordinary glass, such as crown, plate, or window glass. It has also less colour, owing to the use of the alkali potash, instead of soda, the latter imparting a greenish tinge to glass. Flintglass is softer than some other varieties, and is the kind which is cut. It is much used for tumblers and other drinking-vessels, fine table-ware, and bottles, and various articles of decorative furniture and fittings.

flint'-ĭ-nĕss, *s.* [Eng. *flinty*; *-ness*.] The quality or state of being flinty; hard-heartedness, cruelty.

flint'-ў, *a.* [Eng. *flint*; *-y*.]

I. *Literally:*

1. Consisting or composed of flint; of the nature of flint.

2. Containing or abounding in flint-stones.

"As up the *flinty* path they strained.
Sudden his steed the leader reined."
Scott: Lady of the Lake, v. 19.

II. *Fig.:* Hard like flint; hard-hearted, cruel, inexorable, pitiless.

"The *flinty* heart and griping hand of base self-interest."—*Burke: Thoughts & Details on Scarcity.*

flinty-slate, † flinty-rock, *s.*

Petrol.: Siliceous schist. A hard, slaty, metamorphic rock; grey, bluish grey, or red, of dull or glimmering lustre, and translucent on the edges. It contains about 75 per cent. of silica, the remaining 25 being lime, magnesia, and oxide of iron. It occurs in Scotland, in the Pentland and Muirfoot hills, the Isle of Skye, &c., and abroad in Saxony, Bohemia, &c. [BASANITE, LYDIAN STONE.]

flip, *v.t.* [An attenuated form of *flap* (q.v.).]

1. To flick.

2. To jerk, to throw with a jerk.

"Doe 'twixt their fingers *flip* their cherry stones."
Browne: Britannia's Pastorals, bk. ii., s. 3.

flip (1), *s.* [Etym. doubtful.] The same as EGG-FLIP (q.v.).

flip (2), *s.* [FLIP, *v.*] A smart blow, as with a whip; a flick.

flip-flap, *s., a., & adv.*

A. *As subst.:* The noise of the repeated stroke of something broad and loose; the noise made by anything flapping about.

B. *As adj.:* Making a flapping noise.

C. *As adv.:* With a flapping noise.

flip'-dŏg, *s.* [Eng. *flip* (1), and *dog*.] An iron used, when heated, to warm egg-flip.

***flipe,** *v.t.* [Etym. doubtful; perhaps from *flap* (q.v.).]

1. To ruffle the skin.

2. To pull off anything, as a stocking, by turning it inside out.

*** flipe,** *s.* [FLIPE, *v.*] A fold, a lap, the brim of a hat.

flip'-pạn-çў, *s.* [Eng. *flippan(t)*; *-cy*.] The quality or state of being flippant; pertness, sauciness, inconsiderate volubility.

"This *flippancy* of language proves nothing but the passion of the men who have indulged themselves in it."—*Burd: Works*, vol. v., ser. 7.

flip'-pạnt, *a. & s.* [Icel. *fleipa* = to babble, to prattle; *fleipr* = babble, tattle.]

A. *As adjective:*

* 1. Fluent, eloquent, speaking with fluency or ease; talkative.

"A most *flippant* tongue she had."
Chapman: All Fools, v. 1.

2. Thoughtless; carelessly or heedlessly pert; petulant, inconsiderate.

"A mean and *flippant* jargon which then passed for wit in the green room and the tavern."—*Macaulay: Hist. Eng.*, ch. iii.

B. *As, subst.:* A flippant person.

"The *flippant* put himself to school."
Tennyson: In Memoriam, cix.

flip'-pạnt-lў, *adv.* [Eng. *flippant*; *-ly*.] In a flippant manner; with thoughtless or heedless volubility.

flip'-pạnt-nĕss, *s.* [Eng. *flippant*; *-ness*.] The quality or state of being flippant; flippancy; volubility of tongue.

***flire, *flyre,** *v.i.* [FLEER.]

1. To gibe, to mock.

"In come twa *flyrand* fulls with a fond fair,
The tuquheit, and the gukkit gowk, and yede hiddie giddie."
Boubate, iii. 13.

2. To leer.

3. To look surly.

flip'-pĕr, *s.* [An attenuated form of *flapper*.]

1. The broad fin of a fish; the arm of a seal; the paddle of a sea-turtle.

2. The hand. (*Slang.*)

flirt, *flurt, *v.i. & t.* [A.S. *fleard* = a foolish thing; *fleardian* = to trifle.]

A. *Intransitive:*

* 1. To jeer; to gibe at one; to speak jeeringly or contemptuously.

"Such a *flurting* wit and libertine as the other was." —*North: Examen.*

* 2. To be perpetually running about; to be unsteady, inconstant, or fickle.

"He picks the grain that suits him best,
Flirts here and there, and late returns to rest."
Cowper: Death of Damon. (Trans.)

3. To play the coquette; to coquet; to act as a flirt.

B. *Transitive:*

* 1. To jeer or gibe at; to scoff, to mock.

"'I am ashamed, I am scorned, I am *flurted*."
Beaum. & Flet.: Wild Goose Chase, ii. 1.

2. To throw with a quick, elastic motion or jerk; to fling.

3. To move rapidly about with short quick movements or jerks.

"The *flirted* fan, the bridle, and the toss."
Cowper: Hope, 344.

flirt, *flurt, *s. & a.* [FLIRT, *v.*]

A. *As substantive:*

1. A quick elastic motion or jerk; a sudden throw or cast.

"The next motion is that of unfurling the fan, in which are comprehended several little *flirts* and vibrations."—*Addison: Spectator*, No. 102.

* 2. A gibe, a jeer, a sneer; a contemptuous remark.

"One *flurt* at him, and then I am for the voyage."
Beaum. & Flet.: The Pilgrim, iii. 1.

* 3. A low woman, a drab.

"For why may not the mother be nought, a peevish drunken *flurt*, a waspish cholerie slut, a crazed piece, a fool, as soon as the nurse?"—*Burton: Anatomy of Melancholy*, pt. i., § 2.

3. A coquette; one who flirts or coquets. (Rarely applied to a male.)

"Ye belles, and ye *flirts*, and ye pert little things."
Whitehead: Song for Ranelagh.

* **B.** *As adj.:* Flirting; coquetting; of light or loose behaviour.

flir-tā'-tion, *s.* [Eng. *flirt*; *-ation*.]

* 1. A quick elastic motion or jerk; a flirt.

2. Coquetry; a desire to attract notice; a playing at courtship.

"I assisted at the birth of that most significant word *flirtation*, which dropped from the most beautiful mouth in the world, and which has since received the sanction of our most accurate Laureate in one of his comedies."—*Chesterfield: The World*, No. 101.

*** flir-tā'-tious,** *a.* [Eng. *flirt*; *-atious*.] Given to flirtation; coquettish.

*** flir-tā'-tious-lў,** *adv.* [Eng. *flirtatious*; *-ly*.] Towards flirtation; coquettishly.

"When gay men and women are *flirtatiously* disposed."—*Holme Lee: A Warleigh's Fortune*, ii. 294.

† flirt'-ĕr, *s.* [Eng. *flirt*; *-er*.] One who flirts.

"It is successful only because to flirt is clever, and the *flirter* silly."—*Saturday Review*, June 14, 1862.

*** flirt-ġill, * flirt-gil-li-an,** *s.* [Eng. *flirt*, and *gill*.] A woman of light or loose behaviour; a prostitute.

"I am none of his *flirtgills*: I am none of his skaine-mates."—*Shakesp.: Romeo & Juliet*, ii. 4.

flirt'-ĭ-ġig, *s.* [FLIRT, *v.*] A wild or flirting girl; a pert girl.

flirt'-ĭng, *pr. par., a. & s.* [FLIRT, *v.*]

A. & B. *As pr. par. & particip. adj.:* (See the verb).

C. *As substantive:*

1. The art of jerking or moving rapidly or in jerks.

2. Flirtation, coquetry.

flirt'-ĭng-lў, *adv.* [Eng. *flirting*; *-ly*.] In a flirting or coquettish manner; coquettishly.

flĭsk, *s.* [FLISK, *v.*] A sudden spring; a caper; a whim.

flĭsk, *v.i. & t.* [A variant of FRISK (q.v.).]

A. *Intrans.:* To move restlessly about.

"That lang-lugged limmer o' a lass is gaun *flisking* in and out o' the room."—*Scott: Guy Mannering*, ch. xiv.

B. *Trans.:* To make restless or uneasy.

flĭsk'-mạ-hŏў, *s.* [FLISK, *v.*] A giddy, pert girl.

"That silly *flisk-mahoy*, Jenny Rintherout, has ta'en the exies."—*Scott: Antiquary*, ch. xxxv.

flĭsk'-ў, *a.* [Eng. *flisk*; *-y*.] Giddy, fidgetty, whimsical.

flĭt, * flitte, * flutte, * flyt, * flytte, *v.i. & t.* [Sw. *flytta*; Dan. *flytte*; cf. Icel. *flýta* = to hasten, *flytja* = to cause to flit, *flytjask* = to flit, remove.]

A. *Intransitive:*

1. To remove, to move, to pass from one place to another. (Often used thus in Scotland.)

"At last it *flitted* is
Whither the soules doe fly of men that live amis."
Spenser: F. Q., I. ii. 39.

2. To pass by, to move along.

"The clouds that *flit*, or slowly float away."
Cowper: Retirement, 192.

* 3. To pass away; to be transient.

"How passing is the beauty of fleshly bodies! more *flitting* than the mouable floures of summer."—*Chaucer: Testament of Love*, bk. ii.

* 4. To depart.

"The life did *flit* away out of her nest."
Spenser: F. Q., II. vii. 66.

5. To fly away; to dart along; to move quickly through the air.

"Underneath the barren bush
Flits by the sea-blue bird of March."
Tennyson: In Memoriam, xci.

* 6. To flutter.

"Cut the cord
Which fastened, by the foot, the *flitting* bird."
Dryden: Virgil; Æneid v. 676.

* 7. To yield, to give way.

"How oft do they with golden pinions cleave
The *flitting* skyes!" *Spenser: F. Q.*, II. viii. 2.

* **B.** *Transitive:*

1. To remove, to move, to transfer from one place to another.

"Then the clerk *flyttis* the boke agayne to the south auter noke."—*Lay Folks' Mass-Book*, ii. 578.

2. To cause to remove or flit.

*** flĭt,** *a.* [FLEET, *a.*]

1. Swift, nimble.

"Now like a stag, now like a faulcon *flit*."
Spenser: F. Q., III. xi. 32.

2. Capable of being thrown with speed.

"And in his hand two darts exceeding *flit*,
And deadly sharp, he held."
Spenser: F. Q., II. iv. 38.

3. Changing, changeable.

"Therewith a while she her *flit* fancy fedd."
Spenser: F. Q., III. i. 54.

4. Unsubstantial, light.

"On the rockes he fell so *flit* and light,
That he thereby received no hurt at all."
Spenser: F. Q., III. x. 57.

flit-fold, *s.* A fold so constructed that it may be moved from one place to another.

"If he don't incline to house his sheep in summer, flaiks, *flit-folds*, or hurdles, may be provided for laying them on the summer-fallow."—*Maxwell: Sel. Trans.*, p. 154.

flĭtch, flĭck, * flicche, * fliche, * flyk, * flykke, *s.* [A.S. *flicce*; cogn. with Icel. *flikki*.]

1. *Ord. Lang.:* A side of a pig salted and cured; a side of bacon.

"To explain what had become of a basket, of a goose, of a *flitch* of bacon, of a keg of cider, of a sack of beans, of a truss of hay."—*Macaulay: Hist. Eng.*, ch. v

2. *Carpentry:*

(1) One of the several associated planks which are fastened side by side to form a compound or built-beam.

(2) A bolt of planks, united by the stub-shot.

flīte, *flyte, *v.i.* [A.S. *flītan;* O. H. Ger. *flīzan* = to contend.] To contend, to quarrel, to brawl, to scold.

"Thar thou nowther *flyte* ne chyde."
Towneley Mysteries, p. 14.

flīte, *flit, *flyt, *flyte, *s.* [A.S. *flīt;* Dut. *vlijt;* Low Ger. *flit;* M. H. Ger. *vliz;* O. H. Ger. *flīz;* Dan. *flid.*] A quarrel, contention, or brawling; scolding.

"Tha lherde Arthur that *flit* of thissen eorlen."
Layamon, ii. 627.

flīt'-ĕr, *flyt-er, *flyt-ar, *s.* [Eng. *flyt(e); -er.*] One who quarrels or brawls; a quarrelsome person; a brawler.

"A bag fulle of *flytars.*" *Towneley Mysteries,* p. 308.

flīt'-tĕr, *flŷt'-tĕr, *v.i. & t.* [A variant of *flutter* (q.v.).]

A. *Intrans.:* To flutter, to fly about.

"It *flytteryd* al abrode."
Morte Arthure, in *Halliwell,* p. 364.

***B.** *Trans.:* To scatter.

"Neauer doth she laboure to revoke her *flittered* issue." *Stanyhurst: Virgil; Æneid,* iii., p. 79.

flīt'-tĕr, *s.* [FLITTER, *v.*]

1. A fluttering about.

2. A rag, a tatter.

flīt'-tĕr-mŏ̄ūse, *s.* [O. Eng. *flitter* = to flutter, and *mouse;* Ger. *fledermaus;* M. H. Ger. *vledermus,* from *vlederen* = to flutter.] A "mouse" which flits about on the wing, in other words, a bat. [FLICKERMOUSE, FLINDERMOUSE.]

flīt'-tĕrn, *a.* [Etym. doubtful.)

Tanning: A term applied to the bark of young oak-trees, which is more valuable than that of old trees.

***flīt'-tĭ-nĕss, *flit-ti-nesse,** *s.* [Eng. *flitty; -ness.*] The quality or state of being flitty; instability.

"That volatileness and *flittinesse* of our memories."
—*Bp. Hopkins: On the Lord's Prayer.*

flīt'-tĭng, *pr. par., a., & s.* [FLIT, *v.*]

A. & B. *As pr. par. & particip. adj.:* (See the verb).

C. *As substantive:*

1. The act of removing or moving from one place to another.

"To Bethleem their *flitting* made."—*M.S., Cotton; Vespasian,* A. iii.

2. The act of fluttering.

*3. A departure from what is right; a fault; a sin.

"Thou tellest my *flittings,* put my tears into thy bottle."—*Psalm* lvi. 8. (*Prayer-book.*)

4. Furniture which is being removed from one house to another. (*Scotch.*)

5. A term used in husbandry, to denote the decay or failure of seeds, which do not come to maturity.

"If they are laid too deep, they cannot get up; if too shallow, though some of them, such as pease, will spring or come up; yet in a short time they decay and go away, which in this country is called *flitting,* and which seems to be no uncommon thing."—*Maxwell: Sel. Trans.,* p. 94.

flīt'-tĭng-lĭ, *adv.* [Eng. *flitting; -ly.*] In a flitting manner.

***flīt'-tĭ, *flit-tie,** *a.* [Eng. *flit; -ty.*] Unstable, unsteady.

"Busying their braines in the mysterious toyes
Of *flittie* motion."
More: Song of the Soul, bk. i., ch. i., § 11.

***flix, *flixe** (1), *s.* [FLUX.] The flux, the dysentery.

"Diseased with the bluddy *flixe.*"—*Udal: Matt.* ix.

***flix** (2), *s.* [Allied to *flax* or *flox* (q.v.).] The down of animals.

"No locks Coromandel's, none Malacca's tribe
Adorn: but sleek of *flix.*"
Dyer: The Fleece, bk. i.

flix'-wēēd, *s.* [O. Eng. *flix*=flux, and *weed.* So called because it was once believed that its seeds drunk with wine or water from a smith's forge stopped the bloody flux (dysentery).]

Bot.: Sisymbrium Sophia, a kind of hedge mustard. It is a cruciferous plant with pinnatifid leaves and yellow flowers, found in waste places here and abroad. It is called also Flixwort (q.v.).

flix'-wŏrt, *s.* [O. Eng. *flix* = flux, and *wort.*]

Bot.: The same as FLIXWEED (q.v.).

***flo, fla-** *s.* [A.S. *flā.*] An arrow.

"His bowe he bent and set therein a *flo.*"
Chaucer: C. T., 17,196.

flōat, *fleote, *flot, *flote, *s.* [A.S. *flota* = a ship; Icel. *floti* = a float, a raft; Sw. *flotta;* Dan. *vlot;* Ger. *floss.*] [FLOAT, *v.*]

I. *Ordinary Language:*

1. The act of floating or swimming.

"God tagte ilc fis on water his *floteo* migt."
Genesis & Exodus, 161.

2. The act of flowing; flux; flow.

"There is some disposition of bodies to rotation, particularly from East to West; of which kind we conceive the main *float* and refloat of the sea is, which is by consent of the universe, as part of the diurnal motion."—*Bacon: Natural History.*

3. Any thing or body designed or constructed so as to float.

* (1) A ship.

"There he made a litel cote
To him and to his *flote.*" *Havelok,* 737.

* (2) Ships collectively; a fleet.

"Hamber king and al his *flote.*" *Layamon,* i. 91.

(3) In angling, the quill or cork from which the bait line is suspended, and whose motion indicates the bite of a fish.

"Casting a little of it into the place where your *float* swims."—*Walton: Angler.*

(4) An inflated bag or pillow to sustain a person in the water.

(5) The small piece of ivory on the surface of the mercury in the basin of a barometer.

(6) The hollow, metallic ball of a self-acting faucet, which floats upon the water in the cistern or boiler. [BALL-COCK.]

(7) A raft, or collection of timber fastened together for conveyance down a river.

*4. A wave; the sea.

"They are upon the Mediterranean *float.*"
Shakesp.: Tempest, i. 2.

*5. A quantity of earth.

"Banks are measured by the *float* or floor, which is eighteen foot square and one deep."—*Mortimer: Husbandry.*

6. A sort of dray, for the conveyance of heavy goods, having the body hung below the axle.

II. *Technically:*

1. *Hydr. Eng.:* One of the boards or paddles attached to the radial arms of a paddle-wheel or water-wheel.

2. *Mach.:* A single-cut file, or one in which the teeth are parallel and unbroken by a second row of crossing teeth. The usual horizontal obliquity of the teeth relatively to the central line of files is 55°, but single-cut files are much less inclined, and the teeth of floats are sometimes square across the face of the file.

3. *Plastering:* A plasterer's trowel used in spreading or floating the plaster on to a wall or other surface. The long-float is of such a length as to require two men to use it. The hand-float is that in ordinary use. The quirk-float is used in finishing mouldings. An angle-float is shaped to fit the angle formed by the walls of a room.

4. *Mason.:* A polishing-block used in marble-working; a runner.

5. *Shoe-making:* The serrated plate used by shoemakers for rasping off the ends of the pegs inside the boot or shoe.

6. *Tempering:* A contrivance for affording a copious stream of water to the heated steel surface of an object of large bulk, such as an anvil or die in the process of tempering. The rapid production of steam prevents the constant contact of cold water when the object is merely dipped, as a body of steam intervenes. The dashing stream of water constantly exposes a new body of water to the hot surface, and makes the hardening more complete.

7. *Theat.:* A stage-name for the footlights, derived from the use of a row of oil-pans, with floating wicks, along the stage-front, previous to the invention of gas.

* ¶ (1) *On* or *upon the float:* In motion; not fixed; on the move.

"Our ideas being perpetually *upon the float.*"—*Search: Light of Nature:* vol. i., pt. ii., ch. xvi.

float-board, *s.* One of the boards of an undershot water-wheel or of a paddle-wheel.

float-case, *s.*

Hydr. Eng.: A caisson to be attached to a submerged ship or other body, to float it by the expulsion of water and substitution of air in the case.

float-copper, *s.*

Min.: Fine scales of metallic copper (especially produced by abrasion in stamping), which do not readily settle in water.

float-gold, *s.*

Min.: Gold, so finely crushed, that it remains in suspension in the water, and hence is liable to be lost in the ordinary stamp-mill process.

"Compels the *float-gold* and other finely divided gold to enter into a created vortex of water."—*Daily Telegraph,* Sept. 15, 1882.

float-grass, *s.* [FLOTE-GRASS.]

float-ore, *s.*

Min.: Water-worn particles of ore; fragments of vein-material found on the surface away from the vein outcrop.

float-stone, *s.*

Min.: A variety of opal. It is of spongy texture, and it is in consequence so light that it floats on water.

float-valve, *s.* A valve actuated by a float so as to open or close the port, according to the level of the liquid in the chamber where the float is placed. It is the equivalent of a Ball-cock (q.v.).

flōat, *flote, *flotie, *v.i. & t.* [A.S. *flotian;* Dut. *vlotten;* O. H. Ger. *flozzan;* Icel. *flota.*] [FLOAT, *s.*]

A. *Intransitive:*

1. To swim on the surface of a liquid; to rest upon the surface without sinking.

"Was graceful, when it pleased him, smooth and still
As the mute swan that *floats* down the stream."
Wordsworth: Excursion, bk. vi.

*2. To swim in a liquid.

3. To move or glide without apparent effort, as if buoyed up in a fluid.

"What divine monsters, O ye gods, were these,
That *float* in air, and fly upon the seas!"
Dryden: Indian Emperor, i. 2.

4. To pass or flow over, as a liquid.

"The river Atax, springing out of Pyrenæus, runneth through the lake Rubresus, and *floteth* over it."—*P. Holland: Plinie,* bk. iii., ch. iv.

5. To remain suspended.

"The sound still *floated* near."
Scott: Lay of the Last Minstrel, i. 18.

*6. To pass away; to be transient.

"*Floating* visions make not deep impressions enough to leave in the mind clear, lasting ideas."—*Locke.*

B. *Transitive:*

I. *Ordinary Language:*

1. *Literally:*

(1) To cause to float or swim upon the surface of a fluid.

* (2) To flood; to inundate; to cover with water.

"Venice looks, at a distance, like a great town half *floated* by a deluge."—*Addison: On Italy.*

2. *Fig.:* To start, to set in action; to bring out: as, To *float* a company.

II. *Plastering:* To spread the plaster on to with a float.

flōat'-age (age as **ĭj),** *s.* [Eng. *float; -age.*] Anything which floats upon the surface of water.

flōat'-ant, *a.* [FLOTANT.]

flōa-tā'-tion, *s.* [FLOTATION.]

flōat'-ĕd, *pa. par. & a.* [FLOAT, *v.*]

A. *As pa. par.:* (See the verb).

B. *As adjective:*

1. *Literally:*

(1) Set afloat; caused to float on a fluid.

*(2) Inundated, flooded, covered with water.

2. *Fig.:* Started, set in action; brought out: as, A company is *floated.*

flōat'-ĕr, *s.* [Eng. *float; -er.*]

I. *Ordinary Language:*

1. *Lit.:* One who or that which floats.

"Pity the *floaters* on the Ionian seas."
Ensden: Ovid; Metamorphoses iv.

2. *Fig.:* One who floats or starts a business or company.

II. *Hydr. Eng.:* A registering float on a graduated stick, to indicate a level attained between periods of observation.

*** flōat'-ĕr-ȳ, * flot-er-y,** *a.* [FLOAT, *v.*] Floating, flowing.

"With *floterу* berd, and ruggy ashy heres."
Chaucer: C. T., 2,885.

flōat'-ĭng, *pr. par., a., & s.* [FLOAT, *v.*]

A. *As pr. par.:* (See the verb).

B. *As adjective:*

I. *Ordinary Language:*

1. *Lit.:* Lying or resting suspended on the surface of water or other liquid.

"But great masses of *floating* ice impeded the progress of the skiff."—*Macaulay: Hist. Eng.*, ch. xvii.

2. *Fig.:* In circulation; circulating; not fixed or invested; free to be invested or utilized as occasion requires.

"Trade was at an end. *Floating* capital had been withdrawn in great masses from the island."—*Macaulay: Hist. Eng.*, ch. xii.

II. *Technically:*

1. *Comp. Anat.:* Free, disconnected: as, the *floating* ribs in some fishes.

2. *Plaster.:* Employed in or intended for floating: as, *floating* screeds.

3. *Bot.:* [FLOATING-LEAF, FLOATING-ROOT].

C. *As substantive:*

I. *Ordinary Language:*

1. *Lit.:* The act or state of a person or thing lying or resting on the surface of water or other liquid.

"When the sea was calm, all boats alike
Showed mastership in *floating*."
Shakesp.: Coriolanus, iv. 1.

2. *Figuratively:*

(1) The act of starting or bringing into action: as, the *floating* of a company.

(2) A thin layer or stratum.

"I first lay upon the bars small wood or whins, then a *floating* of small coals."—*Maxwell: Select Trans.*, p. 185.

II. *Technically:*

1. *Agric.:* The floating or irrigating of meadow-lands.

2. *Plastering:*

(1) The second coat of three-coat plastering.

(2) The spreading of stucco or plaster on the surface of walls.

3. *Weav.:* A term applied to a thread which spans a considerable number of threads without intersection. This is an incident to twilling. [TWILL.] Diapers, for instance, are five-leaf twills; that is, every warp floats under four threads of woof, and is raised and interwoven with the fifth. Also called Flushing (q.v.).

floating-anchor, *s.*

Naut.: A frame of spars and sails dragging overboard, to lessen the drift of a ship to leeward in a gale. [DRAG-ANCHOR.]

floating-battery, *s.* A vessel strengthened so as to be shot-proof, or as nearly so as possible, and intended for operating in comparatively smooth water, for defending harbours or attacking fortifications.

floating-body, *s.* A body which floats on or in a liquid. To place such a body in equilibrium it is needful, first, that it displace a volume of liquid whose weight is equal to that of the body, and second, that the centre of the floating-body must be in the same vertical line with that of the fluid displaced.

floating-breakwater, *s.*

Hydr. Eng.: A contrivance consisting of a series of square frames of timber, connected by mooring chains or cables, attached to anchors or blocks of marble, in such a manner as to form a basin, within which vessels riding at anchor may be protected from the violence of the waves. A floating-harbour (q.v.).

floating-bridge, *s.*

1. A bridge composed of rafts or timber, with a plank floor, resting wholly upon the water.

2. A form of ferry-boat which is guided and impelled by chains which are anchored on each side of the river, and pass over wheels on the sides of the vessel, the wheels being driven by steam-power. Lifting platforms at each end admit vehicles.

3. The floating-bridge for canals rests on a caisson or pontoon, and is opened and closed by chains and windlasses. When it is open, it lies in a recess in the side of the canal made to receive it. The pontoon is made of sheet-iron, and is designed to act as a girder when the bridge is closed.

4. A kind of double bridge, the upper projecting beyond the lower, and capable of being moved forward by pulleys. It is used to enable troops to pass over narrow moats in attacking the outworks of a fort, &c.

floating-clough, *s.* A barge with scrapers attached, which is driven by the tide or current, to rake up the silt and sand over which it passes, so that the sediment may be removed by the current.

floating-collimator, floating-intersector, *s.*

Naut.: An instrument used instead of a level or plumb-line in making astronomical observations at sea.

floating-dam, *s.*

Hydr. Eng.: A caisson used as a gate for a dry-dock.

floating-derrick, *s.* A derrick adapted for river and harbour use, in raising sunken vessels, moving stone for harbour improvements, &c. [DERRICK.]

floating-dock, *s.* An iron vessel of a rectangular shape, with a rounded bow and a strong caisson gate at the stern. The vessel has a double skin, with a large intervening

FLOATING-DOCK.
Floating Dock, Constructed for Royal Spanish Arsenal at Ferrol.

space. Into the inner basin a ship is floated while the dock is partially submerged; the caisson being closed, the water in the dock and in the space intervening between the two skins is pumped out, so that the interior may be dry, to allow work on the vessel, and the jacket may have sufficient flotative power to carry its load.

floating-harbour, *s.*

Hydr. Eng.: A breakwater of cages or booms, anchored and fastened together, and used as a protection to ships lying at anchor to leeward.

floating-island, floating-islet, *s.*

1. *Ord. Lang.:* An island formed in a lake or inland water, and consisting of masses of roots, reeds, &c., interlacing and holding together earth, mud, &c. Such islands are at times of a considerable size.

"Many sandbanks also strew the waters of the Pool, and *floating-islets* are often seen, masses of reeds, papyrus, and aquatic vegetation, which have become so solidly knit together that a man may stand on them."—*Daily Telegraph*, Aug. 23, 1883.

2. *Cook.:* A dish composed of milk, white wine, sugar, and eggs, with raspberry or strawberry marmalade.

floating-leaves, *s. pl.*

Bot.: Leaves which rest on the surface of the water, like those of Trapa.

floating-light, *s.*

1. A light exhibited at the mast-head of a vessel moored on a spit or shoal where no adequate foundation exists for a permanent structure. A light-ship.

2. A life-preserving buoy, with a light to attract the man overboard, and to direct the crew of a boat coming to his rescue.

floating-meadows, *s. pl.* Flat meadow land, which can be flooded from an adjoining river or other source.

floating-pier, *s.* A pier supported by the water, so as to rise and fall with the tide.

floating-plate, *s.*

Stereotyp.: A flat cast-iron plate placed at the bottom of a square cast-iron tray in which a stereotype is cast. The plaster mould is laid, face down, on the floating-plate, and the two are placed in the heated dipping-pan, the cover of which is screwed on. The dipping-pan is plunged in an iron pot containing the molten alloy, which runs in at the gates and floats the plate and mould; the latter has notches at its edges, which allow the metal to penetrate between it and the plate. The result is a casting with a flat back, and a face with cameo impression resembling the original type.

floating-ribs, *s. pl.*

Anat.: The last two pairs of asternal ribs. They are so called because, unlike the other three pairs, they have not the cartilage attached along its superior border to that of the rib above it. (*Quain.*)

floating-root, *s.*

Bot.: One which germinates while lying on the ground at first, ascends, and remains in that direction. (*Thomé*, &c.)

floating-safe, *s.* A buoy-shaped receptacle for papers, letters, and valuables, to be cast overboard in case of foundering or wreck.

floating-screed, *s.*

Plaster.: A strip of plastering first laid on to serve as a guide for the thickness of the coat.

flōat'-ĭng-lȳ, *adv.* [Eng. *floating*; *-ly.* In a floating manner; by means of floating.

flōats, *s. pl.* [FLOAT, *s.*, II. 3.]

flōat'-stōne, *s.* [Eng. *float*, and *stone.*]

Bricklaying: A rubber used by bricklayers for smoothing compass-bricks for curved work, such as the cylindrical backs and spherical heads of niches. It takes out the axe-marks acquired in roughly dressing to shape.

*** flōat'-ȳ, * floty,** *a.* [Eng. *float*; *-y.*]

1. Buoyant; capable of floating or swimming on the surface.

"The hindrance to stay well is the extreme length of a ship, especially if she be *floaty*, and want sharpness of way forwards."—*Raleigh.*

2. Waving.

"The fyrre I folyed those *floty* wales."
E. Eng. Allit. Poems; Pearl, 125.

flŏc'-çī, *s.* [FLOCCUS.]

flŏc-çĭl-lā'-tion, *s.* [Lat. *floccus* (q.v.), and Eng., &c. suff. *-ation.*]

Pathol.: A tendency in a patient under the influence of delirium to pick the bedclothes. This is often seen towards the termination of gastric and other fevers, and is in all cases a very unfavourable symptom.

*** flŏc-çĭ-nâu'-çĭ-ăl,** *a.* [Lat. *flocci* = of little value, and *nauci* = of trifling account.] Of little or no account.

"So they arrive at what has been called *floccinaucial* nihilifitication."—*Mortimer Collins: Thoughts in my Garden*, ii. 274.

*** flŏc-çĭ-nâu'-çĭ-tȳ,** *s.* [FLOCCINAUCIAL.] Anything worthless or of little account.

"He did not suppose that trifles and *floccinaucities* were predestined."—*Southey: Doctor*, ch. clxxx.

*** flŏc'-çĭ-pĕnd,** *v.t.* [Lat. *flocci* = (lit.) the price of a lock of wool, hence, of no value, and *pendo* = to weigh, to consider.] To think of no value; to despise.

"By reason whereof he shoulde be *floccipended* and had in contempte and disdeygne of the Scottish people."—*Hall: Henry VII.* (an 11).

flŏc-cō'se, *a.* [Lat. *floccosus* = full of flocks of wool.]

Bot.: Covered with dense hairs, which fall away in little tufts; flocky, as *Verbascum floccosum* and *pulverulentum.* (*Lindley.*)

"Forming a dense *floccose* whitish-pink mass."—*Gardeners Chronicle*, No. 411, p. 621.

flŏc-cō'se-lȳ, *adv.* [Eng. *floccosely*; *-ly.*] In a floccose manner.

floccosely-tomentose.

Bot.: In little tufts. (*Paxton.*)

flŏc'-cu-lăr, *a.* [Lat. *floccul(us)*, and Eng., &c. suff. *-ar.*]

Anat.: Of or belonging to the flocculus (q.v.).

¶ *Floccular process:*

Anat.: The same as FLOCCULUS (q.v.).

flŏc′-cu̧-lençe, *s.* [Mod. Lat. *floccul(us)*, and Eng. adj. suff. *-ence.*]

Bot., &c.: The state of being flocculent, adhesion in small flakes; woolliness.

flŏc′-cu̧-lent, *a.* [Mod. Lat. *floccul(us)*, and Eng. &c. suff. *-ent.*]

Bot., &c.: Adhering in small flakes, woolly.

flŏc′-cu̧-lŭs, *s.* [Dimin. of Lat. *floccus* (q.v.).]

Anat.: The sub-peduncular lobe on the under surface of the cerebellum.

flŏc′-cŭs (pl. **flŏc′-çī**), *s.* [Lat. = a lock or flock of wool.]

1. *Zool.:* A long tuft of hair terminating the tail in some mammals.

2. *Botany (Pl.):*

(1) Woolly filaments found mixed with sporules in the inside of many Gasteromycetous Fungals. (*Lindley.*)

(2) The external filaments of Byssaceæ. (*Lindley.*)

flŏck (1), * **floc,** * **flocc,** * **flok,** * **flokke,** *s.* [A.S. *flocc;* cogn. with Icel. *flokkr;* Dan. *flok;* Sw. *flock;* Eng. *folk.*]

* **1.** A part, a division, a company.

"Hys men he delys in twoo *flokkes.*"
Richard Cœur de Lion, 3,816.

2. A company or collection of animals; now restricted to sheep and birds.

"Like a *flock* of wild geese."—*Shakesp.: 1 Hen. IV.,* ii. 4.

3. A crowd, a large body.

"The heathen that had fled out of Judea came to Nicanor by *flocks.*"—*2 Maccabees* xiv. 14.

4. The congregation or members of a Christian church; considered in relation to the pastor or minister in charge of them.

flock-rake, * **flock-raik,** *s.* A range of pasture for a flock of sheep.

"Subdivisions into very large pastures, provincially termed *flock-rakes*—are chiefly wanted."—*Agr. Surv. Berwicks.,* p. 179.

flock-master, *s.* A sheep-farmer; the owner or overseer of a flock.

flock-wise, *adv.* Like a flock of sheep.

"*Flock-wise* swept and wheeled about him."
Longfellow: Hiawatha, xvi.

flŏck (2), * **flokk,** *s.* & *a.* [O. Fr. *floc,* from Lat. *floccus* = a lock of wool; O. H. Ger. *floccho;* M. H. Ger. *vlocke;* Dut. *vlok;* Icel. *flóki;* Sw. *flocka;* Dan. *flokke;* Ital. *fiocco.*]

A. *As substantive:*

1. A lock of wool or hair.

"*Flokkys* of wulle or other lyke. *Floccus.*"—*Prompt. Parv.*

2. Wool-dust used in coating certain portions of the patterns in wall-papers. The wool is the short refuse of the factory, much of it being derived from the cloth-shearing machine. It is scoured, dyed, dried, and ground, sifted into grades, and dusted over the varnished surface of the paper.

3. A fibrous material for stuffing upholstery, mattresses, &c. It is made by reducing to a degree of fineness, by machinery, coarse woollen cloths, rags, tags, old stockings, &c.

B. *As adj.:* Made of or composed of flock; filled with flocks or locks of wool, pieces of cloth cut up fine, &c.

"From our *flock* bed, our garrat, and from me."
King: Soldier's Wedding.

flock-cutter, *s.* A machine for cutting fibre to a very short staple, called flock.

flock-duster, *s.* An apparatus for removing dust from flock.

flock-opener, *s.* A machine with pickers or stiff brushes for tearing apart the bunches of flock, so as to make a light, loose fibre which shall feed regularly to the cloth or paper to whose varnished surface it is to be attached.

flock-paper, *s.* Wall-paper on which pulverized wool is attached by size.

* **flock-powder,** *s.* A kind of powder formerly put on cloth.

flŏck, * **flocke,** *v.i.* & *t.* [Flock (1), *s.*]

A. *Intrans.:* To gather together in crowds; to collect to one place.

"Amongst them that *flocked* about him."—*Brende: Quintus Curtius,* fo. 230.

* **B.** *Trans.:* To crowd around.

"We do him loute and *flocke.*"
Udal: Roister Doister, iii. 3.

* **flŏcked,** * **flok-kit,** *a.* [Eng. *flock* (2); *-ed.*] Having the nap raised, or thickened.

* **flŏck′-ẽr,** *s.* [Eng. *flock,* v., *-er.*] One of a number who flock or crowd to a place.

"The earth was overlaid
With *flockers* to them."
Chapman: Homer; Iliad ii. 71.

flŏck′-ĭńg, *a.* [Eng. *flock* (2), s.; *-ing.*] Employed or intended for use with flock.

flocking-machine, *s.* A machine for distributing flock on a prepared surface of cloth or paper.

* **flŏck′-lĕss,** *a.* [Eng. *flock; -less.*] Without a flock.

"You must remove the *flockless* pastors."—*S. Smith: Letters,* 1843.

* **flŏck′-lĭńg,** *s.* [Eng. *flock* (1), s., and dimin. suff. *-ling.*] A little member of a flock, a young sheep, a lamb.

* **flŏck′-lȳ,** *adv.* [Eng. *flock* (1), s.; *-ly.*] In flocks or crowds.

* **flŏck′-mĕl,** * **floc-meel,** * **flok-mele,** * **flok-mel,** * **flock-mele,** *adv.* [A.S. *flocmælum.*] In flocks or herds.

"*Flokmel* on a day to him they went."
Chaucer: C. T., 7,962.

* **flŏck′-ȳ,** *a.* [Eng. *flock* (2), s.; *-y.*]

1. *Ord. Lang.:* Full of flocks or locks of woolly matter; floccose.

2. *Bot.:* The same as Floccose (q.v.).

flōe, *s.* [Dan. (*iis*)-*flage* = an ice-floe; Sw. *flaga* = a flake; cogn. with Eng. *flake* (q.v.).]

Naut.: A large sheet of ice floating in the ocean, detached from the Polar Sea.

floĕtz, † **fletz, flotz,** *a.* [Ger. *flötz* = a layer or stratum.]

Geol.: In flat, horizontal beds.

* **floetz rocks,** *s. pl.*

Geol.: A name applied by Werner and his followers to the secondary rocks of Germany, because they were supposed to occur most frequently in flat, horizontal beds. As the experience of the Wernerians increased, they discovered that this was a mere local phenomenon, and called the floetz rocks secondary.

flŏg, *v.t.* [Prob. an abbreviation from Lat. *flagello* = to whip.]

1. To whip, to lash, to thrash; to chastise with a whip.

"How he was *flogged* or had the luck to escape."
Cowper: Tirocinium, 329.

* 2. To beat, to surpass, to excel.

flŏg′-gẽr, *s.* [Eng. *flog; -er.*] One who flogs.

flŏg′-gĭńg, *pr. par., a., & s.* [Flog, *v.*]

A. & **B.** *As pr. par. & particip. adj.:* (See the verb).

C. *As subst.:* The act of thrashing or beating with a whip or lash; the state of being flogged; a whipping.

"Merciless *flogging* soon became an ordinary punishment for political misdemeanours of no very aggravated kind."—*Macaulay: Hist. Eng.,* ch. iv.

flogging-chisel, *s.* A chipping-chisel of large size, used in chipping off certain portions of a casting.

flogging-hammer, *s.* A hammer used by machinists, &c., intermediate in size between the sledge and hand hammer.

* **flŏg′-măs-tẽr,** *s.* [Eng. *flog,* and *master.*] One given to flogging; a flogger.

"The Bridewell *flogmaster* to a night-walking strumpet."—*T. Brown: Works,* ii. 205.

* **flok-mel,** *adv.* [Flockmel.]

* **floke,** *s.* [Fluke, *s.*]

* **flōne,** *s. pl.* [Flo.] Arrows.

* **flŏńg,** *pret. & pa. par. of v.* [Fling.]

flo̧od, * **flod,** * **flode,** * **floud,** * **flud,** * **flude,** *s.* [A.S. *flôd;* cogn. with Dut. *vloed;* Icel. *flôd;* Sw. & Dan. *flod;* Goth. *flodus;* Ger. *fluth;* Eng. *flow;* O. H. Ger. *fluot.*]

I. *Ordinary Language:*

1. *Literally:*

(1) A great or exceeding flow of water; an inundation; a body of water rising and flooding land not usually covered with water.

"Neither shall there any more be a *flood* to destroy the earth."—*Genesis* ix. 11.

(2) Specifically, in the same sense as II. 1.

"Noah lived after the *flood* three hundred and fifty years."—*Genesis* ix. 28.

(3) The flowing of the tide, as opposed to the ebb.

"So that the tyme com of the see *floode.*"
Robert of Gloucester, p. 321.

* (4) The stream; the course or flow of water.

"Whoso roweth ayein the *flod*
Off sorwe he shal drinke."
Political Songs, p. 254.

* (5) The ocean; any large body of water.

"Schip fletes on the *floda.*"
Metrical Homilies, p. 135.

2. *Figuratively:*

(1) A great flow or stream of any fluid or substance resembling a fluid.

"A *flood* of tears, that flowed apace
Upon the happy creature's face."
Wordsworth: White Doe of Rylstone, vii.

(2) A great or exceeding quantity of anything; an overflowing; an abundance.

"This great *flood* of visitors."
Shakesp.: Timon of Athens, i. 1.

(3) The menstrual discharge.

II. *Technically:*

1. *Scrip.:* [Deluge].

2. *Geol.:* Floods may rise from a heavy rainfall on low-lying land, from the overflow of rivers, from the bursting of lakes, the barrier of which has been removed by earthquake or other action, from the melting of a glacier which has hitherto acted as a barrier to the accumulated ice-waters of a mountain tarn, from an earthquake wave rolling in on the shore, or from a cyclone driving the water of the ocean inland.

3. *Pathol.:* [Flooding, C. 2].

flood-anchor, *s.*

Naut.: The anchor by which a ship rides during the flood tide.

flood-beat, *a.* Washed or beaten by the waves.

"Let me be slandered, while my fire she hides
That Paphos and *flood-beat* Cythera guides."
Marlowe: Ovid; Elegies ii. 17.

flood-fence, *s.*

1. A fence anchored to prevent its being upset, floated off, or carried away during time of high water.

2. One which is laid over by the force of the current, and is prevented by its moorings from being carried away.

flood-flanking, *s.*

Hydraul. Engin.: A mode of embanking with stiff moist clay, which is dug in spits, wheeled to the spot, and then each spit, separately being taken on a pitchfork, is dashed into its place so as to unite with the spit last thrown. The crevices which appear after the contraction of the clay in drying are filled by sludging.

flood-mark, *s.* A mark or line showing the height to which the tide rises; high water mark.

flood-tide, *s.* The rising-tide; the flood.

flo̧od, *v.t.* [Flood, *s.*]

1. *Lit.:* To overflow, to inundate; to cover with water; to deluge.

"When the rains were heavy, and the Parret and its tributary streams rose above their banks, this tract was often *flooded.*"—*Macaulay: Hist. Eng.,* ch. v.

2. *Figuratively:*

(1) To deluge; to cover completely.

"Press the sad kiss, fond mother! vainly fears
Thy *flooded* cheek to wet them with its tears."
Wordsworth: Evening Walk.

(2) To surround as with a fluid; to pour round.

"As thou sittest in the moonlight there,
Its glory *flooding* thy golden hair."
Longfellow: Golden Legend, iv.

flo̧od′-ẽr, *s.* [Eng. *flood; -er.*] One who floods or irrigates.

flo̧od′-gāte, * **floud-gate,** *s.* [Eng. *flood,* and *gate.*]

I. *Literally:*

1. A tide-gate or sluice.

"Fierce as a *floodgate* bursting in the night."
Wordsworth: Ode for a General Thanksgiving.

2. A gate or sluice-door in a water-way, arranged to open when the water attains a height above a given level, and so allow it to escape freely, to prevent injury by flood.

3. A gate which lies down when the stream

becomes deep and powerful, so as to avoid being carried off.

II. *Fig.* : Anything which acts as a restraint or obstruction.

"Forced the *floodgates* of licentious mirth." *Cowper: Conversation*, 264.

flood´-ing, *pr. par., a., & s.* [FLOOD, *v.*]

A. & **B.** *As pr. par. & particip. adj.* : (See the verb).

C. *As substantive :*

1. *Ord. Lang.* : The act of inundating or covering with water; the state of being flooded; a flood.

2. *Med.* : A morbid discharge of blood from the uterus.

* **flood´-less, * flood-les,** *a.* [Eng. *flood*; *-less.*] Arid, dry.

"*A fruitles, floodles, yea, a landles land.*" *Sylvester: The Lawes*, 1,197.

flook, *s.* [FLUKE, *s.*]

flook´-an, flook´-ing, * fluc-an, *s.* [Etym. doubtful.]

Mining: An interruption or shifting of a vein or lode by a cleft or fissure; a cross-course or transverse vein of clay.

"A large cross-lode, by which, and by other cross-courses and *flookans*, which intersect them in their farther progress, they are repeatedly heaved."—*Trans. Philosophical Society*, xci., 159.

flook´-y̆, *a.* [FLUKY.]

* **floon,** *s.pl.* [FLO.]

floör, * flor, * flore, * floure, *s.* [A.S. *flór*: cogn. with Dut. *vloer*; Ger. *flur*; Ir. & Gael. *lar*; Wel. *llawr*; Brit. *leur*; O. H. Ger. *fluor*; Icel. *flór.*]

I. *Ordinary Language :*

1. In the same sense as II. 1.

"The *flore* was swopen clene." *Tristram*, ii. 98.

2. A platform of boards or planks laid on timbers, as in a bridge; a platform.

3. A story in a building; a suite of rooms on a level, as, the first or second *floor* of a house.

"Mr. Bob Sawyer embellished one side of the fire in his first *floor* front."—*Dickens: Pickwick*, xxxii.

4. The part of the house assigned to members of a legislative assembly. (*American.*)

* 5. The ground.

"Or his dead corse should fall upon the *flore*." *Spenser: F. Q.*, II. xi. 37.

II. *Technically :*

1. *Build.:* The surface on which a person walks in a room or house. It may be of masonry, bricks, tiles, concrete, earth, boards. The term usually refers to boards laid close together, and nailed to timbers which are termed joists. A single-floor is one in which the joists pass from side to side of the house, resting upon wall-plates and sustaining the floor above, and the ceiling of the room below. A double-floor is one in which the primary timbers are binders which rest upon the wall-plates, and support the floor or bridging-joists and the ceiling-joists. A framed floor has an additional member, which assumes the primary position. The girder rests on the wall-plates and supports the binding-joists, whose ends rest thereupon. The binding-joists support the bridging or floor-joists and the ceiling-joists, as before described.

2. *Geol. & Archæol.:* The part of a cavern corresponding in situation to the floor of a house. Here frequently there is now cave earth, covered, and therefore hermetically sealed for the purpose of the investigator, by stalagmite, which has been formed by droppings from the stalactites hanging from the roof.

"The lime, instead of being removed, is re-deposited on the walls, roof, sides, and *floor* of the cavity, in the form of stalactites and stalagmite, and the work of re-filling with solid carbonate of lime then takes place." —*Figuier: World before the Deluge*, 416.

3. *Naut.:* The bottom part of the hold on each side of the keelson. The flat portion of a vessel's hold.

4. *Hydr. Eng.:* The inner piece of the two which together form the bucket of an overshot water-wheel.

5. *Min.:* The bottom of a coal-seam; the underlay upon which the coal, lead, or iron ore rests.

¶ *To take the floor :*

(1) To rise to address a public meeting.

(2) To stand up to dance. (*Irish.*)

floor-cloth, *v.t.* To cover a surface with floor-cloth.

"It was *floor-clothed* all over."—*Dickens: Martin Chuzzlewit*, ch. ix.

floor-cloth, *s.*

1. A heavy painted fabric for covering floors. The canvas or backing of a floor-cloth is a strong textile fabric of hemp or flax, known as *burlaps*. It is woven of a width of from four to eight yards. The pieces of convenient size are stretched in a vertical frame, and size is applied by workmen who stand on ranges of scaffolding in front of the canvas.

"A mimic manufactory of *floor-cloth*."—*J. & H. Smith: Rejected Addresses*, p. 121.

2. An artificial fabric painted, varnished, or saturated with a waterproof material. The kinds are numerous.

Floor-cloth knife: A pushing knife for slitting floor-cloth. A castor keeps it above the floor.

floor-guide, *s.*

Ship-build.: A narrow flexible piece of timber placed between the floor-riband and the keel.

floor-head, *s.*

Ship-build.: The upper extremity of a floor-timber.

floor-hollow, *s.*

Ship-build.: An elliptical mould for the hollow of the floor-timbers and lower futtocks.

floor-plan, *s.*

1. *Arch.:* A horizontal section, showing the thickness of the walls and partitions, the arrangement of the passages, apartments, and openings at the level of the principal or receiving floor of the house.

2. *Ship-build.:* A longitudinal section, showing the ship as divided at a water or rib-band line.

floor-riband, *s.*

Ship-build.: A riband which goes round a ship a little below the floor-heads to support the floors.

floor-timber, *s.*

Shipbuild.: The lower section of a rib secured between the keel and keelson, the flat timbers crossing the keel forming the floor of the hold. The timbers in continuation of the rib are called first, second, third, &c.; futtocks.

floör, *v.t.* [FLOOR, *v.*]

I. *Lit.:* To cover or furnish with a floor; to lay down a floor in.

"Hewn stone and timber for couplings and to *floor* the houses."—*2 Chronicles* xxxiv. 11.

II. *Figuratively* (*Colloquial*) *:*

1. To knock down to the ground: as, To *floor* a man.

2. To beat in argument, discussion, or questioning; to put to silence.

3. To finish, to get through, to make an end of.

4. To defeat.

"The odds were, nevertheless, *floored* from an unexpected quarter."—*Daily Telegraph*, Nov. 16, 1882.

5. To bring forward in argument, to table.

"I know not what you mean, or whom your proposal, in its genuine sense, strikes against; save that you *floor* it, to fall on some whom you mind to hit right or wrong."—*M'Ward: Contendings*, p. 177.

floör´-ĕr, *s.* [Eng. *floor*, v.; *-er.*] A knock-down blow; a thorough defeat.

"It is a downright *floorer* to the Crown."—*Swinton: Trial of W. Humphreys* (1839), p. 297.

floör´-ing, *pr. par., a., & s.* [FLOOR, *v.*]

A. & **B.** *As pr. par. & particip. adj.* : (See the verb).

C. *As substantive :*

1. The act of laying down a floor in a house, &c.

2. Materials for floors.

"The *flooring* is a kind of red plaster made of brick, ground to powder, and afterwards worked into mortar."—*Addison.*

3. A floor, a platform, a pavement.

"Mosaique is a kind of painting in small pebbles, cockles, and shells of sundry colours—but of most use in pavements and *floorings*."—*Wotton: Remains*, p. 63.

flooring-clamp, *s.* An implement for closing up the joints of flooring-boards.

flooring-machine, *s.* A machine which carries on simultaneously the sawing, planing, and tonguing flooring-boards. This is done by a series of saws, planes, and revolving chisels.

floör´-lĕss, *a.* [Eng. *floor*; *-less.*] Destitute of or without a floor.

flŏp, *v.t. & i.* [A variant of *flap* (q.v.).]

A. *Transitive :*

1. To strike or flap frequently; as, To *flop* the wings.

2. To let down suddenly; to cause to fall with a noise.

"She had *flopped* her hat over her eyes."—*Fielding: Joseph Andrews*, bk. iv., ch. v.

B. *Intransitive :*

1. To strike or flap about; to make a noise as the flapping of wings.

"A blackbird was frighted almost to death with a huge *flopping* kite that she saw over her head."—*L'Estrange: Fables.*

2. To drop suddenly on one's knees; to plump down.

"*Flopping* herself down, and praying that the bread-and-butter may be snatched out of the mouth of her only child."—*Dickens: Tale of Two Cities*, bk. ii., ch. i.

* 3. To rise up suddenly.

"A queer stump of basalt that *flops* up out of the sea."—*Lord Dufferin: Letters from High Latitudes*, lett. v.

flop-damper, *s.* A stove or furnace damper which rests by its weight in open or shut position.

flŏp, *s.* [FLOP, *v.*] The noise of a soft body falling suddenly to the ground: as, It fell with a *flop.*

* **flŏp´-py̆,** *a.* [Eng. *flop*; *-y.*] Having a tendency to flop about: as, a *floppy* hat.

"In those days even fashionable caps were large and *floppy*."—*G. Eliot: Amos Barton*, ch. ii.

* **flor** (1), *s.* [FLOOR, *s.*]

* **flor** (2), *s.* [FLOWERS.]

Flör´-a, flör´-a, *s.* [Lat. *Flora.* (Def. II.)

I. *Ord. Lang.:* In the same sense as II. 2.

"Another *Flora* there, of bolder hues,
And richer sweets, beyond our garden's pride."
Thomson: Summer, 694, 695.

II. *Technically :*

1. *Class. Myth.* (*Of the form* Flora): The Roman goddess of flowers and gardens. She had especially to do with vines, olives, all kinds of fruit trees, and honey-bearing plants. Her temple was situated in the vicinity of the Circus Maximus, and her worship, which is said to have been introduced by Numa, was one of the oldest manifestations of Roman religious feeling. Games were instituted in her honour about B.C. 238, but were soon discontinued. They were restored in B.C. 173.

FLORA.

2. *Bot.* (*Of either form*) *:* The whole vegetation of a country or geographical period, as the British Flora, meaning all the wild plants now occurring in Britain; the Eocene Flora signifying all the plants found fossil in the Eocene. It corresponds to the zoological term Fauna (q.v.).

3. *Astron.* (*Of the form* Flora): An asteroid, the eighth found. It was discovered by Hind on Oct. 18, 1847.

flör´-al, *a.* [Lat. *floralis*, from *Flora*; Fr. *floral.*]

1. Of or pertaining to Flora.

2. Pertaining to flowers.

"The cauline and *floral* leaves would have a similar form."—*Sir W. Jones: Spikenard of the Ancients.*

floral-clock, *s.*

Bot.: A clock in which the time—which, of course, is not very precisely indicated—is shown by the opening and closing of particular flowers. Those of the Goatsbeard (*Tragopogon pratense*) open from three to five A.M.; of the Chicory (*Cichorium Intybus*), from four to five; of the Dandelion (*Taraxacum officinale*, formerly *Leontodon Taraxacum*), from

five to six; of the Lettuce (*Lactuca sativa*), after seven; of the Pimpernel (*Anagallis arvensis*), after eight; of *Calendula arvensis*, from nine to ten; of *Hemerocallis flava*, from ten to eleven; and of the Tiger lily (*Tigridia pavonia*), from eleven to twelve. The flowers of *Hieracium murorum*, close after two P.M.; and those of *Anagallis arvensis*, after three.

floral diagram, *s.*

Bot.: The representation of the cross-section of a flower.

floral-envelopes, *s. pl.*

Bot.: The parts which envelope or surround the stamens and pistils for the protection of these reproductive organs. They consist generally of calyx and corolla, occasionally with an involucre or bracts external to these coverings. Some plants are without one or other or both floral envelopes.

* **flŏr′-ạl-lȳ,** *adv.* [Eng. *floral; -ly.*] In a floral manner; so as flowers are concerned; with flowers; as, *florally* ornamented.

flŏr-a-moŭr′, flŏr′-ĭ-mĕr, *s.* [O. Fr. *flor* = flower, and *amour* = love.] A flower begetting love. (*Ash.*)

¶ A name formerly applied to various cultivated species of Amaranthus, as *Amaranthus hypochondriacus*, *A. cordatus*, and *A. tricolor*. (*Lyte*, in *Britten & Holland.*) [FLOWER-GENTLE.]

flŏr′-ạn, *s.* [Etym. doubtful.] Fine-grained tin; either scarcely perceptible in the stone or stamped very small.

flŏr′-ạ-scōpe, *s.* [Lat. *flos* (genit. *floris*) = a flower, and Gr. σκοπέω (*skopeō*) = to view, to examine.] A microscope contrived for examining flowers.

* **flŏre,** *s.* [FLOOR, *s.*]

flŏr′-ę-ạl, *s.* [Fr., = flowery, and so translated by an English wit, who made many of the other French republican names for months ridiculous.]

Chronol. & Hist.: The appellation given in Oct., 1793, by the French Convention to the eighth month of the republican year. It commenced on April 20, and was the second spring month.

flŏr′-ĕ-āt-ĕd, flŏr′-ĭ-āt-ĕd, *a.* [Lat. *floreus*, from *flos* (genit. *floris*) = a flower.] Decorated or adorned with floral ornaments: as, *floreated* capitals of pillars, &c.

* **floren,** * **florence,** *s.* [FLORIN.]

Flŏr′-ęnçe, *s.*[1] [See def. 1.]

1. *Geog.:* The English name of a city in the north of Italy.

* 2. *Fabric:* A kind of silk cloth.

* 3. *Comm.:* A kind of wine made at Florence.

"He told me that he had left off Florence."—*Walpole: Letters*, iii. 329.

* 4. *Num.:* A gold coin of the value of six shillings sterling, current in the reign of Edward III. [FLORIN.]

Florence-flask, *s.* A flask of thin glass with a large globular body and long narrow neck, in which Florence oil is exported from Italy.

Florence-leaf, *s.* Fine leaf yellow alloy. [BRONZE-POWDER.]

Florence-oil, *s.* A superior kind of olive oil prepared at Florence.

* **flŏr′-ęnt,** *a.* [Lat. *florens*, pr. par. of *floreo* = to bloom, to flourish.] Flourishing, prosperous.

"Sinopa was a *florent* citee."—*Udal: Apoph. of Erasmus*, p. 77.

Flŏr′-ęn-tīne, *a. & s.* [Lat. *Florentinus.*]

A. *As adj.:* Of or pertaining to Florence.

B. *As substantive:*

I. *Ord. Lang.:* A native or inhabitant of Florence.

II. *Technically:*

* 1. *Cookery:* A kind of pastry.

"Stealing custards, tarts, and *Florentines*."
Beaum. & Fletc.: Woman Hater, v. 1.

2. *Fabric:* A kind of silk stuff, chiefly used for men's waistcoats. It is made striped, figured and plain, the last being a twilled fabric.

Florentine-experiment, *s.*

Physics: An experiment made in 1661 by some academicians at Florence to test whether or not water was compressible. They enclosed it in a globe of thin gold, afterwards hermetically sealed. In compressing the globe the water, instead of yielding, forced its way through the pores of the gold, and stood in drops on its outer surface. (*Ganot.*)

Florentine-fresco, *s.*

Art: A kind of painting, first practised at Florence during the flourishing period of Italian art, for decorating walls. Like common fresco, the lime is used wet, but in this mode it can be moistened, and kept damp and fit for painting upon. (*Fairholt.*)

Florentine-lake, *s.*

Art: A pigment prepared from cochineal. It is now obsolete, the greater durability in oil-painting of the lake prepared from madder having entirely superseded those prepared from cochineal.

Florentine-mosaic, *s.*

Art: The term applied to the art of inlaying tables and other plane surfaces with *pietra dura* and *pietra commerse*, carried on principally at Florence.

Florentine-receiver, *s.* A form of receiver for the results of the distillation of essential oils. It is conical in form, and has a side spout at which accumulated water discharges as it rises to the level of the bend of the spout, while the oil, which is lighter than water, collects at the top, and may be decanted off.

Florentine-school, *s.*

Art: This school of painting is remarkable for greatness; for attitudes seemingly in motion; for a certain dark severity; for an expression of strength by which grace is perhaps excluded; and for a character of design approaching to the gigantic.

Florentine-work, *s.*

Art: The same as FLORENTINE-MOSAIC (q.v.).

flŏr′-ęs, *s.* [Pl. of Lat. *flos* (genit. *floris*) = a flower.]

Chem.: An old name for bodies which on being sublimed or crystallized, tended to assume a pulverulent form, as *flores sulphuris*, flower of sulphur. [FLOS.]

flŏ-rĕs′-çęnçe, *s.* [Lat. *florescens*, pr. par. of *floresco* = to begin to flower; *floreo* = to flower; *flos* (genit. *floris*) = a flower.]

Bot.: The coming out of a plant in flower, or the time when this takes place.

flŏr′-ĕt (1), *s.* [Fr. *fleurette;* Prov. *floreta;* Ital. *fioretto*, a dimin. remotely from Lat. *flos* (genit. *floris*) = a flower.]

1. *Ord. Lang.:* A little flower.

2. *Bot.:* A small flower constituting one of a number aggregated into a head or other more or less composite form of fruit. It is much used of the Compositæ, in which the florets of the disc are those of the centre, and the florets of the ray those of the circumference. Often the former are tubular, and the latter ligulate (strap-shaped). Example, the daisy.

"As *florets* by the frosty air of night
Bent down and closed."
Cary: Dante; Inferno ii. 127.

floret-silk, *s.* [FLOSS-SILK.]

* **flŏr′-ĕt** (2), *s.* [Fr. *fleuret.*] A fencing sword, a foil.

flŏ-rĕt′-tȳ, *a.* [Eng. *floret* (1); *-y.*]

Her.: The same as FLEURY (q.v.).

* **flŏr′-ĭ-age (age** as **ĭj),** *s.* [Lat. *flos* (genit. *floris*) = a flower; suff. *-age.*] Blossom, bloom.

"When the banks their *floriage* bear."
J. Scott: Odes, xx.

flŏr′-ĭ-āt-ĕd, *a.* [FLOREATED.]

flŏr′-ĭ-cạn, *s.* [FLORIKAN.]

* **flŏr-ĭc′-ō-moŭs,** *a.* [Lat. *flos* (genit. *floris*) = a flower; *coma* = hair; Eng. adj. suff. *-ous.*] Having the head or hair adorned with flowers.

flŏr-ĭ-cŭl′-tụ-rạl, *a.* [Eng. *floricultur(e); -al.*] Of or pertaining to the culture of flowering plants.

flŏr-ĭ-cŭl′-tụre, *s.* [Lat. *floris* (genit. *flos*) = a flower, and *cultura* = culture.] The cultivation or culture of flowers or flowering plants.

flŏr-ĭ-cŭl′-tụr-ĭst, *s.* [Eng. *floricultur(e); -ist.*] One who devotes himself to, or is skilled in, the cultivation of flowering plants.

flŏr′-ĭd, *a.* [Lat. *floridus*, from *flos* (genit. *floris*) = a flower; Fr. *floride;* Sp. & Ital. *florido.*]

I. *Lit.:* Covered with or abounding in flowers.

"Imbracing round their *florid* earth."
Milton: P. L., vii. 90.

II. *Figuratively:*

1. Bright in colour; flushed with red; fresh-coloured: as, a *florid* complexion.

"Amalthea, and her *florid* son,
Young Bacchus."
Milton: P. L., iv. 278.

* 2. Flourishing, vigorous.

"Kingdoms by thee, to sickly greatness grown,
Boast of a *florid* vigour not their own."
Goldsmith: Deserted Village.

3. Highly embellished with flowers of rhetoric; flowery, brilliant.

"His diction, affected and *florid*, but often singularly beautiful and melodious, fascinated many young enthusiasts."—*Macaulay: Hist. Eng.*, ch. xxi.

florid counterpoint, *s.*

Music: A counterpoint not confined to any special species, but in which notes of various lengths are used. It is opposed to Strict counterpoint. [COUNTERPOINT.] (*Stainer & Barrett.*)

florid Gothic, *a.*

Arch.: Florid English or Tudor, the latest development of the Gothic style in England. The period is from 1400–1537.

florid music, *s.* Music in which the melody and accompanying parts are of an ornamental and embellished style. (*Stainer & Barrett.*)

flŏr-ĭd′-ĕ-æ, *s. pl.* [Lat. *floridus* = blooming, flowery, and fem. pl. adj. suff. *-idea.*]

Bot.: The name given in 1842 by J. Agardh to the Rose-spored Algæ, now called Rhodosperms (q.v.).

* **flŏr-ĭd′-ĭ-tȳ,** *s.* [Eng. *florid; -ity.*] Freshness or brightness of colour; floridness.

"There is a *floridity* in the face from the good digestion of the red part of the blood."—*Floyer.*

flŏr′-ĭd-lȳ, *adv.* [Eng. *florid; -ly.*] In a florid, brilliant, or showy manner.

flŏr′-ĭd-nĕss, *s.* [Eng. *florid; -ness.*]

1. Freshness or brightness of colour or complexion.

"The amœnity and *floridness* of the warm and spirited blood."—*Feltham: Resolves*, pt. i., res. 76.

2. Embellishment with flowery language; brilliancy of style.

* **flŏr-ĭf′-ĕr-oŭs,** *a.* [Lat. *florifer*, from *flos* (genit. *floris*) = a flower; *fero* = to bear, to produce; Eng. adj. suff. *-ous.*] Bearing or productive of flowers.

"To lay the foundation for a successful *floriferous* issue."—*Gardeners' Chronicle*, No. 388, p. 734.

* **flŏr-ĭf′-ĕr-oŭs-ness,** *s.* Eng. *floriferous; -ness.*] The quality of being floriferous or productive of flowers.

"Quite eclipsing the chestnut in *floriferousness*."—*Gardeners' Chronicle*, No. 388, p. 729.

* **flŏr-ĭf-ĭ-cā′-tion,** *s.* [Lat. *flos* (genit. *floris*) = a flower, and *facio* = to make.] The act, process, or time of flowering of plants.

flŏr′-ĭ-form, *a.* [Lat. *flos* (genit. *floris*) = a flower, and *forma* = form.] Having the form or shape of a flower.

flŏr′-ĭ-kạn, flŏr′-ĭ-kĕn, flŏr′-ĭ-kĭn *s.* [Anglo-Indian.]

Zool.: A bustard, *Otis aurita*, valued by Anglo-Indian sportsmen.

* **flŏr′-ĭ-lēġe,** *s.* [Lat. *florilegus* = collecting flowers: *flos* (genit. *floris*) = a flower, and *lego* = to gather, to collect.]

1. The act of gathering or culling flowers.

2. A treatise on flowers; an anthology.

flŏr′-ĭ-mĕr, *s.* [FLORAMOUR.]

flŏr′-ĭn, * **flor-en,** * **flor-eyn,** * **flor-eyne,** * **flor-ayne,** * **flor-yn,** * **flor-ence,** *s.* [Fr. *florin*, from Ital. *fiorino* = a florin, so

called because it bore a lily, from Ital. *fiore* = a flower, Lat *flos* (genit. *floris*).]

* 1. A gold coin formerly used in England, but long since extinct. By the statute of Edward III., every pound weight of old standard gold was to be coined into fifty florins, or florences, to be current at six shillings each, or into a proportionate number of half-florences or quarter-florences.

GOLD QUARTER-FLORIN, Time of Edward III.

2. The name of a silver coin current in several countries. The English florin weighs 174·5454 grains troy, and is equal to one-tenth of a sovereign, or two shillings. The Austrian florin is equal to 23·495 pence sterling; the Dutch florin (also called a guilder) is equal to 19·983 pence sterling.

"Ilkone hadde a *florence*." *Isumbras*, 555.

¶ *Godless florins:* The name given by numismatists to the first issue of florins in the present reign, from the fact that the letters F. D. (Defender of the Faith) were omitted from the legend. They were issued and called in in the same year (1849).

Flo-rĭn′-ĭ-ans, *s.pl.* [From *Florinus* their leader. (See def.)]

Ch. Hist.: An obscure Gnostic sect which arose at Rome under Florinus and Blastus in the second century. Florinus when young was instructed by Polycarp at Smyrna. Afterwards both became presbyters of Rome, but were excommunicated by the Roman bishop, Eleutherius. Irenæus wrote a book against Florinus, concerning the eight æons alleged to exist. Whether Blastus also held Gnostic sentiments has been disputed. (*Mosheim; Murdoch.*)

* **flŏr-ĭp′-a-roŭs,** *a.* [Lat. *floriparus,* from *flos* (genit. *floris*) = a flower, and *pario* = to bring forth, to bear.]

1. *Ord. Lang.:* Producing flowers.

2. *Bot.:* Flower-producing, whether naturally to be followed by fruit or, as a monstrosity, to supersede it.

flŏr-ĭ-pŏn′-dĭ-ō, *s.* [Sp.]

Bot.: Datura sanguinea. It is of the nightshade order, and very poisonous. Nevertheless the Peruvians made an intoxicating beverage from its seeds, which, however, taken in excess, produces furious delirium. The priests of an ancient South American temple of the Sun, used it to produce oracular inspiration, and the Arabs of Central Africa smoke it as a narcotic and for the relief of asthma and influenza.

flŏr′-ĭst, *s.* [Lat. *flos* (genit. *floris*) = a flower, and suff. *-ist;* Fr. *fleuriste;* Sp. *florista.*]

1. One who cultivates flowering plants; one who deals in flowers.

"Many were *florists,* that knew not the true use of a flower."—*Browne: Vulgar Errours,* pt. ii. (Epist. Dedic.)

* 2. One who writes a flora, or account of plants.

flŏr′-oôn, *s.* [Fr. *fleuron,* from *fleur* = a flower.] A border worked with blowers.

* **flŏr′-u-lent,** *a.* [Lat. *florulentus,* fr. *flos* (genit. *floris*) = a flower.] Flowery, blossoming.

"It does one good to visit that *florulent* village."—*G. Johnson: Nat. Hist. of the Eastern Borders,* i. 152.

flŏr′-ÿ, *a.* [FLEURY.]

1. *Ord. Lang.:* Vain.

"The words '*flory* conceited chap,'—'hafflins gentle,' . . . began to be buzzed about."—*Scott: Redgauntlet,* let. xii.

2. *Her.:* [FLEURY].

flŏs, *s.* [Lat. = flower.] (See the compounds.)

flos Adonis, *s.*

Bot.: An old name for *Adonis autumnalis.*

flos ferri, *s.*

Min.: A variety of Aragonite. It occurs in coralloidal forms in iron ore.

flos succini, *s.*

Min.: The same as Succinellite (q.v.).

flŏs′-cu-lar, flŏs′-cu-loŭs, *a.* [Lat. *flosculus* = a little flower, a floweret.]

1. *Ord. Lang.:* Having little flowers.

"The outward part is a thick and carnous covering, and the second a dry and *flosculous* coat."—*Browne.*

2. *Bot.:* Used specially of the Composite plants as bearing many florets.

flŏs-cu-lär′-ĭ-a, *s.* [Lat. *flosculus* = a little flower, and neut. pl. adj. suff. *-aria.*]

Zool.: The typical genus of the family Flosculariðæ (q.v.). The species are found adhering to aquatic plants, such as Confervæ, Ceratophyllium, &c.

flŏs-cu-lär-ī′-dæ, flŏs-cu-lär-ĭ-æ′-a, *s. pl.* [Mod. Lat. *flosculari(a),* and Lat. fem. pl. adj. suff. *-idæ,* or neut. pl. *-æa.*]

Zool.: A family of Rotifera, order Sessilia. They are distinguished by having bent spiniform teeth at the orifice of the œsophagus.

flŏs′-cūle, flŏs′-cū-lus (pl. **flŏs′-cu-lī**), *s.*

1. *Sing.:* A floret.

2. *Pl.:* [FLOSCULI].

flŏs′-cu-lī, *s. pl.* [Pl. of Lat. *flosculus* = a little flower, a floret.]

Bot.: The same as FLORETS (q.v.).

flŏs′-cu-lōse, *a.* [Mod. Lat. *flosculosus.*]

Bot.: Bearing or having many flosculi or florets.

flŏsh (1), *s.* [Prob. connected with Ger. *flösse* = a trough in which ore is washed.]

Metal.: A hopper-shaped box in which ore is placed for the action of the stamps. The side of the box has a shutter, which is raised or lowered to allow the ore to escape when it has acquired the desired fineness.

flŏsh (2), *s.* [FLOSS (2), *s.*]

flosh-silk, *s.* [FLOSS-SILK.]

flŏss (1), *s.* [Cf. Ger. *fluss, floss* = a stream, from *fliessen* = to flow.]

1. *Ord. Lang.:* A small stream of water.

2. *Metall.:* Fluid glass floating in a puddling-furnace.

floss-hole, *s.*

Metallurgy:

1. A hole at the back of a puddling-furnace, beneath the chimney, at which the slags of the iron pass out of the furnace.

2. The tap-hole of a melting furnace.

flŏss (2), *s.* [Ital. *floscio;* O. Fr. *flosche* = flaccid, soft, weak, from Lat. *fluxus* = fluid, from *fluo* = to flow.]

1. A downy substance observed on the husks of certain fruits.

2. Untwisted filaments of the finest silk, used in embroidery or satin, &c.

3. The leaves of the reed Canary-grass.

"No persone shall cut bent nor pull *floss* in time comming, before the first of Lammas yearly."—*Barry: Orkney,* App., p. 467.

floss-silk, *s.* The exterior soft envelope of a silkworm's cocoon; the ravelled downy silk broken off in the filature. It is carded and spun for various purposes.

floss-yarn, *s.* Yarn spun from the *floss-silk* (q.v.).

* **flŏs-sĭ-fĭ-cā′-tion,** *s.* [Lat. *flos* = a flower, and *facio* = to make.] A flowering; an expansion or opening of flowers; florification.

* **flŏs′-sÿ,** *a.* [Eng. *floss; -y.*] Light, downy; like floss-silk.

"In a *flossy* cloud of muslin, lace, and gauzy ribbons."—*Mrs. Stowe: Dred,* ch. xi.

flot, *s.* [FLOAT, *s.*]

Min.: (See extract).

"The word '*flot*' is a miner's term for ore lying between the beds, or at certain definite horizons in the strata. In text-books *flots* are generally called 'flats' or 'flattings.' They are of two kinds, (1) those connected with 'cross-veins;' (2) those connected with courses of dun limestone."—*J. R. Dakyns,* in *Nature,* vol. xxiv., p. 473.

* **flō′-ta,** *s.* [Sp.] [FLEET, *s.*] A fleet; specif. a fleet of Spanish ships which formerly sailed every year from Cadiz to Vera Cruz in Mexico, to transport to Spain the productions of Spanish America.

"What envied *flota* bore so fair a freight?" *Shenstone: To Lord Temple,* Elegy xvi.

* **flōt′-age (age as ĭg),** *s.* [Eng. *float; -age;* Fr. *flottage.*]

1. The act or state of floating.

2. That which floats upon the sea or a river.

flōt′-ant, flōat′-ant, *a.* [Fr. *flottant,* pr. par. of *flotter* = to float.]

Her.: Flying or streaming in the air, as a bird or a banner; applied to a bird it is the same as DISCLOSED (q.v.).

flō-tā′-tion, * **flōa-tā′-tion,** *s.* [Eng. *float; -ation.*]

1. The act or state of floating.

2. The science of floating bodies.

"We made some experiments in *flotation.*"—*Macmillan's Magazine,* Oct. 1881, p. 422.

¶ (1) *Plane* or *line of flotation:* The plane or line in which the horizontal surface of a fluid cuts a body floating in it.

(2) *Stable flotation:* The floating of a body in such a way that it cannot easily be overturned. This stability arises when the metacentre is just over the centre of gravity.

flōt′-a-tĭve, *a.* [Eng. *float; -ative.*] Capable of floating; having floating power.

"So that the jacket may have sufficient *flotative* power to carry its load."—*Knight: Dict. of Mechanics;* s.v. *Floating-dock.*

* **flōte** (1), *v.t.* [FLOAT, *v.*]

flōte (2), *v.t.* [FLEET, *v.*] To skim.

"Such cheeses, good Cisley, ye *floted* too nigh." *Tusser.*

* **flōte** (1), * **flō′-tĕr,** * **float-er,** *s.* [FLOAT, *s.*] The same as FLOAT, *s.,* and FLOATER, *s.* (q.v.).

flote-grass, *s.*

Bot.: A grass. (1) *Glyceria fluitans,* (2) *Alopecurus geniculatus,* (3) *Poa aquatica.*

* **flōte** (2), *s.* A crowd or gathering of people; a company.

"Hatz feryed thyder hys fayre *flote.*" *Early Eng. Allit. Poems: Pearl,* 944.

* **flōt′-ĕr-ÿ,** *a.* [FLOATERY.]

flō-tĭl′-la, *s.* [Sp., dimin. of *flota* = a fleet (q.v.).] A little fleet; a fleet of small vessels.

flŏt′-sam, flŏt′-sôn, *s.* [Eng. *float,* and suff. *-some.*]

Law: A term applied to goods lost in shipwreck, and left floating on the waves. Such goods belong to the Crown, or its nominee, if no owner appears within a year and a day after it has been taken possession of. [JETSAM.]

"*Flotsam* is where goods continue swimming on the surface of the waves."—*Blackstone: Comment.,* bk. i., ch. 8.

* **flotte,** *v.i.* [FLOAT, *v.*]

* **flŏt′-ten,** *pa. par.* or *a.* [FLOTE (2), *v.*] Skimmed, as milk.

* **flot-ter,** *v.i.* [FLUTTER.]

flounçe (1), *v.i.* & *t.* [Sw. dial. *flunsa* = to dip, plunge.]

A. *Intrans.:* To plunge, dash, or throw oneself about; to make violent or rapid movements of the limbs; to struggle, to flounder.

"And flies aloft, and *flounces* round the pool." *Thomson: Spring,* 432.

* **B.** *Trans.:* To throw violently.

"He is *flounced* thence into the sea."—*Smith: Lives of Highwaymen,* ii. 321.

flounçe (1), *s.* [FLOUNCE (1), *v.*] A sudden jerking movement of the body or limbs; a plunging or floundering about.

flounçe (2), *v.t.* [FLOUNCE (2), *s.*] To deck out or adorn with flounces; to attach flounces to.

"She was *flounced* and furbelowed from head to foot; every ribbon was crinkled, and every part of her garments in curl."—*Addison: Spectator.*

flounçe (2), *s.* [Formed by change of *r* to *l,* from Mid. Eng. *frounce* = a plait or wrinkle, from O. F. *froncer, fronser* = to plait, fold, wrinkle.] [FROUNCE.] A narrow piece or slip of cloth sewed to a petticoat, dress, &c., with the lower border hanging loose and spreading.

"But thou, vain man, beguiled by Popish shows,
Doatest on ribands, *flounces,* furbelows."
Gay: Eclogues; The Espousal.

flounçed, *a.* [Eng. *flounc(e)* (2), s.; *-ed.*] Adorned or furnished with flounces.]

floŭnç'-ĭng, *pr. par., a., & s.* [FLOUNCE (2), *v.*]

A. & B. *As pr. par. & particip. adj.:* (See the verb).

C. *As subst.:* The act of furnishing with flounces; a flounce.

floŭn'-dĕr, * flown-dur, *s.* [Sw. *flundra;* cogn. with Dan. *flynder;* Icel. *flyndhra;* the name is probably derived from its floundering or flapping about.]

1. *Zool.: Platessa flesus*, a flat fish belonging to the family Pleuronectidæ. It resembles the plaice, but has paler spots: there are only small grains at the salient line of the head; there is a rough button all along its dorsal and anal fins, and the lateral line has bristling scales. It occurs in the British seas, the Baltic, the Mediterranean, &c. It occurs also in the brackish water at the mouths of rivers, and even ascends to where the water is fresh. The flounder is eaten, but is much inferior in taste to the plaice. It is called also the Fluke or Flook.

"*Flounders* inhabit every part of the British sea."—*Pennant: Zoology; The Flounder.*

2. *Boot-making:* A slicking tool whose edge is used to stretch leather for a boot-front in a blocking or crimping board.

floŭn'-dĕr, *v.i.* [A nasalized form of Dut. *flodderen* = to dangle, flap, splash about. (*Wedgwood.*)]

1. *Lit.:* To struggle or make violent movements with the limbs, as when stuck in mire; to roll, toss, or tumble about.

"His steed now *flounders* in the brake;
Now sinks his barge upon the lake."
Scott: Lady of the Lake, i. 33.

2. *Fig.:* To struggle along with difficulty, as though walking through a bog.

"He plunged for sense, but found no bottom there,
Yet wrote and *floundered* on in mere despair."
Pope: Dunciad, i. 120.

floŭr, * floure, * flowre. *s.* [The same word as *flower* (q.v.); Fr. *fleur;* Sp. *flor.*]

1. The finely ground meal of wheat or other grain; specif. the finer part of wheat meal separated by bolting.

"Then studious she prepares the choicest *flour*."
Pope: Homer; Odyssey ii. 426.

2. The fine soft powder of any substance: as, *flour* of emery.

flour-beetle, *s.*

Entom.: A beetle, *Tenebrio molitor.*

flour-bolt, *s.*

Mill.: A gauze-covered revolving, cylindrical frame or reel, into which meal or chop from the stones is fed, in order to have the flour sifted through and separated from the offal. The cylinder is large and long, and its axis is usually inclined; the bolting-cloth with which it is covered is of different grades of fineness, the meshes at the reception end being closer than towards the discharge. The matters passing through at the different portions of the length are of different grades, and are kept separate.

flour-box, *s.* A dredging or dredge-box.

flour-cooler, *s.*

Mill.: A chamber, trunk, or machine in which meal from the stones is placed to cool, or is stirred by a blast before arriving at the bolt.

flour-dredge, flour-dredger, *s.* A flour-box or dredge-box.

flour-dresser, *s.* A hollow, stationary, inclined cylinder or frame covered with wire-cloth of different degrees of fineness, 64, 60, 38, and 16 meshes to the inch, the finest being at the upper end. Within the cylinder is a reel whose rails are covered with brushes, which, in their revolution, act against the interior wire surface of the cylinder. The meal is conducted within the cylinder by a spout or hopper, and is thus rubbed through the wire meshes, the finest at the top, the next at the succeeding grade, and so on. The various qualities are collected in the separate partitions of the box.

flour-mill, *s.* A mill for grinding and sifting flour. Explosions in flour-mills are due either to the rapid combustion of finely divided flour diffused through the air, caused by a spark given off by the too close contact of the stones, or to the ignition of a mixture of air with gases produced by the decomposition of flour.

flour of mustard, *s.* The seeds of mustard, dried, powdered, and sifted.

flour-packer, *s.* A machine for compactly filling barrels or bags with flour. It is usually a follower or piston which presses upon the flour, but in some cases the flour as it falls into the barrel is continuously packed by a spiral.

flour-sifter, *s.* A domestic sieve for separating lumps or accidental impurities from the flour of the bin or barrel.

floŭr, *v.t. & i.* [FLOUR, *s.*]

A. *Transitive:*

* **1.** To grind and bolt: as, To *flour* wheat.

2. To cover with flour; to sprinkle flour upon.

B. *Intrans.:* To become covered with a floury substance.

"With ordinary care in operation, the prepared quicksilver does not sicken or *flour* through the deleterious influence of arsenides, &c."—*Daily Telegraph*, Sept. 15, 1882.

*** floure, * flouren,** *v.i.* [FLOWER, *v.*]

floŭred, *a.* [Eng. *flour*, v.; *-ed.*] A term applied to the finely granulated condition of quicksilver, produced to a greater or less extent by its agitation during the amalgamation process.

floŭr'-ĕt, * flour-ette, *s.* [O. Fr. *florete, flurette;* Fr. *fleurette;* dimin. of *fleur* = a flower.] A little flower, a floweret.

"Nought yclad in silk was he,
But alle in floures and in *flourettes*."
Romaunt of the Rose, 890.

*** floŭr'-ĭng,** *pr. par., a. & s.* [FLOWERING.]

flôur'-ĭsh, * flor-esh, * flor-ische, * flor-ish, * flor-ishe, * flor-issh-en, * flor-ysh, * flor-schyn, *v.i. & t.* [Fr. *fleurissant*, pr. par. of *fleurir* = to flourish, from Lat. *floresco*, incept. of *floreo* = to flower, to bloom, from *flos* (genit. *floris*) = a flower; Sp. & Port. *florecer.*]

A. *Intransitive:*

I. *Ordinary Language:*

1. To thrive; to be in vigour; to grow vigorously or luxuriantly.

"The figetree shal not *florishe*."—*Wycliffe: Habakkuk* iii. 17.

2. To be in a prosperous state; to be prosperous; to increase in wealth, honour, or happiness; to thrive, to prosper.

"In his days shall the righteous *flourish*."—*Ps.* lxxii. 7.

3. To be at the height of power, honour, fame, or excellence.

"In our schoolbooks we say
Of those that held their heads above the crowd
They *flourished* then and then."
Tennyson: Brook, 11.

4. To grow, to increase, to thrive.

"Patriots, alas! the few that have been found
Where most they *flourish* upon English ground."
Cowper: Table Talk, 335, 337.

5. To use florid language; to indulge in flowers of rhetoric and highly embellished diction.

"They dilate sometimes, and *flourish* long upon little incidents, and they skip over and but lightly touch the drier part of their theme."—*Watts: Logic.*

* **6.** To boast, to vaunt, to brag.

* **7.** To describe various figures; to move in fantastic shapes or figures.

8. To make bold and fanciful strokes in writing.

* **9.** To brandish a sword.

"To him that *flourished* for her with his sword."
Shakesp.: Titus Andronicus, i.

II. *Music:*

1. To play in a bold, dashing style with numerous ornamental notes.

2. To sound a flourish or fanfare.

"Why do the emperor's trumpets *flourish* thus."
Shakesp.: Titus Andronicus, iv. 2.

B. *Transitive:*

* **1.** To adorn with floral beauties.

"How God almyghti of his grete grace
Hath *flourished* the erthe on every side."
Lydgate: Minor Poems, p. 78.

* **2.** To cause to thrive, prosper, or expand; to develop.

* **3.** To adorn with flowers or florid ornamentation.

"*Floryschyn* bokys. *Floro.*"—*Prompt. Parv.*

* **4.** To ornament, set out, or improve in any way.

"A castel wel *flourished* with cornelles."
Richard Cœur de Lion, 1,842.

* **5.** To adorn with figures of needlework; to embroider.

* **6.** To work with a needle into ornamental figures.

"All that I shall say will be but like bottoms of thread close wound up, which, with a good needle, perhaps may be *flourished* into large works."—*Bacon: War with Spain.*

7. To move in quick circles or figures; to swing about in the hand; to brandish.

"My sword, I say, old Montague is come,
And *flourishes* his blade in spite of me."
Shakesp.: Romeo & Juliet, i. 1.

* **8.** To embellish or adorn with flowers of rhetoric or highly-flown language.

"The labours of Hercules, though *flourished* with such fabulous matter, yet notably set forth the consent of all nations and ages in the approbation of the extirpating and debellating monsters and tyrants."—*Bacon.* (*Johnson.*)

* **9.** To colour; to varnish or gloss over.

"To bring you thus together, 'tis no sin
Sith that the justice of your title to him
Doth *flourish* the deceit."
Shakesp.: Measure for Measure, iv. 1.

¶ Crabb thus discriminates between to *flourish*, to *thrive*, and to *prosper*: "To *flourish* expresses the state of being that which is desirable; to *thrive* the process of becoming so. In the proper sense *flourish* and *thrive* are applied to the vegetation: the former to that which is full grown; the latter to that which is in the act of growing: the oldest trees are said to *flourish*, which put forth their leaves and fruits in full vigour; young trees *thrive* when they increase rapidly towards their full growth. *Flourish* and *thrive* are taken likewise in the moral sense; *prosper* is employed only in this sense: *flourish* is said either of individuals or communities of men; *thrive* and *prosper* only of individuals. To *flourish* is to be in full possession of the powers, physical, intellectual, and incidental; an author *flourishes* at a certain period; an institution *flourishes;* literature or trade *flourishes;* a nation *flourishes*. To *thrive* is to carry on one's concerns to the advantage of one's circumstances; it is a term of familiar use for those who gain by positive labour: the industrious tradesman *thrives*. To *prosper* is to be already in advantageous circumstances: men *prosper* who accumulate wealth agreeably to their wishes and beyond their expectations." (*Crabb: Eng. Synon.*)

flôur'-ĭsh, *s.* [FLOURISH, *v.*]

I. *Ordinary Language:*

* **1.** A flourishing condition; a state of prosperity.

"Rome was in that *flourish* that Saint Austin desired to see her in."—*Howell.* (*Webster.*)

* **2.** Showy or ambitious splendour; bravery; show; ostentation.

"I called thee then vain *flourish* of my fortune;
I called thee then poor shadow, painted queen."
Shakesp.: Richard III., iv. 4.

* **3.** Ostentatious embellishment; far-fetched elegance or floridness of diction.

"By a *flourish* of fine words they devise shifts, evasions, and justifications."—*P. Holland: Plutarch*, p. 82.

4. A figure formed by strokes or lines fancifully drawn; elaborate ornamentation by means of lines or strokes.

"They were intended only for ludicrous ornaments of nature, like the *flourishes* about a great letter that signify nothing, but are made only to delight the eye."—*More: Antidote against Atheism.*

5. A brandishing or flourishing about, as of a sword in the hand; a waving about.

II. *Music:*

(1) The execution of profuse but unmeaning ornamentation in music.

(2) The old English name for a call, fanfare, or prelude for trumpets or other instruments together or alone.

"Then the fierce trumpet *flourish*
From earth to heaven arose."
Macaulay: Battle of the Lake Regillus, xxxvi.

(3) The preparatory cadenza for "tuning the voice," in which singers formerly indulged just before commencing their song. (*Stainer & Barrett.*)

*** flôur-ĭsh-a-ble,** *a.* [Eng. *flourish;* *-able.*] Blooming; attractive.

"More fallible in their certainty than *flourishable* in their bravery."—*Adams: Works*, i. 217.

flôur'-ĭshed, *pa. par. & a.* [FLOURISH, *v.*]

A. *As pa. par.:* (See the verb).

B. *As adjective:*

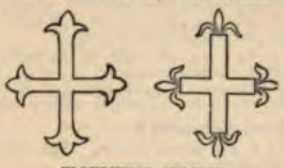
1. *Ordinary Language:*

(1) Adorned with flourishes or fanciful ornamental strokes.

(2) Adorned with flowers; flourishing.

"Each beauteous flower
Rais'd high their *flourished* heads."
Milton: P. L., iv. 699.

2. *Her.:* Adorned with trefoils, fleur-de-lis,



FLOURISHED CROSSES.

&c. Also called FLEURY, FLORY, FLORETTY, or FLURY.

flŏur'-ĭsh-ēr, *s.* [Eng. *flourish; -er.*]

†1. One who flourishes or is in a state of prosperity.

"They count him of the green haired eld, they may, or in his flower?
For not our greatest *flourisher* can equal him in power." *Chapman: Homer; Iliad.*

†2. One who flourishes or brandishes about a sword, &c.

*3. One who makes use of flourishes or florid language.

"He was not an orator, as commonly understood—that is, not a *flourisher;* but all his speech was fluent, easy, and familiar."—*R. North: Life of Lord Keeper North.*

flŏur'-ĭsh-ĭng, * flor-ĭsh-ĭng, *pr. par., a., & s.* [FLOURISH, *v.*]

A. & **B.** *As pr. par. & particip. adj.:* (See the verb).

C. *As substantive:*

1. The state of prospering or being in a prosperous condition.

2. The act of waving or brandishing about, as a sword.

flŏur'-ĭsh-ĭng-lĭ, * flour-ĭsh-ĭng-lye, *adv.* [Eng. *flourishing; -ly.*]

1. In a flourishing or prosperous manner; prosperously.

2. With flourishes or ostentation; ostentatiously.

***flour-on, *flour-oon, *flowr-oun,** *s.* [O. Fr. *floron, fleuron.*] A little crown; a coronet.

"So were the *flourouns* of his coronne white."
Chaucer: Legend of Good Women, 220.

***flŏur-y,** *a.* [O. Fr. *flori, flouri.*]

1. Covered with flour.

2. Covered with or full of flowers; flowery.

"I fell upon that *flowry* flaght."
Old Eng. Allit. Poems; Pearl, 57.

***flŏut,** *v.t. & i.* [O. Dut. *fluyten;* Dut. *fluiten* = to play the flute, to jeer; O. Dut. *fluyt;* Dut. *fluit* = a flute.]

A. *Trans.:* To mock, to jeer, to insult; to treat with contempt.

"Let him perceive how ill we brook his treason:
And what offence it is to *flout* his friends."
Shakesp.: 1 Henry VI., iv. 1.

B. *Intrans.:* To jeer, to sneer; to behave with contempt or mockery. (Followed by *at.*)

"Though nature hath given us wit to *flout* at fortune, hath not fortune sent in this fool to cut off this argument?"—*Shakesp.: As You Like It*, i. 2.

***flŏut,** *s.* [FLOUT.] A jeer, a sneer, a word or act of contempt; an insult.

"The subsequent reflections, *flouts,* and jeers."—*Shaftesbury: Miscell. Reflect.*, Misc. v., c. 2.

***flŏut'-age (age** as **ĭj),** *s.* The same as FLOUT, *s.* (q. v.).

"For want of flatterers, he commends himself to the *floutage* of his own family."—*Ben Jonson: Every Man out of his Humour.* (*Character of the Persons.*)

***floute, *flowte, *floyte,** *s.* [FLUTE, *s.*]

***flout-en, *flowt-yn,** *v.i.* [FLUTE, *v.*]

***flŏut'-ēr,** *s.* [Eng. *flout; -er.*] One who flouts, jeers, or sneers; a mocker.

"When our Saviour was treating with . . . a *flouter* of him."—*Goodwin: Works*, v. 56.

***flŏut'-ĭng,** *pr. par. a., & s.* [FLOUT, *v.*]

A. & **B.** *As pr. par. & particip. adj.:* (See the verb).

C. *As subst.:* The act of mocking or sneering; a sneer, a jeer.

flouting-stock, *s.* A butt.

"I was treated as a nothing, a *flouting-stock.*"—*Godwin: Mandeville*, i. 268.

***flŏut'-ĭng-lĭ,** *adv.* [Eng. *flouting; -ly.*] In a sneering, jeering, or mocking manner; mockingly; sneeringly.

flōw, * flow-en, * flow-yd, *v.i. & t.* [A.S. *flówan;* cogn. with Dut. *vloeijen;* Icel. *flóa;* O. H. Ger. *flawen;* M. H. Ger. *flœwen, flouwen;* Lat. *pluit* = it rains, *pluvia* = rain; Gr. πλέω, πλώω (*pleō, plōō*) = to swim, to float; Russ. *pluite* = to sail, to float; Sansc. *plu* = to swim, to navigate. (*Skeat.*)]

A. *Intransitive:*

I. *Ordinary Language:*

1. To move along an inclined plane or descending ground by the operation of gravity, and with a continual change in the position of the particles or parts, as a fluid; to run or spread as water; to stream.

"He caused waters to *flow* out of the rock."—*Isaiah* xlviii. 21.

2. To run, to be continually moving; as opposed to *standing.*

3. To move or circulate in the arteries.

"Princely blood *flows* in his cheek."
Shakesp.: Cymbeline, iii. 3.

4. To rise; opposed to *ebb.*

"The river hath thrice *flowed*, no ebb between."
Shakesp.: 2 Henry IV., iv. 4.

5. To melt, to become liquid.

"Oh that thou would'st rend the heavens, that the mountains might *flow* down."—*Isaiah*, lxiv. 1.

*6. To melt away; to disappear.

"His goods shall *flow* away."—*Job* xx. 28.

7. To be poured down like a fluid; to stream.

"The moonlight *flowing* over all."
Longfellow: Landlord's Tale.

8. To hang loosely; to wave.

"In tresses, braided gay, the marble waved,
Flowed in loose robes, or thin transparent veils."
Thomson: Liberty, ii. 309, 310.

9. To proceed, to issue, to come out.

"I'll use that tongue I have: if wit *flow* from it
I shall do good." *Shakesp.: Winter's Tale*, ii. 2.

10. To be poured out in abundance: to descend abundantly.

"*Flow, flow,* you heavenly blessings on her!"
Shakesp.: Cymbeline, iii. 5.

*11. To be descended.

"He did not *flow* from honourable sources."
Shakesp.: Pericles, iv. 3.

12. To glide or run along smoothly, without asperity or harshness.

"This discourse of Cyprian, and the flowers of rhetorick in it, shew him to have been of a great wit and *flowing* eloquence."—*Hakewill: On Providence.*

*13. To write fluently, smoothly, and pleasantly to the ear.

"Oh, could I *flow* like thee, and make thy stream
My great example, as it is my theme."
Denham: Cooper's Hill, 189, 190.

*14. To abound, to be full or crowded, to be copious.

"Then shall our names
Be in their *flowing* cups freshly remembered."
Shakesp.: Henry V., iv. 3.

*15. To collect or come together; to meet.

"The nations shall not *flow* together any more to him."—*Jeremiah* li. 44.

II. *Med.:* To discharge blood in excess from the uterus.

***B.** *Transitive:*

1. To overflow, to inundate, to cover with water.

"Watering hops is scarce practicable, unless you have a stream at hand to *flow* the ground."—*Mortimer: Husbandry.*

2. To cover with varnish.

¶ Crabb thus discriminates between to *flow,* to *stream,* and to *gush:* "*Flow* is here the generic term; the two others are specific terms expressing different modes: waters may *flow* either in a large body or in a long but narrow course; they *stream* in a long narrow course only: thus waters *flow* in seas, rivers, rivulets, or in a small pond; they *stream* only out of spouts or other channels: they *flow* gently or otherwise; they *stream* gently, but they *gush* with a force." (*Crabb: Eng. Synon.*)

flōw, *s.* [FLOW, *v.*]

1. The act or state of flowing; a stream or current of water or other liquid.

"Some, from the diurnal and annual motion of the earth, endeavour to solve the *flows* and motions of these seas."—*Browne: Vulgar Errours.*

2. The rise of a tide, as opposed to the ebb.

"The ebb of tides, and their mysterious *flow.*"
Dryden: Annus Mirabilis, clxii.

*3. A rising to greatness.

"Know the ebbs
And *flows* of State." *Ben Jonson: The Fox*, ii. 1.

4. A stream of diction; fluency or copiousness of words. (*Tennyson: Isabel*, 20.)

5. Abundance, plenty, copiousness.

"Treasures, that can ne'er be told,
Shall bless this land by my rich *flow.*"
Beaum. & Fletc.: False One, iii. 2.

6. Any gentle, gradual movement or procedure of thought, diction, music, &c., resembling the quiet, steady movement of a river; a gentle flowing or stream.

"The feast of reason and the *flow* of soul."
Pope: Sat. i. 128.

7. A flow-bog, a quicksand.

"He shall stable his steed in the Kelpie's *flow.*"
Scott: Bride of Lammermoor, ch. xviii.

flow-bog, flow-moss, *s.* A peat-bog, the surface of which rises and falls with every increase or decrease of water from rains or springs.

flow-dike, *s.* A small drain for carrying off water.

"To construct *flow-dikes,* and to make such leading drains as shall be judged proper for the benefit of the property."—*Surv. Banffs.*, App. p. 31.

***flōw'-age (age** as **ĭj),** *s.* [Eng. *flow; -age.*] The act of flowing; the state of being flowed.

***flōw'-and,** *a.* [Old pr. par. of *flow* (q. v.).] Unstable, fluctuating, uncertain, wavering.

"He was *flowand* in his minde."—*Bellendene: Livy*, p. 49.

flŏw'-ēr, * floure, *s.* [O. Fr. *flour, flor;* Fr. *fleur,* from Lat. *flos* (genit. *floris*) = a flower; *floreo* = to bloom, to flower.] [FLOUR, *s.*]

I. *Ordinary Language:*

1. *Literally:*

(1) In the same sense as II. 2.

(2) In popular language the union of gaily-coloured leaves or petals of a plant; a bloom, a blossom.

"Party-coloured *flowers* of white and red."
Dryden: Palamon & Arcite, i. 195.

2. *Figuratively*

(1) An ornament; an embellishment.

"The excellent *flowers* of rhetorick in it shew him to have been a sweet and powerful orator."—*Hakewill: On Providence.*

(2) The most excellent or valuable part of anything; the quintessence.

"The choice and *flower* of all things profitable the Psalms do more briefly contain."—*Hooker: Eccles. Polity.*

(3) That which is most distinguished for anything valuable; one who is the ornament of his class.

"But thus to risk our Border *flower*
In strife against a kingdom's power."
Scott: Lay of the Last Minstrel, iv. 27.

(4) The prime; the early or flourishing part of life or manhood.

"He was in the pryme *flower* of his youth."—*Brende: Quintus Curtius*, fo. 147.

*(5) Fine grain, flour.

"The *flowers* of grains, mixed with water, will make a sort of glue."—*Arbuthnot: On Aliments.*

(6) (*Pl.*): Menstrual discharge. (*Levit.* xv. 24.)

II. *Technically:*

*1. *Chem.* (*Pl.*): Bodies of a powdery or mealy consistence or form, especially if this has been produced by sublimation. Example, Flowers of Sulphur, a name sometimes given to Sublimed Sulphur (q. v.).

2. *Bot.:* A developed terminal bud enclosing

PARTS OF FLOWER.

1. (*a*) Section of Primula, showing gamosepalous calyx, gamopetalous corolla, and syncarpous pistil; (*b*) Anther; (*c*) Ovary, style, and stigma; (*d*) Section of ovary, showing ovules. 2. (*a*) Willow—pistillate flower; (*b*) Willow—staminate flower. 3. (*a*) Section of Buttercup, showing apocepalous calyx, apopetalous corolla, and apocarpous pistil; (*b*) Stamen, filament, and anther; (*c*) Pollen; (*d*) Single carpel (highly magnified), showing stigma and ovule enclosed.

the organs of reproduction by seed. The earlier botanists limited it to the corolla of a

plant, but Linnæus extented it to include the calyx, corolla, stamens, and pistil. The two last are the only essential parts. This is the modern sense of the term. The manner in which its parts are arranged is called their æstivation, and the calyx, corolla, and other parts are generally believed to be transformed leaves arranged upon a branchlet; but many writers consider the petals to be transformed stamens. The arrangement of flowers upon a branch or stem is called Inflorescence (q.v.).

¶ The term Flower of Constantinople, or Flower Constantinople, is a translation of the old name *Flos constantinopolitanus*, given to the plant now called *Lychnis Chalcedonica*. It is named also Flower of Bristowe. (*Prior*, in *Britten & Holland*.) The Flower of the Axe is *Lobelia urens*, found in England only near Axminster in Devon; the Flower of Crete is *Mesembryanthemum Tripolium*; and Flower of Jove, *Lychnis Flos Jovis*; Flower of Four Hours, *Mirabilis dichotoma*; Flowers of Heaven, a fungal, *Nostoc cœruleum*; and Flowers of Tan, *Æthalium*, a gasteromycetous fungal. It is so called from its growing upon tan. It can creep to the distance or height of several feet, as if endowed with will.

3. *Print.:* Ornamental types or blocks for borders of pages, cards, and the like.

flower-animals, *s.*
Zool.: Anthozoa.

flower-bearing, *a.* Bearing or producing flowers.

flower-besprinkled, *a.* Thickly sprinkled or adorned with flowers.
"It looks like a *flower-besprinkled* meadow."
Longfellow: Golden Legend, ii.

flower-bud, *s.* A bud which develops into a flower, as distinguished from one which does so into leaves.

flower-clock, *s.*
Bot.: The same as FLORAL-CLOCK (q.v.).

flower-crowned, *a.* Crowned with flowers.

flower-de-lis, *s.*
Bot. & Her.: The same as FLOWER-DE-LUCE (q.v.).

flower-de-luce, *s.* A bulbous iris; an old English name for the more common species of Iris, such as *Iris germanica*, &c.
"Cropp'd are the *flower de luces* in your arms."
Shakesp.: 1 Henry VI., i. 1.

¶ *Yellow Flower-de-luce: Iris Pseudacorus.*

* **flower-enwoven,** *a.* Entwined with flowers.
"Sometimes in crowds distress'd; or if retir'd
To secret winding *flower-enwoven* bowers."
Thomson: Spring, 1,058, 1,059.

flower-fence, *s.*
Bot.: The genus Poinciana.

¶ The Barbadoes Flower-fence is *Poinciana pulcherrima* [BARBADOES]; the Bastard Flower-fence the genus Adenanthera.

flower-garden, *s.* A garden or part of a garden devoted to the cultivation of flowers. It is generally laid out in beds, sometimes with small artificial ponds, rockeries, &c.
"Observing that this manure produced flowers in the field, I made my gardener try those shells in my *flower-garden*, and I never saw better carnations or flowers."—*Mortimer: Husbandry.*

flower-gentle, *s.*
Bot.: (1) The same as FLORAMOUR (q.v.); (2) The genus Amaranthus, especially the *A. spinosus*.

flower-head, *s.*
Bot.: A kind of inflorescence in which numerous florets are inserted into a broad receptacle, a capitulum (q.v.).

flower-inwoven, *a.* [FLOWER-ENWOVEN.]

* **flower-kirtled,** *a.* [FLOWERY-KIRTLED.]

flower-maker, *s.* A maker of artificial flowers.

flower-month, *s.*
1. *Gen.:* Any month in any country in which flowers are most abundant; the English May.
2. *Spec.:* The month Anthesterion, the eighth of the Attic year, corresponding nearly to our February; so called because that time was, in that country, the season of flowers.
"Never fell such fragrance from the *flower-month's* rose-red kirtle
As from chaplets on the bright friends' brows who slew their lord." *A. C. Swinburne: Athens.*

flower-piece, *s.* A picture representing flowers.

flower-pot, *s.* A flaring earthenware vessel to hold a plant with a sufficient quantity of soil for its growth.
"Young particularly requested that the messengers might be ordered to examine the Bishop's *flower-pots*."—*Macaulay: Hist. Eng.*, ch. xviii.

flower-rent, *s.* A species of tenure, more common on the Continent than in England, though some instances of it are to be found in this country. By it flowers, probably, as Grimm suggests, with a symbolic meaning, were delivered to the feudal lord, in lieu of military service.
"We may compare with the *flower-rents*, in which Grimm (*Deut. Myth.*) saw a heathen practice continued into Christian times, our English instances of ancient rents in the shape of white bulls, &c."—*Elton: Origins of English History*, p. 402.

flower-show, *s.* An exhibition, generally for competition, of flowers, plants, vegetables, &c.

flower-stalk, *s.*
Bot.: The peduncle supporting the flowers in a plant.

flower-work, *s.* Natural or artificial flowers arranged for ornament.

flŏw'-ĕr, * **flour-en,** * **floure, flouri,** *v.i. & t.* [O. Fr. *florir, flurir*; Fr. *fleurir*, from Lat. *floreo* = to bloom, to flower; *flos* (genit. *floris*) = a flower.]

A. *Intransitive:*

I. *Literally:*

1. To be in flower, to be in blossom, to bloom, to blossom, to put forth flowers.
"Immortal Amarant . . .
Flowers aloft, shading the fount of life."
Milton: P. L., iii. 357.

* 2. To flourish, to thrive, to grow.
"The othre byeth ase ine yere, thet wel *floureth* ine guode."—*Ayenbite*, p. 28.

* 3. To be in the prime or spring of life; to flourish.
"This cause detained me all my *flowering* youth."
Shakesp.: 1 Henry VI., iii. 3.

* 4. To froth, to ferment; to mantle, as newly bottled beer.
"If the liquor come close to the stopple, it cannot play nor *flower*."—*Bacon: Natural History*, § 310.

* **II.** *Fig.:* To come as cream from the surface.
"If you can accept of these few observations, which have *flowered* off."—*Milton.*

B. *Transitive:*

1. To ornament or embellish with artificial or imitated flowers.

* 2. To cause to blossom or bloom.
"Mr. A. F. Barrow *flowered* this fine species at Chiswick."—*Gardeners' Chronicle*, No. 410, p. 601.

* **flŏw'-ĕr-age (age** as **ĭj),** *s.* [Eng. *flower; -age.*] State of flowers; flowers in general.
"Blossomless *flowerage* of sea-foam."
Swinburne: Erectheus, 806.

flŏw'-ĕred, *a.* [Eng. *flower; -ed.*]
1. Embellished with figures or imitations of flowers.
"In blue *flowered* velvet and gold tissue."—*Walpole: Anecdotes of Painting*, vol. i., ch. vi.
2. A term applied to sheep, when they begin to become scabby, and to lose their wool.

flŏw'-ĕr-ĕt, * **flour-ette,** *s.* [O. Fr. *florete, flurette*; Fr. *fleurette*, dimin. of O. Fr. *flor, flur*; Fr. *fleur* = a flower.] A little flower; a floret.
"Daisies leave no fruit behind
When the pretty *flowerets* die."
Wordsworth: Foresight.

* **flŏw'-ĕr-fŭl,** *a.* [Eng. *flower; -ful(l).*] Abounding in flowers.

flŏw'-ĕr-ĭ-nĕss, *s.* [Eng. *flowery; -ness.*]
1. *Lit.:* The state of being flowery or abounding in flowers.
2. *Fig.:* The state of being flowery or abounding in flowers of speech; floridness of diction.

flŏw'-ĕr-ĭng, * **flŏur'-ĭng,** *pr. par., a., & s.* [FLOWER, *v.*]

A. & B. *As pr. par. & particip. adj.:* (See the verb).

C. *As substantive:*

1. The act or state of bearing flowers.

¶ As a rule plants flower in a ratio inverse to that of their luxuriance of growth. When a plant flowers it exhausts itself. If an annual or biennial it tends to die, if a perennial it requires some time to recover itself.

* 2. The act or state of fermenting or frothing; fermentation.
"They become dull, and the drink dead, which ought to have a little *flowering*."—*Bacon: Natural Hist.*, § 52.

flowering-ash, *s.*
Bot.: The genus Ornus. The European species is *Ornus europæa*.

flowering-fern, flowery-fern, *s.*
Bot.: Osmunda regalis, formerly called *Filix florida* or *F. florescens*.

flowering-flags, *s. pl.*
Bot.: A name for the Iridaceæ.

flowering-plants, *s. pl.*
Bot.: Plants bearing flowers of the normal type—viz., having a calyx, a corolla, stamens, and one or more pistils, or at least the last two; phanerogamous plants, sexual plants. The assemblage contains the Rhizogens, Endogens, Dictyogens, Gymnogens, and Exogens.

flowering-rush, *s.*
Bot.: Butomus umbellatus.

flŏw'-ĕr-lĕss, *a.* [Eng. *flower; -less.*]
Ord. Lang. & Bot.: Destitute of or without flowers.
"An herbe he thought *flourelesse*, all grene."
Chaucer: Dream, 1,382.

flowerless-plants, *s. pl.*
Bot.: Plants of comparatively low organization not possessing flowers but only fructification; cryptogamic plants, asexual plants. The assemblage contains the Thallogens and Acrogens (q.v.).

flŏw'-ĕr-lĕss-nĕss, *s.* [Eng. *flowerless; -ness.*] The quality or state of being flowerless, or without flowers.

flŏw'-ĕr-ĭ, * **flour-ie,** * **flowr-ie,** * **flour-y,** *s. & a.* [Eng. *flower; -y.*]

A. *As adjective:*

1. Abounding with flowers or blossoms.
"*Floorie* banckes with silver liquor steepe."
Spenser: Daphnaida.
2. Adorned with flowers, real or artificial.
"O'er his fair limbs a *flowery* vest he threw."
Pope: Homer; Odyssey iii. 236.
3. Abounding with flowers of rhetoric; florid; highly figurative: as, *flowery* language, a *flowery style*.

* 4. Pleasant, agreeable.
"Though the path he treads
Be *flowery*, and he sees no cause of fear,
Death and the pains of hell attend him there."
Cowper: Progress of Error, 347.

* **B.** *As subst.:* The translation by an English wit of Floréal, the eighth month of the French republican year. It began on April 20 and ended on May 20.

flowery-kirtled, *a.* Adorned with garlands of flowers.
"My mother Circe, with the Syrens three,
Amidst the *flowery-kirtled* Naiades."
Milton: Comus, 254.

flŏw'-ĭng, *pr. par., a., & s.* [FLOW, *v.*]

A. *As pr. par.:* (See the verb).

B. *As adjective:*

1. Moving, as a stream.
"My grace, a *flowing* stream, proceeds
To wash your filthiness away."
Cowper: Olney Hymns, xiii.
2. Abounding, copious.
3. Fluent, smooth: as, style or language.

C. *As subst.:* The act or state of moving, as a fluid; flow.

flowing-furnace, *s.*
Founding: Another name for the cupola for melting iron in foundries.

flowing-sheets, *s. pl.*
Naut.: The position of the sheets, or lower corners of the principal sails, when they are loosened to the wind, so as to receive it into their cavities, in a direction more nearly perpendicular than when they are close-hauled, although more obliquely than when the vessel is sailing before the wind.

flōw′-ĭng-lȳ, *adv.* [Eng. *flowing; -ly.*] In a flowing manner; abundantly, copiously, fluently.

flōw′-ĭng-nĕss, *s.* [Eng. *flowing; -ness.*] The quality or state of being flowing; fluency, copiousness.

* **flowk,** *s.* [FLUKE.]

flōwk′-wŏrt, *s.* [Provinc. Eng. for *fluke.* So called because it is supposed to cause flukes in sheep.]

Bot.: Hydrocotyle vulgaris. (*Prior; Britten & Holland.*)

flōw′-mŏss, *s.* [Eng. *flow,* and *moss.*] A watery moss; morass; a flow-bog.

"There wasna muckle *flowmoss* in the shaw, if we took up our quarters right."—*Scott: Rob Roy,* ch. xxviii.

flōwn, *pa. par.* or *a.* [FLY, *v.*]

A. *As pa. par.:* (See the verb).

B. *As adjective:*

1. Gone away fled.

* 2. Puffed up, inflated.

"When night
Darkens the streets, then wander forth the sons
Of Belial, *flown* with insolence and wine."
Milton: P. L., i. 502.

* **flōw′-rĕt-rȳ,** *s.* [Eng. *flowret; -ry.*] Carved work in imitation of flowers.

"Nor was all this *flowretry* and other celature on the cedar lost labour, because concealed."—*Fuller: A Pisgah Sight of Palestine,* pt. i., bk. iii., ch. 5.

† **flōw′-rĭe,** *s.* [FLOWERY.]

flowrie cole, *s.* The cauliflower. (*Lyte; Britten & Holland.*)

flŏx, *s.* [FLOSS (2), *s.*] The down of animals.

"They dress it [their nest] all over with down feathers, or fine *flox.*"—*P. Holland: Pliny,* pt. i. p. 288.

* **flōȳte,** *s.* [FLUTE, *s.*]

flū′-ą-vĭl, *s.* [Etym. doubtful; perhaps from Lat. *fluo* = to flow.]

Chem.: When gutta percha is boiled with absolute alcohol, two substances are dissolved, Alban $C_{20}H_{30}O$, which melts at 160°; and Fluavil $C_{20}H_{32}O$, which is separated from Alban by being soluble in cold alcohol. Fluavil, an amorphous resin which melts at 50° and becomes liquid at 100° to 110°. Fluavil is soluble in cold alcohol, ether, and in carbon disulphide.

flū′-cąn, *s.* [FLOOKAN.]

flū′-çĕr-ĭne, *s.* [Eng., &c. *fluor;* Lat. *cerium;* and suff. *-ine* (*Min.*)]

Min.: The same as FLUOCERITE (q.v.).

* **flŭc-tĭf-ĕr-oŭs,** *a.* [Lat. *fluctus* = a wave, *fero* = to bear, to produce, and Eng. adj. suff. *-ous.*] Producing or tending to produce waves.

* **flŭc′-tion,** *s.* [FLUXION.]

* **flŭc′-tion-ĭst,** *s.* [FLUXIONIST.]

* **flŭc-tĭ′-sŏn-oŭs,** *a.* [Lat. *fluctus* = a wave, *sono* = to sound, and Eng. adj. suff. *-ous.*] Sounding like waves.

* **flŭc-tu-ą-bĭl′-ĭ-tȳ,** *s.* [Eng. *fluctuable; -ity.*] Capability of or liability to fluctuation.

* **flŭc′-tu-ą-ble,** *a.* [Lat. *fluctuo* = to float about, and Eng. *-able.*] Capable of or liable to fluctuation.

* **flŭc′-tu-ăn-çy,** *s.* [Lat. *fluctuans,* pr. par. of *fluctuo* = to float about.] Fluctuation.

"Partly by innate *fluctuancy.*"—*Gauden: Tears of the Church,* p. 222.

* **flŭc′-tu-ąnt,** *a.* [Lat. *fluctuans,* pr. par. of *fluctuo* = to float about.]

1. Floating on the waves.

"Whether it be *fluctuant* as the ark of Noah."—*Bacon: Of Learning,* ii.

2. Moving about like a wave; fluctuating, wavering, unsteady.

"How is it possible for any man to be at rest in this *fluctuant* wandering humour and opinion?"—*L'Estrange.*

flŭc′-tu-āte, *v.i. & t.* [Lat. *fluctuatus,* pa. par. of *fluctuo* = to float about: *fluctus* = a wave; *fluo* = to flow.]

A. *Intransitive:*

* 1. To move hither and thither as wave or water in a state of agitation.

"So sounds, so *fluctuates* the troubled sea."
King: Rasselas, or the Favourite.

2. To float backwards or forwards, as with the motion of water.

3. To be unsteady or unsettled: as, The price of stocks *fluctuates.*

"Great Western *fluctuated* a little, and was finally about the same as yesterday."—*Daily Telegraph,* Aug. 23, 1883.

4. To be in a state of doubt or irresolution; to be undecided; to hesitate; to waver.

"The tempter . . . to passion moved,
Fluctuates disturbed."
Milton: P. L., ix. 668.

* **B.** *Trans.:* To cause to move or roll about, as a wave.

"And *fluctuate* all the still perfume."
Tennyson: In Memoriam, xcv. 56.

¶ Crabb thus discriminates between to *fluctuate* and to *waver:* "To *fluctuate* conveys the idea of strong agitation: to *waver* that of constant motion backward and forward: when applied in the moral sense, to *fluctuate* designates the action of the spirits or the opinions; to *waver* is said only of the will or opinions: he who is alternately merry and sad in quick succession is said to be *fluctuating;* or he who has many opinions in quick succession is said to *fluctuate;* but he who cannot form an opinion, or come to a resolution, is said to *waver.*" (*Crabb: Eng. Synon.*)

flŭc-tu-ā′-tion, *s.* [Lat. *fluctuatio,* from *fluctuatus,* pa. par. of *fluctuo;* Fr. *fluctuation.*]

I. *Ordinary Language:*

1. A motion like that of the waves; an alternate rise and fall: as, The *fluctuations* of the sea.

2. A rising and falling suddenly; unsteadiness: as, a *fluctuation* in the price of stocks.

3. Hesitation, wavering, doubt; alternations of hope and fear.

"Mute register, to him, of time and place,
And various *fluctuations* in the breast."
Wordsworth: Excursion, vi.

4. Change, uncertainty, vicissitude.

"Good lack, we know not what to-morrow brings—
Strange *fluctuations* of all human things!"
Cowper: Epistle to Joseph Hill.

II. *Med.:* The perceptible motion conveyed to pus or other fluids when the adjacent parts are subjected to pressure or percussion.

* **flŭc′-tu-oŭs,** *a.* [Lat. *fluctu(o)* = to float about; Eng. adj. suff. *-ous.*] Pertaining to the waves; flowing.

fluder, fludder, *s.* [A variant of *flutter* (q.v.).] Hurry, bustle, fuss, confusion.

flūe (1), *s.* [A corruption of *flute* (q.v.).]

I. *Ordinary Language:*

1. A passage for the conveyance of the volatile results of combustion from the fireplace to the open air, or into another passage; a smoke-duct, a chimney; one of a cluster of smoke-ducts in a stack of chimneys.

2. A passage in a wall for the conveyance of heat from one part of a building to another.

II. *Technically:*

1. *Mus.:* One of the divisions of organ-stops, so called because the sound is produced by the wind passing through a fissure, *flue,* or wind-way, and striking against an edge above.

2. *Steam-eng.:* A pipe for the conveyance of the caloric current through a boiler, to heat the surrounding water. It is usually secured in the sheets of the fire-box and smoke-box respectively, as in the locomotive.

flue-boiler, *s.* A steam-boiler whose water space is traversed by flues, that is, a tube in which the heated gases are conveyed. There are several varieties, as drop-flue, multiple-flue, return-flue, &c.

flue-brush, *s.* A cylindrical brush of wire or steel strips used to clean the scale and soot from the interior of a flue, to lay bare the metallic surface.

flue-cleaner, *s.*

1. A brush of wire or steel slips, or a scraper to clean the surfaces of steam-boilers.

2. A device by which a jet of steam may occasionally be projected along a boiler flue to blow out the scale of soot.

flue-hammer, *s.*

Coopering: One whose peen has a working edge, the length of which is in the plane of the sweep of the hammer. It is used in flaring one edge of each iron hoop to enable it to fit the bulge of the cask. [PEEN.]

flue-plate, *s.* A plate into which the ends of the flues are set.

flue-scraper, *s.* An implement having circular or spiral blades to scrape the soot and scale from the fire-surface of flues of steam-boilers.

flue-surface, *s.*

Steam-eng.: The area of surface of the boiler which is exposed to the action of the flame and heated gases after they have left the fire-chamber or surface. The heating-surface of a boiler is made up of the fire-surface and flue-surface.

flūe (2), *s.* [Etym. doubtful, perhaps only a variant of *flock* (2) (q.v.).] Soft down or fur, such as may float in the air; fluff.

flūe, *v.t.* [FLUE (1), *s.*]

Carp.: To expand or splay, as the jambs of a window.

flū-ĕl′-lĕn, flū-ĕl′-lĭn, flū-ĕl′-lȳng, *s.* [Wel. *flwellen,* from *lysiau Llewellyn* = Llewellyn's flower; Prior derives it from Dut. *flu-weelen* = downy, velvety.]

Bot.: Veronica officinalis, and some other species of the genus.

¶ *Linaria spuria* and *L. Elatine* are both popularly known as Female Fluellin.

flū′-ĕl-līte, *s.* [Eng., &c. *fluorine; aluminium,* and suff. *-ite* (*Min.*) (q.v.).]

Min.: A transparent mineral, composed of fluorine and aluminium. It is white in colour, vitreous in lustre, and has a hardness of 3. It is found at Stennagwyn in Cornwall, but is rare. (*Dana.*)

* **flū′-ençe,** *s.* [Fr., from Lat. *fluens,* pr. par. of *fluo* = to flow.]

1. A stream.

"With *fluences* of sweetest water rinse."
Chapman: Homer; Iliad xvi. 224.

2. The same as FLUENCY (q.v.).

"He is conceited to have a voluble and smart *fluence* of tongue."—*Milton: Animadversions on the Remonstrants' Defence.* (Pref.)

flū′-ęn-çȳ, *s.* [Lat. *fluentia,* from *fluens,* pr. par. of *fluo* = to flow; Fr. *fluence.*]

1. The quality of being fluent or flowing freely and smoothly, without harshness or asperity.

2. Readiness, copiousness.

"Fervency, freedom, *fluency* of thought."
Cowper: Table Talk, 700.

* 3. Affluence, abundance.

"Those who grow old with *fluency* and ease."
Sandys: Paraphrase of the Psalms.

flū′-ęnt, *a. & s.* [Lat. *fluens* (genit. *fluentis*), pr. par. of *fluo* = to flow.]

A. *As adjective:*

* 1. Flowing; liquid; fluid.

"It is not malleable; but yet is not *fluent,* but stupified."—*Bacon.*

* 2. Flowing, in motion, moving, not stationary.

"Motion being a *fluent* thing . . . it doth not follow that because anything moves this moment, it must do so the next."—*Ray: On the Creation.*

3. Ready in the use of words; having command of a wide range of language; eloquent.

"*Fluent* in words, and bold in peaceful councils."
Rowe: Fair Penitent, ii.

4. Ready; copious; voluble; eloquent.

"That *fluent* and sonorous elocution which was in his family a hereditary gift."—*Macaulay: Hist. Eng.,* ch. xiv.

B. *As substantive:*

* 1. *Ord. Lang.:* A stream, a current, a confluent.

"And at the *fluents* of the ocean,
Neare earth's extreame bounds, dwelt with him."
Chapman: Hymne to Venus.

2. *Math.:* The variable or flowing quantity which, in the modern calculus, is called the function.

flū′-ęnt-lȳ, *adv.* [Eng. *fluent; -ly.*] In a fluent, ready, or voluble manner; with fluency.

"For the dragoons, a wordy race . . .;
Spoke *fluently* the sutler's tongue."
Cooper: Ver-Vert, 3.

* **flū′-ęnt-nĕss,** *s.* [Eng. *fluent; -ness.*] The quality or state of being fluent; fluency.

"The *fluentness* and consistencie of time has not this inconvenience."—*Mountagus: Devoute Essayes,* pt. ii., tr. xii., § 3.

flū′-ēy, *a.* [Eng. *flue* (2), *s.; -y.*] Like flue or fluff; downy, fluffy.

flŭff (1), *s.* [Onomatopoetic.] A puff of wind.

"I'm sure an ye warna a fish or something war, ye could never a' keepit ae *fluff* o' breath in the body o' ye in aneath the loch."—*St. Patrick*, iii. 31.

¶ *Fluff in the pan:*

(1) The explosion of powder in the lock-pan of a gun without causing the piece to go off; a flash in the pan.

(2) *Fig.:* A failure.

fluff-gib, *s.* A squib.

"*Fluff-gibs*, disturbing the king's peace and disarming his soldiers."—*Scott: Rob Roy*, ch. xxxi.

flŭff (2), *s.* [Flue (2), *s.*] Light down or fur; flue; light flocculent matter; nap.

flŭf'-fȳ, *a.* [Eng. *fluff* (2); -*y*.] Like fluff; composed of fluff or light flocculent matter; fluey.

"And she seemed, in her white *fluffy* dress,
Like a bud I must stroke and caress."
Hilda among the Broken Gods (1878), 126.

***flû'-gel-măn,** *s.* [Fugleman.]

flŭg'-gĕ-a, *s.* [Named by Willidenow after John Flügge, a German cryptogamic botanist.]

Bot.: A genus of Euphorbiaceæ. The bark of *Fluggea virosus* intoxicates fish. The berries of *F. leucopyrus*, an Indian, and *F. abyssinica*, an Abyssinian species, are eaten by the natives.

flûght (*gh* guttural), *v.i.* [Flight.] To flutter, to flaunt. (*Scotch.*)

flû'-ĭd, *a.* & *s.* [Fr. *fluide*, from Lat. *fluidus* = flowing, liquid, from *fluo* = to flow; Sp. & Ital. *fluido*.]

A. *As adj.:* Having the parts easily separable; consisting of particles which move and change their relative positions very readily; capable of flowing; liquid, gaseous.

"The earth being a mixed mass, somewhat *fluid*."—*Paley: Natural Theology*, ch. xxii.

B. *As substantive:*

I. *Ord. Lang.:* Any body not solid.

"Were it not for the presence of heat or for a certain degree of it, all *fluids* would be frozen."—*Paley: Natural Theology*, ch. xxi.

II. *Physics:* The fundamental property of fluids, viewed as forces, is their equality of pressure in all directions. The term includes both liquids and gases.

"I shall merely remind those who have to do with steam boilers or Brahmah's presses, or other engines in which *fluids* are in a state of violent compression, that there is equal tendency to burst upwards, downwards, or sideways."—*Prof. Airy: Popular Astronomy* (6th ed.), p. 246.

¶ (1) *Elastic fluids:*

Physics: Gases.

(2) *Electric* or *Electrical fluid:*

Elect.: A fluid composed, in the opinion of Symmer, now generally accepted, of two fluids, the positive and the negative. [Electricity.]

(3) *Imponderable fluids:*

Physics: A name sometimes given to heat, light, magnetism, and electricity. They are mobile and yet, if consisting of matter, are in such a state of tenuity that they possess no perceptible weight.

(4) *Magnetic fluids:*

Magnetism: Two fluids assumed to exist. They are called respectively the north or boreal fluid and the south or austral fluid, the former predominating at the North, and the latter at the South pole of the magnet. Sometimes the north fluid is called the Positive, and the south fluid the Negative one.

(5) *Ponderable fluids:*

Physics: Those possessed of weight; as water and hydrogen gas.

fluid-compass, *s.*

Naut.: That in which the card revolves in its bowl floated in water or alcohol.

fluid-lens, *s.*

Optics: A lens in which a liquid is imprisoned between circular glass discs of the required curvatures. Attempts to obtain achromatism have been made by using metallic solutions and other liquids having a higher dispersive power than flint glass. Though several of these liquids appear to have given excellent results experimentally, they have never been brought into general use.

fluid-meter, *s.* A device to ascertain the quantity of fluid passing a selected point. Some are driven by clock-work or other motor, others by the pressure of the fluid.

flû-ĭd'-ĭ-tȳ, *s.* [Fr. *fluidité*, from *fluide* (*a.* & *s.*) = fluid.] The state of being fluid—*i.e.*, of being either in the liquid or the gaseous state. In the former the body has molecules so mobile in their relative positions that it will take the form of any vessel in which it is placed; in the latter the molecules are mutually repellent, and the body tends to diffuse itself in all directions through the adjacent atmosphere.

"Keeping things in a state of solution, that is to say, in a state of *fluidity*."—*Paley: Nat. Theology*, ch. xxi.

***flû'-ĭd-īze,** *v.t.* [Eng. *fluid*; -*ize*.] To make fluid; to convert into a fluid.

flû'-ĭd-nĕss, *s.* [Eng. *fluid*; -*ness*.] The quality or state of being fluid: fluidity.

"Its *fluidness* may not proceed from the agitation of the ambient air."—*Boyle: Works*, ii. 571.

flû'-ĭng, *s.* [Etym. doubtful.] Expanding or splaying as the jambs of a window. (*Ogilvie*, 1st ed.)

flû'-kan, *s.* [Flucan.]

flûke (1), *s.* [A.S. *flóc*; cogn. with Icel. *flóki*.]

Ordinary Language & Zoology:

1. A flounder; a kind of flat-fish.

2. An hydatid resembling a flounder.

"A little *fluke*, in general appearance much like a miniature flounder, lives steeped in gall in the biliary vessels."—*Watson: Principles & Practice of Physic*, let. lxxiii.

¶ Flukes are suctorial worms, parasitic in birds, fishes, and other animals. They are arranged in the order Trematoda (q.v.).

fluke-worm, *s.*

Zool.: An entozoon, *Distoma hepaticum*, resembling a melon seed, found in the gall bladder and ducts of the sheep and other ruminants, and tending to produce in them the disease called rot.

flûke (2), ***flook,** *s.* [A non-nasalized form, from Low Ger. *flunk* = a wing, the palm of an anchor; Dan. *ankerflig*; Sw. *ankarfly* = the fluke of an anchor.]

1. *Naut.:* The palm of an anchor. The broad, holding portion which penetrates the ground. [Anchor.]

2. *Mining:* The head of a charger; an instrument used for cleansing the hole previous to blasting.

3. *Zool.:* One of the two triangular divisions of the tail of a whale; so called from their resemblance to the fluke of an anchor.

flûke (3), *s.* [Etym. doubtful.] In billiards an accidentally successful stroke; a stroke by which the player accidentally gains a score or an advantage which he did not play for: hence the word is used for any lucky chance; a piece of luck.

"It is a happy *fluke*."—*Black: Princess of Thule*, ch. xix.

flûke (4), *s.* [See def.] A kind of potato, probably so called from its shape. [Fluke, (1).]

flûk'-ȳ (1), ***flook-y,** *a.* [Eng. *fluk*(*e*) (2); -*y*.] Formed like a fluke; having a fluke.

"To heave the *flooky* anchors from the sand."
Rowe: Lucan; Pharsalia ii. 1,076.

flûk'-ȳ (2), ***fluk-ey,** *a.* [Eng. *fluke* (3) -*y*.] Distinguished by flukes; of the nature of a fluke; obtained by chance rather than by skill.

"Bonnor next got a *flukey* three to square leg."—*Standard*, Sept. 3, 1882.

flûme, flum, flumm, *s.* [A.S. *flum*; Icel. *flúm*, *flóm*; M. H. Ger. *phlûm*, *phloum*, *vlûm*; Ital. *fiume*; Lat. *flumen*.]

***1.** A river.

"Quen Crist com to *flum* Jordan.
Metrical Homilies. p. 45.

2. A chute or penstock, open or covered, for the passage of water to a wheel or washer. Used with water-wheels and gold-washers of various kinds.

flume-bridge, flume-stop, *s.* A fire-bridge (q.v.).

***flû'-mĭn-oŭs,** *a.* [Lat. *flumineus*, from *flumen* (genit. *fluminis*) = a river; *fluo* = to flow.] Pertaining to rivers; abounding in rivers; well-watered.

flŭm'-mĕr-ȳ, ***flum-ar-y,** *s.* [Wel. *llymm*, *llymruwd*, from *llymrig* = raw, sharp; *llymn* = to sharpen or whet; *llym* = sharp, severe.]

1. *Lit.:* A kind of food made of flour or meal; pap.

"There was a farmer of my parish who used to sup upon wild ducks and *flummery*."—*Goldsmith: Citizen of the World*, lvii.

2. *Fig.:* Anything insipid or out of place; nonsense, humbug.

† **flŭmp,** *v.t.* [Onomatopoetic; cf. *plump*.] To put or set down with violence.

"Chairs were *flumped* down on the floor."—*Thackeray: Paris Sketch-book*, ch. v.

flŭm'-mŏx, flŭm-mŭx, *v.t.* [Etym. doubtful.] To puzzle, to embarrass, to hinder, to defeat.

"He'll be what the Italians call regularly *flummoxed*."—*Dickens: Pickwick*, ch. xxxiii.

flŭng, *pret. & pa. par. of v.* [Fling, *v.*]

flŭnk, *s.* [Etym. doubtful.]

1. A lazy, lounging fellow.

2. A failure in or backing out of any undertaking.

flŭnk, *v.i.* [Flunk, *s.*] To fail, as in a lesson; to retire through fear; to back out. (*Amer.*)

flŭn'-keȳ, flŭn'-kȳ, *s.* [According to Skeat the origin is clearly due to Fr. *flanquer* = to flank; hence it is equivalent to *flanker* (q.v.).]

1. A male servant in livery, as a footman.

2. A mean-spirited, cringing fellow; a toady.

3. One who from inexperience is easily deceived in buying stocks or shares; an inexperienced jobber. (*Amer.*)

flŭn'-keȳ-dŏm, flŭn'-kȳ-dŏm, *s.* [Eng. *flunkey*; -*dom*.]

1. Flunkeys collectively.

2. The position or condition of flunkeys; the domain or circle of flunkeys.

"You've been off and on lately between *flunkeydom* and the cause."—*C. Kingsley: Alton Locke*, ch. xxvii.

flŭn'-keȳ-ĭsm, flun'-kȳ-dŏm, *s.* [Eng. *flunkey*; -*ism*.] The quality or characteristics of a flunkey; cringing servility, toadyism.

flû-ō-, *pref.* [Abbrev. of Eng., &c. *fluorine*.] Having fluorine in its composition.

flû-ō-bör'-āte, *s.* [Pref. *fluo-*, and Eng., &c. *borate* (q.v.).]

Chem.: A compound of Fluoboric acid (q.v.), with a base.

flû-ō-bör'-ĭc, *a.* [Pref. *fluo-*, and Eng. *boric* (q.v.).]

fluoboric-acid, *s.*

Chem.: A compound of boric acid with hydrofluoric acid. $H_4BO_2F_3$ or HBO_2+3HF. Obtained by saturating water with boron fluoride BF_3; the end of the tube conveying the gas being placed under mercury, and cooled with ice, and then distilling, when an oily fluid comes over, which chars organic substances, and converts ethyl alcohol into ethyl ether. The potassium salt can be obtained by melting boric acid with potassium fluoride, and the sodium salt by crystallizing a mixture of sodium borate with sodium fluoride.

flû-ŏç'-ĕr-īne, *s.* [Pref. *fluo-*, and Eng., &c. *cerine* (q.v.).]

Min.: A yellow, reddish-yellow, or brownish yellow mineral, supposed to be distinct from fluocerite, to which it is akin. Compos.: cerium 17·6; fluorine 10·9; sesquioxide of cerium 66·4; water 4 = 100. Found with Fluocerite at Finbo, near Fahlun, in Sweden. (*Dana.*)

flû-ŏç'-ĕr-īte, *s.* [Pref. *fluo-*, and Eng., &c. *cerite* (q.v.).]

Min.: A tile-red or yellow translucent or opaque mineral, occurring in hexagonal prisms and plates, or massive. Hardness 4 to 5; sp. gr. 4·7; compos. cerium and fluorine. Found near Fahlun, in Sweden. The *Brit. Mus. Cat.* unites Fluocerine and Fluocerite.

flû'-ō-chlōre, *s.* [Pref. *fluo-*, and Gr. χλωρός (*chlōros*) = pale green.]

Min.: The same as Pyrochlore (q.v.).

flû-ō-chrōm'-ĭc, *a.* [Pref. *fluo*, and Eng *chromic* (q.v.).] See the compound.

fluochromic-acid, *s.*

Chem.: The potassium salt of fluochromic acid is obtained by heating powdered potassium dichromate $K_2Cr_2O_7$ with excess of com-

centrated hydrofluoric acid in a platinum dish. It forms red octohedra, having the formula $CrO_2F{\cdot}OK$.

flû-ō-phŏs′-phate, *s.* [Pref. *fluo*, and Eng., &c. *phosphate* (q.v.).]

Chem.: A compound containing a phosphate and a fluoride, as Apatite, which is phosphate of calcium, containing also fluoride of calcium.

flû′-or, *s.* [Lat. = a flowing, a flow (in *Med.* a flux).]

* I. *Ord. Lang.:* A fluid state.

"The particles of fluids, which do not cohere too strongly, and are of such a smallness as renders them most susceptible of those agitations which keep liquors in a *fluor*, are most easily separated and rarified into vapours."—*Newton: Opticks.*

II. *Technically:*

1. *Med.:* Menstrual discharge. [FLUOR ALBUS.]

2. *Min.:* The same as FLUORITE (q.v.).

* **fluor-albus,** *s.*

Pathol.: An old name for the disease called Leucorrhœa (q.v.).

fluor-apatite, *s.*

Min.: A variety of apatite containing an abnormally large amount of fluorine. The *Brit. Mus. Catal.* makes it the same as Francolite (q.v.).

fluor-spar, *s.*

Min.: The same as FLUORITE (q.v.).

flû-or-ăn′-thēne, *s.* [Eng. *fluor(ene)*, and *(phen)anthene* (q.v.).]

Chem.: $C_{15}H_{10}$. An aromatic hydrocarbon which occurs in the last portion of the solid hydrocarbon distillate from coal tar along with Pyrene, $C_{16}H_{10}$, and Chrysene, $C_{18}H_{12}$. They can be separated by converting them into picrate compounds, by melting them and gradually adding picric acid, or by dissolving them in alcohol. Chrysene is only slightly soluble, and mixing the solution with an alcoholic solution of picric acid, $C_6H_2(NO_2)_3(OH)$, the fluoranthene remains in the mother liquid and allows the mixed solution to crystallize. The picrates are decomposed ammonia. Fluoranthene crystallizes out of alcohol in needles, which melt at 109°. The compounds with picric acid, $C_{15}H_{10}{\cdot}C_6H_2(NO_2)_3{\cdot}OH$, form orange needles which melt at 182°.

flû′-or-āt-ĕd, *a.* [Eng., &c. *fluor*; *-ated.*]

Chem.: Combined with hydrofluoric acid (q.v.).

flû-or-bĕn′-zēne, *s.* [Eng., &c. *fluor(ine)*, and *benzene* (q.v.).]

Chem.: C_6H_5F. Obtained by heating calcium fluobenzoate with 4·3 parts of calcium hydrate. It melts at 40°, and boils at 180°. It is insoluble in water, but soluble in alcohol and in ether.

flû-or-bĕn-zō′-ĭc, *s.* [Eng. *fluor(ine)*, and *benzoic* (q.v.).] See the compound.

fluorbenzoic-acid, *s.*

Chem.: $C_6H_4F{\cdot}CO{\cdot}OH{\cdot}(1—3)$. Obtained by warming diazoamido-benzoic acid with fuming hydrofluoric acid. It crystallizes out of hot water in rhombic prisms which melt at 182°. It can be distilled over with steam. It is slightly soluble in cold water, easily soluble in alcohol and in ether. By long boiling with concentrated nitric acid it is converted into nitrofluorbenzoic acid. It forms crystalline salts.

flû-or-ēne, *s.* [Eng. *fluor (escence)*; *-ene.*]

Chem.: $C_{13}H_{10}$, or $H_2C<\begin{matrix}C_6H_4\\|\\C_6H_4\end{matrix}$ Diphenylene methane. It occurs in the solid hydrocarbon, which distils between 300° and 305° in the distillation of coal-tar. It can be prepared by passing diphenyl-methane, $CH_2(C_6H_5)_2$, through a red-hot tube, also by heating diphenylene-ketone with zinc dust. Fluorene crystallizes from hot alcohol in colourless plates which have a faint blue fluorescence, hence its name. They melt at 113°, and boil at 295°.

flû-or-ĕs′-çençe, *s.* [Eng. *fluor*; *-escence.*]

Optics: A quality which exists in the rays of light by which, in certain circumstances, they undergo a change of refrangibility. Hence certain solutions which, when viewed by transmitted light, are colourless, become bluish under reflected light. Fluorescence was discovered by Prof. Stokes in 1852.

flû-or-ĕs′-çent, *a.* [Eng. *fluor*; *-escent.*] Having the quality of fluorescence; pertaining to fluorescence.

flû-or-ĕs′-çe-ĭn, *s.* [Eng. *fluoresc(ence)*; *-ein.*]

Chem.: Resorcinol, phthalein anhydride, $C_{20}H_{12}O_5$, or $C_6H_4<^{CO\cdot C_6H_3(OH)}_{CO\cdot C_6H_3(OH)}>O$. Obtained by heating five parts of phthalic anhydride with seven parts of resorcin to 200°, till it forms a solid mass, which is boiled with water, the undissolved part washed with alcohol, then dissolved in dilute caustic soda, precipitated by dilute sulphuric acid and extracted with ether. It is crystallized from alcohol as a red powder, which is decomposed at 290°. It forms an orange solution in alcohol, which, when diluted with water, gives a green fluorescence. Its soda solution, when dilute, shows a beautiful yellow-green fluorescence. When dissolved in acetic acid, fluorescein is converted by bromine into Eosin (q.v.). By the action of zinc dust on its soda solution, it is reduced to fluorescin.

flû-or-ĕs′-çĭn, *s.* [Eng. *fluores(cence)*; *-in.*] (*Chem.*)

Chem.: Obtained by acting on a solution of fluorescein in soda with zinc dust. On heating, the solution becomes colourless; it is then acidified and shaken with ether, which on evaporation deposits fluorescin as a colourless substance, which in an alkaline solution oxidizes fluorescein.

flû-or-hȳ′-drĭc, *a.* [Eng. *fluor(ine)*; *hydr(ogen)*; *-ic.*] See the compound.

fluorhydric-acid, *s.*

Chem.: Hydrofluoric acid, hydrogen fluoride, fluoride of hydrogen, hydric fluoride, HF. The anhydrous acid is obtained by neutralising in a platinum dish the aqueous solution of hydrofluoric acid with caustic potash, and evaporating the solution. The salt, KF, crystallizes in cubes; when dissolved in water and evaporated quadratic tables of an acid, fluoride $KF{\cdot}HF$, crystallize out, these, when perfectly dry, are heated to redness in a platinum tube, and decomposed into $KFHF=KF+HF$. The anhydrous HF is an extremely dangerous substance; its vapour is very poisonous, and produces painful sores when it comes in contact with the skin. It is a colourless liquid which boils at 19·4°. If free from moisture it does not attack glass. Its vapour density is ten, that of hydrogen being one, showing that it contains one volume of fluorine and one volume of hydrogen in two volumes of hydrofluoric acid. It chars organic matter, and explodes when mixed with turpentine. It has a very great affinity for water, combining with a hissing noise. The hydrated acid is prepared by acting on fluorspar, CaF_2, with concentrated sulphuric acid in lead or platinum vessels. It is heated, and the vapour condensed by a freezing mixture, or, if required dilute, is passed into water. It dissolves most metals except platinum, gold, silver, and lead. It can be kept in gutta percha bottles. It attacks silicates and etches glass. It is detected by powdering the mineral, and placing it in a small lead dish, and adding concentrated sulphuric acid; the vessel is then covered with a plate of glass, which is coated with wax on the under side, on which letters are written by removing some of the wax. On heating the vessel the hydrofluoric acid is liberated, and attacks the glass where the wax has been removed.

flû-ŏr′-ĭc, *a.* [Eng., &c. *fluor(ine)*, & suff. *-ic.* (*Chem.*)]

Chem.: Containing more or less of fluorine, chiefly in the compound Hydrofluoric-acid.

flû′-or-īde, *s.* [Eng. *fluor(ine)*; *-ide.*]

Chem.: A compound of fluorine with an element or radical. Fluorides give no precipitate with argentic nitrate, as argentic fluoride is soluble in water.

¶ The following are the principal *Fluorides*: *Fluoride of Ammonium*, NH_4F. Obtained by saturating hydrofluoric acid with ammonia, and allowing the solution to evaporate over quicklime. It forms hexagonal laminæ, and crystallizes also with one molecule of HF, forming rhombic crystals of $NH_4F{\cdot}HF$. *Fluoride of Calcium:* Fluorspar, CaF_2, occurs in the bones and teeth of animals in small quantities. *Fluoride of Boron*, BF_3, is a gas. *Fluoride of Silicon*, SiF_4, is a heavy colourless fuming gas, obtained by heating a mixture of fluorspar and sand with concentrated sulphuric acid. It is absorbed by water, forming silicofluoric acid, H_2SiF_6, and gelatinous silica is deposited; the tube should dip into mercury to prevent it being blocked up. Fluorides are decomposed by chlorine, and converted into chlorides. Soluble fluorides give a gelatinous precipitate with calcium chloride. Many double fluorides have been prepared.

flû′-or-ĭn, flû′-or-ĭne, *s.* [Eng. *fluor*; *-in*, *-ine* (*Chem.*) (q.v.).]

Chem.: Symbol F, at. wt. 19. Fluorine occurs in Fluorspar, CaF_2; in cryolite, $6NaF{\cdot}Al_2F_6$, and in topaz and apatite. It has been detected in the bones, teeth, blood, and milk. It has not been isolated. A gas was obtained by the action of iodine on silver fluoride, AgF, but it was probably an iodide of fluorine. Fluorine in a free state combines readily with silicon and metals, therefore it attacks the tube in which the experiment is performed; it decomposes water, forming hydrofluoric acid, HF. Experiments with the action of chlorine on AgF in tubes made of CaF_2, yielded HF, as the silver fluoride could not be sufficiently dried. Fluorine does not combine with oxygen.

flû′-or-īte, flû′-or, *s.* [Lat. *fluor* (q.v.), and suff. *-ite* (*Min.*) (q.v.).]

Min.: An isometric, transparent, or subtranslucent brittle mineral, having many shades of colour, some specimens being white, others yellow, yet others blue or green, or more rarely red; streak white. Compos.: Fluoride of calcium—*i.e.*, fluorine, 48·7, and calcium, 51·3 = 100. Mineral phosphorescent when heated. There are two leading varieties: (1) Ordinary Fluorite—(*a*) cleavable or crystallized, (*b*) coarse to fine granular, (*c*) earthy, dull, and sometimes very soft, (*d*) chlorophane; (2) Antozonite. No. (1) includes Ratofkite (q.v.). It occurs in veins, or more rarely in beds, in metamorphic rocks, or as the gangue of metallic ores. It is found in the northern counties of England, in Cornwall, and in many foreign localities. (*Dana.*)

¶ Dana has a fluorite group of minerals, comprehending Fluorite, Yttrocerite, Fluocerite, and Fluocerine.

flû′-or-ōĭd, *s.* [Lat. *fluor*, and Gr. εἶδος (*eidos*) = form.]

Crystall.: A crystal, the superficies of which is contained by twenty-four triangles. The name Fluoride has been adopted because this form of crystal is common in fluorite.

flû′-or-ŏ-tȳpe, *s.* [Eng. *fluor*; *o* connective, & Eng. *type.*]

Photog.: A process into which fluoric acid enters in the shape of fluorate of soda.

flû′-or-oŭs, *a.* [Lat. *fluor*, and Eng., &c. suff. *-ous.*]

Min., &c.: Containing fluorite.

flû-ō-sĭl′-ĭ-cāte, *s.* [HYDROFLUOSILICATE.]

flû-ō-sĭl-ĭç′-ĭc, *a.* [Pref. *fluo-*, and Eng. *silicic.*] [HYDROFLUOSILICIC.]

* **flŭr′-bĭrd,** *s.* [Etym of first element doubtful, and Eng. *bird.*] A decoy-bird. (*Goldsmith.*)

flŭr′-rȳ, *s.* [Etym. doubtful; probably of Scandinavian origin; cf. Norweg. dial. *fluralt* = rough, shaggy; Sw. dial. *flur* = disordered hair, a whim, a caprice; *flurig* = disordered, dissolute.]

* 1. A sudden gust, blast, or storm of wind; a squall.

"The boat was overset by a sudden *flurry* from the north."—*Swift: Voyage to Lilliput.*

2. A sudden and violent shower of snow or rain.

"Like a *flurry* of snow on the whistling wind of December." *Longfellow: Miles Standish*, vii.

3. Agitation, bustle, confusion; nervous excitement.

"One is kept in perpetuall alarm and *flurry* of spirits."—*Swinburne: Travels in Spain*, let. 40.

4. (*Spec.*): When a whale which has received a fatal wound rises to the surface, spouts blood, and lashes the sea with its tail, it is said to be in its *flurry*.

flŭr′-rȳ, *a.* [FLEURY.]

flŭsh (1), *v.i. & t.* [Sw. dial. *flossa* = to burn furiously; Norweg. dial. *flosa* = passion, vehemence, eagerness. (*Skeat.*)]

A. *Intransitive:*

1. To become suffused; to redden up; to blush; to glow.

"The King said not a word, but his pale cheek *flushed*."—*Macaulay: Hist. Eng.*, ch. xxv.

* 2. To be elated or excited.

* 3. To become gay or splendid.

"At once, arrayed
In all the colours of the *flushing* year,
The garden glows." *Thomson: Spring*, 95-7.

B. *Transitive:*

1. To cause to become red or flushed; to redden.

"The soft hues
That stain the wild bird's wing, and *flush* the clouds."
Longfellow: The Spirit of Poetry.

2. To elate, to excite.

"Men are apt, especially when *flushed* with victory, to grow both warmer and bolder." — *Waterland: Works*, x. 149.

flŭsh (2), *v.i. & t.* [Fr. *flux* = "a flowing, running, a flux, a flush at cards, from Lat. *fluxus* = a flowing; *fluo* = to flow.]

A. *Intransitive:*

1. To flow swiftly, to rush.

"By the swift recourse of *flushing* blood."
Spenser: F. Q., IV. vi. 29.

2. To start with haste.

"I make 'em to *flush*,
Each owl out of his bush."
Ben Jonson: Owls.

3. To turn on a sudden rush of water for cleansing purposes.

B. *Transitive:*

1. To cause to start up or fly off: as, To *flush* a covey of birds.

"*Flushing* numbers of ptarmigan."—*Metcalfe: The Oxonian in Iceland*, p. 130.

2. To cleanse by turning on a sudden rush of water: as, To *flush* a drain.

* 3. To overwhelm by a sudden rush of water.

"A great tempestuous rage and furious storm sodaynely *flushed* and drowned xii. of his great shippes."—*Hall: Henry IV.* (an. 1).

* 4. To excite.

"Such things as can only feed his pride and *flush* his ambition."—*South: Sermons*, ii. 104.

flŭsh, *a., s., & adv.* [Flush, *v.*]

A. *As adjective:*

I. *Ordinary Language:*

* 1. Fresh, glowing, vigorous.

"All his crimes broad blown, as *flush* as May."
Shakesp.: Hamlet, iii. 3.

* 2. Full of or rich with bloom or blossoms.

3. Well-supplied; abounding. (Followed by *of.*)

"You have a passion for her pin-money; no, no, country ladies are not so *flush of* it."—*Vanbrugh: Provoked Husband*, ii. 1.

* 4. Confident: flushed.

"Both appeared quite *flush* and confident of victory."—*H. Brooke: Fool of Quality*, i. 143.

II. *Technically:*

1. *Carp.:* Having the surface unbroken or even; on the same plane or level with the adjacent surface.

2. *Cards:* In cribbage, applied to a hand consisting of cards of the same suit; holding a flush.

B. *As substantive:*

I. *Ordinary Language:*

1. A sudden flow of water.

"The pulse of the arteries is not only caused by the pulsation of the heart, driving the blood through them in manner of a wave or *flush*, but by the coats of the arteries themselves."—*Ray: On the Creation.*

2. A sudden flow or rush of blood to the face, causing a redness.

3. Any warm colouring or glow.

4. A sudden rush or impulse; a thrill or shock as of feeling.

"Success may give him a present *flush* of joy; but when the short transport is over, the apprehension of losing succeeds to the care of acquiring."—*Rogers: Sermons.*

* 5. Bloom, vigour, freshness.

"All the blooming *flush* of life is dead."
Goldsmith: Deserted Village.

6. A flock of birds suddenly started or flushed.

"Flowne at a *flush* of ducks foreby the brooke."
Spenser: F. Q., V. ii. 54.

7. Abundance.

"I thought o' the bonny bit thorn that our father rooted out o' the yard last May, when it had a' the *flush* o' blossoms on it."—*Scott: Heart of Mid-Lothian*, ch. xx.

8. A piece of moist ground; a place where water frequently lies; a morass, a bog.

II. *Cards:* In cribbage a hand consisting of cards all of the same suit.

"There was nothing silly in it [whist] like the nob in cribbage—nothing superfluous. No *flushes*, that most irrational of all pleas."—*Lamb: Elia; Mrs. Battle.*

C. *As adv.:* So as to be level, even, or flush with the adjacent surfaces.

flush-bolt, *s.*

1. A screw bolt the head of which is countersunk so that it shall not protrude from the surface of the object.

2. A sliding bolt let into the face or edge of a door so as to make an even surface therewith.

flush-deck, *s.*

Naut.: A deck running the whole length of the vessel, from stem to stern, without forecastle or poop, as in a frigate.

flush-joint, *s.*

Carp.: A joint in which the abutting parts make no projection beyond the general face of the object.

flush-panel, *s.*

Joinery: A panel whose surface comes out even with the face of the stile.

flush-wheel, *s.* A wheel used in raising water from a drain; it is shaped like a breast-wheel, but is driven by power to raise water.

flŭsh'-ĕr (1), *s.* [Ger. *fleischer* = a butcher.] A name given to *Lanius collurio*, the red-backed shrike or lesser butcher-bird.

flŭsh'-ĕr (2), *s.* [Eng. *flush* (2), v.; *-er.*] One who flushes or cleanses out, as a drain, by turning in a sudden and copious flow of water.

flŭsh'-ĭng, *s.* [Named from the place of its manufacture.] A kind of woollen material made at Flushing.

"As some stout skipper paces his deck in a suit of *flushing*."—*Reade: Cloister & Hearth*, ch. xliii.

flŭsh'-ĭng (1), *pr. par., a., & s.* [Flush (1), *v.*]

A. & **B.** *As pr. par. & particip. adj.:* (See the verb).

C. *As subst.:* The act or state of becoming flushed; a flush; a redness.

"Ere yet the salt of most unrighteous tears
Had left the *flushing* in her galled eyes."
Shakesp.: Hamlet, i. 22.

flŭsh'-ĭng (2), *pr. par., a., & s.* [Flush (2), *v.*]

A. & **B.** *As pr. par. & particip. adj.:* (See the verb).

C. *As substantive:*

1. *Ord. Lang.:* The act or process of cleansing a drain by turning in a sudden and copious flow of water.

2. *Weaving:* A term applied to a thread which spans a number of other threads without intersection. Usually called Floating (q.v.). [Twill.]

* **flŭsh'-ĭng-lĭ,** *adv.* [Eng. *flushing* (1); *-ly.*] In a flushing, reddening, or blushing manner.

flŭsh'-nĕss, *s.* [Eng. *flush; -ness.*] The quality or state of being flush or flushed.

flŭs'-tĕr, *v.t. & i.* [Icel. *flaustra* = to be flustered; *flaustr* = fluster, hurry.]

A. *Trans.:* To make hot or red in the face, as with drinking; to heat, to confuse, to muddle.

"His practice of *flustering* himself daily with claret was hardly considered as a fault by his contemporaries."—*Macaulay: Hist. Eng.*, ch. xx.

B. *Intrans.:* To become heated or flustered; to be in a state of heat or excitement.

flŭs'-tĕr, *s.* [Fluster, *v.*] Heat, excitement, bustle, confusion.

"The priest need not have been in such a *fluster* with Molly."—*Fielding: Tom Jones*, bk. iv., ch. ix.

flŭs'-trą, *s.* [Lat. = the sea in its quiet state, a calm.]

Zool.: Sea-mat. A genus of Molluscoida, class Polyzoa, order Infundibulata, and family Escharidæ, if not itself the type of one (Flustridæ). The species, and especially the common one, *Flustra foliacea*, are regarded by visitors to the coast as sea-weeds, which they somewhat resemble, but the frond, which is mat-like in colour, is all dotted over with holes, each of which is inhabited by a polypide, or its offspring by gemmation, in one sense distinct yet still connected with the parent, like branches with the roots of a tree. They are found on our rocky shores abundantly. Twenty British species are known.

* **flŭs'-trą-tĕd,** *a.* [Fluster, *v.*] Tipsy, intoxicated.

"We were coming down Essex Street one night, a little *flustrated*."—*Steele: Spectator*, No. 496.

flŭs-trą'-tĭon, *s.* [Fluster, *v.*] Confusion, flurry.

"Then was this pretty little actress whom he admired in a great state of *flustration*."—*Mortimer Collins: Two Plunges for a Pearl*, vol. ii., ch. vii.

flŭs'-trĭ-dæ, flŭs'-trą-dæ, *s. pl.* [Mod. Lat. *flustr(a)*, and Lat. fem. pl. adj. suff. *-idæ.*]

Zool.: A family of Infundibulate Polyzoa, type Flustra (q.v.).

flûte (1), ***floyt,*** **floyte,** ***flowte,** *s.* [O. Fr. *flaute, fleute;* Fr. *flûte*, from Low Lat. *flauta* = a flute, from Lat. *flatus* = a blowing; *flo* = to blow; Ital. *flauto;* M. H. Ger. *floite;* Dut. *fluit;* Sw. *flöjt;* Dan. *flöite;* Ger. *flöte, flaute.*]

I. *Ordinary Language:*

1. In the same sense as II. 2.

"Anon they move
In perfect phalanx to the Dorian mood
Of *flutes* and soft recorders." *Milton: P. L.*, i. 551.

2. A long, thin, French roll, eaten at breakfast.

3. In the same sense as II. 1.

4. A groove or channel in any material, as in a dress; a species of ruffle.

II. *Technically:*

1. *Architecture:*

(1) A long vertical groove in the shaft of a column. It is usually circular in section, but, when angular, the shaft is called a canted column. The Doric column has twenty flutes; the Corinthian, Ionic, and composite have each twenty-four flutes; the Tuscan is without them.

"According to the compass and station of the column, the *flutes* may be augmented to thirty and above."—*Evelyn: Architecture.*

(2) A hollow, concave chamfer, gutter, groove, or channel; the receding member of a compound moulding.

2. *Music:*

(1) One of the most widely used of ancient musical instruments, and at this day one of the most important instruments in an orchestra. Of tubes without reeds there are only two kinds—the flute played by a mouth-piece, and that played by placing the lips close

FLUTE.

against a hole on one side. The former kind was formerly called *flûte à bec;* the latter, *flûte traversière*, or *flauto traverso*, the cross-flute. The flageolet, which still is in use, is a a familiar example of a *flûte à bec*, but it is the smallest of its kind, for these instruments were at one time made sufficiently large to be called "tenor" and "bass" flutes; and complete four-part harmony could be obtained from a set. The larger kinds only exist now as curiosities.

(2) A stop on an organ. They are of two kinds, open and stopped, and are equally common in metal and wood. (*Stainer & Barrett.*)

flute-bit, *s.* A wood-boring tool adapted to be used in a brace, and used in boring ebony, rosewood, and other hard woods.

flute-like, *a.* Resembling a flute in tone; clear and mellow.

flute-organ, *s.*

Music: An organ in which the sound is produced by the action of wind on a cutting edge, in contradistinction to the reed-organ, in which the sound is produced by a vibrating tongue of metal. It is also called the mouth-organ, and the mouth or flute-pipes are technically known as flues; a contraction of flutes.

flute-pipes, *s.*

Music: An organ-pipe having a sharp lip or wind-cutter which imparts vibrations to the column of air in the pipe, producing a musical note. [Mouth-pipe.]

flute-player, *s.* A flutist or flautist.

flute-stop, *s.* [FLUTE, *s.*, II. 2 (2).]

¶ *Armed en flûte:* Having the guns in part taken out, as when used as a transport. (Said of a vessel of war.)

flûte (2), *s.* [A corruption of *float* or *flote* (q.v.).] A long vessel or boat, having flat ribs or floor timbers, round behind and swelled in the middle.

* **flûte,** * **floit-en,** * **floyt-en,** * **flowt-yn,** *v.i. & t.* [O. Fr. *flauter, fleuter;* M. H. Ger. *floiten, flöuten;* Dut. *fluiten;* Low Ger. *floiten, fleiten;* Ger. *flöten.*]

A. *Intransitive:*

1. To play upon a flute or pipe.

"Syngynge he was, or *floweynge,* al the day."
Chaucer: C. T., 9L.

2. To whistle with a flute-like note.

B. *Transitive:*

1. To play on a flute; to play or sing with flute-like notes.

"*Fluting* a wild carol ere her death."
Tennyson: Passing of Arthur.

2. To form flutes or channels in; as in a column.

flût'-ĕd, *pa. par. & a.* [FLUTE, *v.*]

1. *Arch.:* Having channels or flutes in it; channelled, furrowed: as, a *fluted* column.

2. *Music:* Clear and mellow; flute-like: as, *fluted* notes.

flût'-ęn-ĭst, *s.* [Eng. *flute; -n* connective, and suff. *-ist.*] A flute player; a fluter.

"There sometimes *flutenists*
Bear office now." *Stapylton: Juvenal,* iii. 42.

flût'-ĕr, *s.* [Eng. *flute* (1); *-er.*]

1. One who plays upon a flute; a flautist.

2. One who makes flutes or grooves.

* **flût'-ĕr-ĕss,** * **flût'-ĕr-ĕsse,** *s.* [Eng. *fluter; -ess.*] A woman who plays on the flute. (*Sherwood.*)

flû-tī'-nạ, *s.* [Ital. *flautino* = a small flute, dimin. of *flauto* = a flute.]

Music: A kind of accordeon resembling the concertina. A form of melodeon. An instrument worked by a bellows and keys in bank, and having one set of reeds.

flût'-ĭng, *pr. par., a., & s.* [FLUTE, *v.*]

A. & **B.** *As pr. par. & particip. adj.:* (See the verb).

C. *As substantive:*

1. The act of forming flutes or grooves in.

2. A flute; a groove; a channel; fluted work.

"The caulicull . . . fall exactly with the hollow of the *flutings.*"—*Evelyn: Architecture.*

3. A species of ruffle.

4. One of the longitudinal grooves in a screw-tap, giving cutting-edges to the thread.

fluting-cylinder, *s.* A cylinder having longitudinal grooves to corrugate, crimp, or flute thin sheet-metal plates or fabrics. [FLUTING-MACHINE.]

fluting-iron, *s.* A species of laundry-iron which flutes the clothes; an Italian-iron; a gauffering-iron.

fluting-lathe, *s.* A kind of lathe for cutting flutes or scrolls upon columns or balusters. The flute proper is the vertical groove in a column or pillar, but the flute of the lathe is a spiral.

fluting-machine, *s.* A machine for corrugating or crimping metals. It has a pair of rollers, each one having projections which enter the interdental spaces of the other. By turning the operating screw, the bent bar, and with it the upper roller, can be adjusted up or down at will to regulate the distance between the two rollers.

fluting-plane, *s.*

Joinery: A plane adapted to cut grooves.

flût'-ĭst, *s.* [Eng. *flut(e); -ist.*] One who plays upon the flute; a flautist.

flŭt'-tĕr, *v.i. & t.* [A.S. *floterian, flotorian* = to float about; *flot* = the sea; cogn. with Low Ger. *fluttern* = to flutter about; Ger. *flattern;* Dut. *fladderen* = to hover.] [FLOAT, *v.*]

A. *Intransitive:*

1. To flap the wings rapidly; to hover.

"As an eagle stirreth up her nest, *fluttereth* over her young, and spreadeth abroad her wings, so the Lord alone did lead him."—*Deuteronomy* xxxii. 11.

2. To move about with a show of great bustle, but without much result.

3. To be moved with quick vibrations; to flap about.

"The yards are all hoisted,
The sails *flutter* out."
Longfellow: Musician's Tale.

4. To be in a state of agitation, doubt, or uncertainty; to hesitate; to wander.

"His thoughts are very *fluttering* and wandering, and cannot be fixed attentively to a few ideas successively."—*Watts.*

5. To act the beau or a frivolous character.

"No rag, no scrap of all the beau or wit,
That once so *fluttered,* and that once so writ."
Pope: Dunciad, ii. 119, 120.

B. *Transitive:*

1. To move about with quick vibrations; to flap: as, A bird *flutters* its wings.

* 2. To disturb, to drive in disorder, to confound.

"Like an eagle in a dovecote, I
Fluttered your Volscians in Corioli."
Shakesp.: Coriolanus, v. 5.

3. To put into a state of agitation, alarm, or anxiety.

¶ For the difference between to *flutter* and to *palpitate,* see PALPITATE.

flŭt'-tĕr, *s.* [FLUTTER, *v.*]

1. Quick, short, and irregular vibrations; a flapping or moving rapidly.

"An infinite variety of motions are to be made use of in the *flutter* of a fan: there is the angry *flutter,* the modest *flutter,* and the timorous *flutter.*"—*Addison: Spectator,* No. 102.

2. A state of excitement, anxiety, or agitation; disorder, confusion.

"Lest their various and jangling opinions put their leaves into a *flutter.*"—*Milton: Remonstrants' Defence.*

flutter-wheel, *s.* A water-wheel of moderate diameter, placed at the bottom of a chute so as to receive the impact of the head of water in the chute and penstock. Its name is derived from its rapid motion.

flŭt'-tĕr-ĕr, *s.* [Eng. *flutter; -er.*] One who flutters.

flŭt'-tĕr'-ĭng, *pr. par., a., & s.* [FLUTTER, *v.*]

A. & **B.** *As pr. par. & particip. adj.:* (See the verb).

C. *As subst.:* The act of shaking or moving rapidly; a flapping about; a putting into a state of agitation, anxiety, or excitement.

* **flŭt'-tĕr-ĭng-lў,** *adv.* [Eng. *fluttering; -ly.*] In a fluttering manner.

flût'-ў, *a.* [Eng. *flut(e)* (1); *-y.*] Resembling a flute in tone; flute-like.

flû'-vĭ-ạl, *a.* [Fr. *fluvial;* Lat. *fluvialis,* from *fluvius* = a river.] The same as FLUVIATILE (q.v.).

flû-vĭ-ā'-lēẹ, *s. pl.* [M. or f. pl. of Lat. *fluvialis* = pertaining to a river.]

Bot.: The name given by Ventinat and Richard to an order of Endogens since merged in Naiadaceæ (q.v.). The old genus Fluvialis is now made a synonym of Najas.

† **flû'-vĭ-ạl-ĭst,** *s.* [Lat. *fluvial(is),* pertaining to a river, and Eng., &c. suff. *-ist.*]

Geol.: One who in explaining certain phenomena attributes nearly everything to the action of existing rivers.

flû-vĭ-ăt'-ĭc, *a.* [Lat. *fluviaticus* = pertaining to a river.] The same as FLUVIATILE (q.v.).

flû'-vĭ-ạ-tīle, *a.* [Lat. *fluviatilis* = pertaining to rivers.]

1. *Geog. & Geol.:* Belonging to a river.

2. *Zool.:* Living in a river: as, *fluviatile* shells.

flû-vĭ-cō-lĭ'-nœ, *s. pl.* [Lat. *fluvius* = a river, and *colo* = to inhabit.]

Ornith.: The same as ALECTRURINÆ (q.v.).

flû'-vĭ-ō-mạ-rīne, *a.* [Lat. *fluvius* = a river, and *marinus* = marine, from *mare* = the sea.] Related to both a river and the sea.

fluviomarine strata, *s. pl.*

Geol.: Strata laid down in the bed of the sea by an adjacent river.

flŭx, * **flĭx,** *s. & a.* [Fr. *flux,* from Lat. *fluxus* = a flowing, from *fluo* = to flow; Sp. & Port. *fluxo;* Ital. *flusso.*]

A. *As substantive:*

I. *Ordinary Language:*

1. The act or state of flowing; the motion of a liquid.

"Still and calm; no noise, no *flux* of waters."
Beaum. & Fletc.: Pilgrim, iii. 4.

2. Any flow or issue of matter.

"Civet is the very uncleanly *flux* of a cat."
Shakesp.: As You Like It, iii. 2.

3. Fusion; a liquid state caused by the application of heat.

* 4. A passing away, and giving place to others.

"Amid the *flux* of many thousand years."
Thomson: Summer, 85.

* 5. A coming together, concourse, or confluence.

"Left and abandoned of his velvet friends;
'Tis right, quoth he: thus misery doth part
The *flux* of company."
Shakesp.: As You Like It, ii. 1.

II. *Technically:*

1. *Hydrog.:* The flow of the tide, as opposed to the ebb or reflux.

"To mark the *flux* and reflux of its waters."—*Louth: Lectures,* vol. i., lect. 2.

2. *Med.:* An extraordinary issue or discharge from the bowels, &c.; as, the bloody *flux,* &c.; dysentery.

"The next year was calamitous, bringing strange *fluxes* upon men and murrain upon cattle."—*Milton: Hist. Eng.,* bk. vi.

3. *Metall.:* A name given to any substance which assists the fusion of minerals. Crude flux is a mixture of nitrate of potassium and tartar, which is put into the crucible with the substance intended to be fused. White flux is formed by projecting equal parts of a mixture of nitre and tartar, in small portions at a time, into an ignited crucible. Black flux is prepared in the same manner, but with double the amount of tartar, so that carbon is contained in the mixture; it is used to reduce metallic ores. Cyanide of potassium is used as a fusing and reducing agent. Minerals are fused with a mixture of potassium and sodium carbonates, which melts more easily than either of them alone.

* **B.** *As adjective:*

1. Unconstant; not durable, variable; maintained by a constant succession of parts.

"One argument for such a translation is the *flux* nature of living languages."—*Abp. Newcombe: Essay on Translation of the Bible,* p. 233.

2. Transient; not of permanent importance.

"Written upon a subject *flux* and transitory."—*Johnson: Life of Sprat.*

flux-spoon, *s.*

Metall.: A small ladle for dipping out a sample of molten metal to be tested.

* **flŭx,** *v.t.* [FLUX, *s.*]

I. *Ordinary Language:*

1. To melt, to fuse.

"*Fluxing* ores, running glass, and assisting us in many of our operations."—*Paley: Natural Theology,* ch. xxi.

2. To kill or get rid of by a flux.

"He might fashionably and genteelly have been dwelled or *fluxed* into another world."—*South.*

3. To purge, to clear.

"'Twas he that gave one Senate purges,
And *fluxt* the House of many a burgess."
Butler: Hudibras, pt. ii., c. i.

II. *Med.:* To cause a flux or evacuation; to salivate.

"But what can salivation do?
It has been *fluxt* and refluxt too."
Byron: Verses on an Old Bob-wig.

* **flŭx-ā'-tion,** *s.* [Eng. *flux; -ation.*] A flowing or passing away, and giving place to others.

"They believe a continual *fluxation* and transmigration of souls from eternity."—*Leslie: Short Method with the Deists.*

* **flŭx-ĭ-bĭl'-ĭ-tў,** *s.* [Low Lat. *fluxibilitas,* from *fluxibilis.*]

1. The quality of being fluxible or capable of fusion.

2. Changeableness, variableness, inconstancy, mutability.

"The *fluxibility* of human nature is too great."—*Hammond: Works,* ii. 603.

* **flŭx'-ĭ-ble,** *a.* [Low Lat. *fluxibilis,* from Lat. *fluxus.*]

1. Capable of being fused or melted, as a mineral.

2. Changeable, variable, inconstant, mutable.

"The matter is variable, mutable, alterable, and *fluxible*."—*P. Holland: Plutarch*, p. 666.

***flŭx'-ĭ-ble-nĕss**, *s.* [Eng. *fluxible*; *-ness*.] The quality of being fluxible; fluxibility.

***flŭx'-ĭle**, *a.* [Low Lat. *fluxilis*, from Lat. *fluxus* = a glowing.] Fluxible; capable of being fused or melted.

***flŭx-ĭl'-ĭ-tŷ**, *s.* [Eng. *fluxil(e)*; *-ity*.] Fluxibility; capability of being fused or melted.

"The weight and fluidity, or at least *fluxility* of the bodies here below."—*Boyle: Works.*

fluxion (as **flŭk'-shŭn**), *s.* [Lat. *fluxio*, from *fluxus*, pa. par. of *fluo* = to flow.]

* I. *Ordinary Language:*

1. The act or state of flowing.

"By the *fluxion* of the odour coming from the beast."—*P. Holland: Plutarch*, p. 788.

2. That which flows.

"The *fluxion* increased, and abscesses were raised."—*Wiseman.*

3. The fusion or running of metals into a fluid state.

4. A constantly varying indication.

II. *Technically:*

1. *Med.:* An unnatural flow or determination of blood or other humour towards any organ; a catarrh.

* *Math.:* A method of calculation resulting from the operation of fluents, or flowing numbers. Thus a mathematical line may be considered as produced by the fluxion or flowing of a point; a surface by the fluxion of a line, and a solid by the fluxion of a surface. A mathematical point in motion will really make a line; a revolving radius which is a line will make a circle which is a surface, and its revolution about its diameter will generate a sphere which is a solid. The same principle may be applied to purely numerical calculations, like the formulæ of algebra. If of two quantities, x and y, the increase of x at a uniform and given rate produces an increase or decrease of y; and if x' and y' represent the velocities of x and y respectively, then y' is equal to the function of x and y depending on the equation connecting them, the whole multiplied by x'. In this formula x and y were called by Newton fluents, and x' and y' their fluxions. This branch of the higher mathematics was invented by Newton in A.D. 1665. On October 24, 1676, he communicated his method to Oldenburg in a sentence with all the letters disarranged so that his correspondent could not possibly have put them in order. If he had succeeded in doing this the sentence would have been "Data æquatione quotcunque fluentes quantitates involvente fluxiones invenire et vice versâ." Leibnitz received this letter in 1677, and in 1684 explained a discovery which he had made. It was that of the differential calculus, which was essentially the same as that of fluxions. What Newton called fluxions, Leibnitz called differences. An angry controversy subsequently arose between Newton and Leibnitz as to priority of discovery, the Royal Society of London taking the part of the former, who was then its president, and the scientific men of Germany that of the latter, who was their countryman. Both appear to have made the discovery independently. In the slight differences of method which exist, the advantage lay with Leibnitz, and while the term fluxions is now scarcely ever used, that of differential calculus is in common use. The first elementary treatise on fluxions published in England was by John Harris, in A.D. 1702. A description of the process by Newton himself followed in 1704, in his *Quadrature of Curves.*

fluxional, fluxionary (as **flŭk'-shŭn-al, flŭk'-shŭn-ar-ŷ**), *a.* [Eng. *fluxion*; *-ary*.] Pertaining to fluxions.

"You may apply the rules of the *fluxionary* method."—*Berkeley: Analyst*, § 32.

fluxionary calculus, *s.*

Math.: The calculus by the method of fluxions.

fluxional or **fluxionary analysis**, *s.*

Math.: The analysis of flowing quantities and fluxions.

***fluxionist** (as **flŭk'-shŭn-ĭst**), ***flŭc'-tion-ĭst**, *s.* [Eng. *fluxion*; *-ist*.] One skilled in fluxions.

"An algebraist *fluctionist*, geometrician, or demonstrator of any kind."—*Berkeley: Analyst*, § 32.

***flŭx'-ĭve**, *a.* [Eng. *flux*; *-ive*.]

1. Flowing, running, as with tears.

"These often bathed she in her *fluxive* eyes." *Shakesp.: Lover's Complaint*, 50.

2. Variable, changeable, inconstant.

"Their arguments are as *fluxive* as liquor spilt upon a table."—*Ben Jonson: Discoveries.*

***flŭx'-üre**, *s.* [Lat. *fluxura* = a flowing.]

1. The quality of flowing or of being fluid.

"In itself holds these two properties
Moisture and *fluxure*."
Fielding: Covent-Garden Journal, No. 55.

2. A fluid matter.

flȳ, ***fleg-en**, ***fleghe**, ***flee**, ***fle-on**, ***flie**, ***fligh**, ***flye**, ***flyghe**, **flyyn** (pa. t. **fleigh*, **fleyghe*, *flew*, **floghe*, **flughe*, **fluwe*; pa. par. **flogen*, **flone*, **flowen*, *flown*), *v.i.* & *t.* [A.S. *fleógan* (pt. t. *fleáh*); cogn. with Dut. *vliegen*; Icel. *fljúga*; Dan. *flyve*; Sw. *flya*; O. H. Ger. *fliogan*; M. H. Ger. *vliegen*; Low Ger. *fleigen*; Ger. *fliegen*.]

A. *Intransitive:*

1. To move or pass through the air with wings.

"Doth the hawk *fly* by thy wisdom?"—*Job* xxxix. 26.

2. To pass or be driven through the air by any impulse: as, An arrow *flies* through the air.

3. To rise in the air; to mount upwards, as smoke in the air.

"Man is born unto trouble, as the sparks *fly* upwards."—*Job* v. 7.

4. To flutter or wave in the air.

"Bells were ringing, flags were *flying*, candles were arranged in the windows for an illumination."—*Macaulay: Hist. Eng.*, ch. xv.

5. To move with rapidity: as, A wheel *flies* round.

6. To flee, to run away.

"Ah, whither shall I *fly* to 'scape their hands." *Shakesp.: 3 Henry VI.*, i. 3.

7. To pass or move swiftly; to hasten; to hurry.

"In the morning early will we both *fly* towards Belmont." *Shakesp.: Merchant of Venice*, iv. 1.

8. To pass away quickly: as, Time *flies*.

9. To be spread rapidly: as, The report *flew* through the city.

10. To break, to shiver, to burst in sunder: as, A bottle *flies* in pieces.

*11. To travel by a fly.

"We then *flied* to Stogursey."—*Southey: Letters*, iii. 478.

B. *Transitive:*

1. To cause to fly or float in the air: as, To *fly* a kite.

2. To flee from; to run away from; to avoid; to shun.

"Pursuing that which flies, and *flying* what pursues." *Shakesp.: Merry Wives of Windsor*, ii. 2.

3. To quit or escape from by flight.

"Dedalus, to *fly* the Cretan shore,
His heavy limbs on jointed pinions bore."
Dryden: Virgil; Æneid vi. 18.

*4. To attack or hunt with a hawk.

"If a man can tame this monster, and with her *fly* other ravening fowl, and kill them, it is somewhat worth."—*Bacon.*

*5. To carry or convey in a fly.

"Poole *flied* us all the way."—*Southey: Letters*, iii. 478.

¶ (1) *To fly about:* To change or shift frequently; said of the wind.

(2) *To fly at:* To rush with violence or fierceness at; to attack suddenly.

(3) *To fly in the face of:*

(a) To insult.

"This would discourage any man from doing you good, when you will either neglect him, or *fly in his face*."—*Swift: Drapier's Letters.*

(b) To act in direct opposition to; to set at defiance.

(4) *To fly off:*

(a) To become suddenly detached or separated.

* (b) To revolt; to fall away; to desert.

"The images of revolt and *flying off*." *Shakesp.: Lear*, ii. 2.

(5) *To fly open:* To open suddenly and violently: as, The doors *flew open*.

(6) *To fly out:*

(a) To burst into passion.

"Passion is apt to ruffle, and pride will *fly out* into contumely and neglect."—*Collier: Of Friendship.*

(b) To break out into licence.

(c) To start violently from any direction.

"All bodies, moved circularly, have a perpetual endeavour to recede from the centre, and every moment would *fly out* in right lines, if they were not restrained."—*Bentley: Sermons.*

7. *To let fly:*

(1) *Transitive:*

(a) *Ord. Lang.:* To discharge, to shoot or throw out.

"A quarelle *lete* he *flie*." *Langtoft*, p. 235.

(b) *Naut.:* To let go suddenly: as, To *let fly* the sheets.

(2) *Intrans.:* To direct a violent blow.

8. *To fly a kite:* To obtain money or accommodation bills. (*Comm. Slang.*)

flȳ, ***fle**, ***flee**, ***fleh**, ***flel**, ***fley**, ***fleye**, ***flye**, *s.* [A.S. *fleóge*; cogn. with Dut. *vlieg*; Low Ger. *fleige*; O. H. Ger. *flioga*; M. H. Ger. *vliege*; Icel. & Sw. *fluga*; Dan. *flue*.]

I. *Ordinary Language:*

1. *Literally:*

(1) In the same sense as II. 1.

(2) A disease in turnips, hops, &c.

"To prevent the *fly*, some propose to sow ashes with the seed."—*Mortimer: Husbandry.*

(3) An artificial fly or insect used as a bait for fishes.

"There is scarcely a turn of the pass at which may not be seen some angler casting his *fly* on the foam of the river."—*Macaulay: Hist. Eng.*, ch. xiii.

2. *Figuratively:*

(1) That part of a vane which shows the direction in which the wind blows.

(2) The length of a flag from the staff to the outer edge; the perpendicular height is the Hoist.

(3) The part of a flag beyond the Jack, which occupies the upper left-hand corner.

(4) A kind of open or close carriage drawn by one horse; a hackney coach.

*(5) A familiar spirit.

"In casting figures, telling fortunes, news,
Selling of *flies*." *Ben Jonson: Alchemist.* (Argum.)

¶ In the seventeenth century familiar spirits in the shape of fleas or lice were supposed to attend witches and wizards, who also professed to be able to sell imps of this kind, whose power varied in proportion to the price paid for them. Thus Dapper in the *Alchemist*, having little money to spare, wants only

"A rifling *fly*, none of your great familiars."

Sidrophel's "talismanic louse," is a well-known example of more repulsive insects being supposed to entertain demoniac guests.

*(6) A thing of the slightest importance or value.

"Alein answered: I count him nat a *flie*." *Chaucer: C. T.*, 4,190.

II. *Technically:*

1. *Zoology:*

(1) *Specially:*

(a) (*Sing.*): The genus Musca, of which the House-fly, *Musca domestica*, is the type.

(b) (*Pl.* flies): (i) The family Muscidæ, of which the genus Musca is the type; (ii) the order Diptera (two-winged Insects).

(2) *Gen.* (Chiefly as the second word in a compound): Almost any flying insect, especially if with membraneous transparent wings. Thus butterflies are Lepidoptera, gall-flies chiefly Hymenoptera, dragon-flies Orthoptera, crane-flies Diptera, and Spanish-flies and turnip-flies Coleoptera. It is, however, only a small number of species in the last-named order that are called flies.

2. *Hor.:* A regulating device used formerly in clocks, and latterly in musical boxes, to control the rate of speed

3. *Knitting-machine:* Another name for the Latch (q.v.).

4. *Mach.:* A fly-wheel (q.v.).

5. *Naut.:* A compass-card having marked upon it the points or rhumbs, thirty-two in number. The card is moved by a magnet-needle beneath. The angle of the ship's course with the magnetic meridian is shown on the marginal plate by a line called the lubber's line.

6. *Print.:* A vibrating frame with fingers, taking a printed sheet from the tapes, and delivering it on to the heap.

7. *Spin.:* The arms which revolve around the bobbin in a spinning-frame, to twist the roving or yarn which is wound on the bobbin. [FLYER.]

8. *Theat.:* A gallery running along the side of the stage at a high level, where the ropes for drawing up parts of the scenes, &c., are worked.

9. *Weaving:* A shuttle driven through the shed by a blow or jerk.

fly-agaric, *s.*

Bot.: Agaricus muscarius, a scarlet fungal covered with white or yellow warts. It grows in birch woods, and is used to poison flies.

fly-block, *s.*

Naut.: A large flat block, double or single. The double block sometimes has two sheaves at one part and one sheave in the other portion. Used in the hoisting-tackle of yards.

fly-board, *s.*

Print.: The board upon which the printed sheets are laid by the fly.

fly-boat, *s.*

1. A vessel used for rapid transport of goods, &c. [FILIBUSTER.]

"We had leave to depart with a *fly-boat* laden with sugar."—*Hackluyt: Voyages*, vol. ii., pt. ii., p. 132.

2. A rapid passenger boat on canals.

3. A large, flat-bottomed Dutch coasting-vessel.

fly-book, *s.* A case in the form of a book consisting of small pieces of flannel, used by anglers to keep artificial flies in.

fly-boy, *s.*

Print.: The boy who lifts the printed sheets off the press, catching them as they fly from the tympan.

fly-bug, *s.*

Entom.: Reduvius personatus, a kind of winged bug which devours the bed-bug.

fly-cap, *s.* A cap or head-dress formerly worn by elderly ladies. It was formed of two crescents conjoined, and by means of wires made to stand out from the cushion on which the head was dressed. The name is taken from the resemblance of the sides to wings.

† **fly-case,** *s.*

Entom.: The wing-cases of a "fly," a beetle for example.

fly-drill, *s.* A kind of drill having a reciprocating fly-wheel which gives it a steady momentum. The driving power consists of a cord winding in reverse directions upon the spindle as it rotates, first in one direction and then in the other.

fly-fungus, *s.*

Bot.: Empusa muscæ.

fly-governor, *s.* A kind of governor which regulates speed by the impact of vanes upon the air; a fly.

fly-honeysuckle, *s.*

Bot.: A modern book-name for *Lonicera Xylosteum.*

fly-leaf, *s.* A blank leaf at the beginning or end of a book, or of a circular, &c.

fly-maggot, *s.* A maggot bred from the eggs of the blow-fly.

fly-man, *s.* The driver of a fly.

fly-net, *s.*

1. *Ord. Lang.:* A net in an open window to prevent entrance of flies and other insects.

2. *Manège:* A net of meshes, or a fringe of leather strips, to protect a horse from flies.

fly-nut, *s.* A nut with wings, to be twisted by the hand; as the screw-nut of a hand-vice.

fly-orchis, flie-orchis, *s.*

Botany:

* 1. *Gen.:* Various species of Habenaria and Ophrys.

2. *Spec.: Ophrys muscifera.*

fly-poison, *s.*

Bot.: Amianthium muscatoxicum.

fly-powder, *s.* A powder consisting of arsenic mixed with sugar and water, used to kill flies.

fly-press, *s.* A screw-press in which the power is derived from a weighted arm, swinging in a horizontal plane, as in embossing and die presses. Presses of this kind are used for making buttons, washers, flat links for chains, cutting and gumming saw-teeth, making percussion-caps, steel-pens, &c.

fly punching-press, *s.* A press for cutting teeth on saws, and for other purposes.

fly-rail, *s.* A hinged cleat or bracket, attached to the frame of a table, and turned out to support the leaf.

fly-sheet, *s.*

1. *Gen.:* A paper broadside or bill.

2. *Spec.* (*Pl.*)*:* Certain publications of this sort advocating changes in the Wesleyan Methodist constitution and practice. Those who were suspected of having them issued were expelled in 1849, and taking the name of Methodist Reformers laid the foundation of a new denomination, which has, however, since been amalgamated with others, the designation of the collective body being the United Free Church Methodists.

fly-shuttle, *s.* A shuttle driven by a picker, in contradistinction to one thrown by hand.

* **fly-slow,** *a.* Moving slowly.

"The *fly-slow* hours shall not determinate
The dateless limit of thy dear exile."
Shakesp.: Richard II., i. 3.

fly-speck, *s.* A speck or stain on glass, &c., caused by the excrement of the common house-fly.

fly-water, *s.* A liquid composed of a solution of arsenic, quassia bark, &c., used for killing flies.

fly-wheel, *s.*

Mach.: A heavy wheel attached to machinery to equalize the movement. By its inertia it opposes any sudden acceleration of speed, and by its momentum it prevents sudden diminution of speed; in the latter case it acts as a store of power to continue the movement when the motor temporarily flags, or in passing dead centres when the motor is inoperative. Fly-wheels are also used to accumulate power.

flȳ, *a.* [Etym. doubtful.] Sharp, wide awake.

flȳ´-bāne, *s.* [Eng. *fly*, and *bane.*]

Bot.: Agaricus muscarius.

flȳ´-bĭt-ten, *a.* [Eng. *fly*, and *bitten.*] Marked by the bites of flies.

flȳ-blōw, *v.t. & i.* [Eng. *fly*, and *blow.*]

A. *Transitive:*

1. *Lit.:* To deposit eggs in, as the blowfly in meat.

* 2. *Fig.:* To corrupt, to taint.

"I am unwilling to believe that he designs to play tricks, and to *flyblow* my words, to make others distaste them."—*Stillingfleet.*

B. *Intrans.:* To deposit eggs on meat, as the blowfly.

flȳ´-blōw, *s.* [FLYBLOW, *v.*] The egg of a blowfly.

flȳ´-blōwn, *a.* [FLYBLOW, *v.*] Tainted with maggots; stained by flies; impure, putrid.

"Him that thou magnifiest with all these titles,
Stinking and *flyblown*, lies here at our feet."
Shakesp.: 1 Henry VI., iv. 7.

flȳ´-căt̨ch-ẽr, *s.* [Eng. *fly*, and *catcher.*]

1. *Ord. Lang.:* One that hunts or catches flies.

"The swallow was a *flycatcher* well as the spider."—*L'Estrange.*

2. *Ornithology:*

(1) *Sing.:* The genus Muscicapa, the typical one of the family Muscicapidæ (q.v.). Two species occur in Britain. The Spotted Fly-catcher (*Muscicapa griseola*) is brown above, with a few dark spots on the top of its head, below it is dull white, the throat and breast streaked with brown; length about six inches. It comes to England from the Continent in May, makes a beautiful nest in various situations, some of them of odd character, and lays four or five eggs, which are bluish-white spotted with red. The other British species is the Pied Fly-catcher (*Muscicapa atricapilla*), a rarer bird.

(2) *Pl.:* The Muscicapidæ, a family of Insessorial Birds of the tribe Dentirostres. They have a wide gape of mouth, which is bordered with bristles, and short, feeble legs. [MUSCICAPIDÆ.]

¶ *Tyrant fly-catchers:* [TYRANNINÆ].

flȳ´-ẽr, *s.* [FLIER.]

flȳ´-fĭsh, *v.i.* [Eng. *fly*, and *fish*, v.] To angle with a hook baited with a natural or an artificial fly.

flȳ´-fĭsh-ĭng, *s.* [Eng. *fly*, and *fishing.*] The act or art of angling with flies, natural or artificial.

"I shall next give you some other directions for *fly-fishing.*"—*Walton: Angler*, pt. i., ch. ii.

flȳ´-flăp, *s.* [Eng. *fly* and *flap.*] An instrument to drive away flies.

flȳ´-flăp-pĕr, *s.* [Eng. *flyflap; -er.*]

1. One who drives away flies with a flyflap.

2. A flyflap (q.v.).

flȳ´-ĭng, *pr. par., a., & s.* [FLY, *v.*]

A. & B. *As pr. par. & particip. adj.:* (See the verb).

C. *As substantive:*

1. The act or power of moving through the air with wings.

2. The act of fleeing or running away.

flying-army, *s.*

Milit.: A body of soldiers, not lying in a fixed camp, but constantly moving about, either to protect their own garrisons and posts, or to harass the enemy; a flying-camp.

flying-artillery, *s.*

Milit.: Field artillery when the gunners are all mounted; either on horses, or on the limbers.

flying-birds, *s. pl.*

Ornith.: The sub-class Carinatæ.

flying-bridge, *s.* A temporary bridge, suspended or floating. A military, pontoon, or boat bridge.

flying-buttress, *s.*

Arch.: A structure in the form of an arch, spanning the roof of an aisle between an outer buttress and the wall of the nave. It assists in resisting the thrust of the roof.

flying-camp, *s.* [FLYING-ARMY.]

flying-dragon, *s.*

1. *Ord. Lang.:* A paper kite.

FLYING-DRAGON.

"*Flying-dragons*, very common in Edinburgh in harvest. They are generally guided by very young boys, with a chain no stronger than a piece of slight packing twine."—*Blackwood's Magazine*, Aug., 1821, p. 35.

2. *Zool.:* The same as FLYING-LIZARD (q.v.).

Flying-Dutchman, *s.*

1. *Mythol.:* A phantom Dutch ship supposed to be encountered off the Cape of Good Hope. The origin of the myth is doubtful. The popular explanation is that, on account of a murder committed on board his vessel, or a boastful exclamation of his own, a captain was doomed to beat in a phantom ship against storms till the day of judgment. Another explanation is that a Dutch vessel with all hands was lost off the Cape of Good Hope, of old called the Cape of Storms; but, if the apparition be seen at all, it is probably due to refraction.

2. A nickname applied, on account of its speed, to the express train running from London to Exeter.

¶ Two other very fast trains are nicknamed the Flying Scotchman (q.v.), and, not the Flying, but the Wild Irishman. The last-mentioned train runs from London to Holyhead, en route for Dublin.

flying-fish, *s.*

Ichthy. & Ord. Lang.: The name given to more than one fish which, having extended fins, leaps from the water, and after a more or less lengthened flight, drops into it again. The fins seem to act as parachutes rather than as wings. The Common Flying-fish is *Exocœtus volitans.* It belongs to the family Esocidæ. Another closely allied species is *E. exiliens*, the Greater Flying-fish. Both have straggled to the British seas. They are abundant in the Mediterranean. For another flying-fish of a distinct genus, see Flying-gurnard.

flying-fox, *s.* *Pteropus rubricollis*, a large frugivorous bat, occurring in the East Indies, where it commits great depredations in gardens. Its head somewhat resembles that of the fox.

flying-frog, *s.*
Zool.: The genus Rhacophorus. It has large webbed feet with adhesive discs.

flying-gurnard, *s.*
Ichthy.: A fish, *Dactylopterus volitans*, inhabiting the Mediterranean. There is another species of the genus, *D. orientalis*, from the Eastern seas. The genus is spiny-finned and of the family Triglidæ. [DACTYLOPTERUS.]

flying-jib, *s.*
Naut.: A sail extended by the flying jib-boom beyond the standing jib.

FLYING-JIB.
A. Flying-jib. B. Standing-jib.

flying jib-boom, *s.*
Naut.: An extension of the jib-boom. It is sometimes in one piece with the latter, and sometimes connected therewith by means of a boom-iron, in a manner analogous to that of the jib-boom on the bowsprit.

flying-lemur, *s.*
Zool.: The genus Galeopithecus, and especially *G. volans*, found in Malacca, Sumatra, and Borneo. It is so called from having a membrane which enables it to take long leaps through the air. [GALEOPITHECUS.]

flying-lizard, *s.* Various species of the genus Draco (q.v). [PTEROSAURIA.]

flying-levels, *s.*
Civ. Eng.: Trial levels taken over the line of a projected road, railway, &c.

flying-man, *s.* The name taken by a Belgian, M. Von Groof, who, attempting to descend from a balloon by wings designed to act as a parachute, found his apparatus fail, and was killed by the fall, on July 9, 1874. [FLYING.]

flying-party, *s.*
Mil.: A detachment of men employed in skirmishing round an enemy.

flying-phalanger, *s.*
Zool.: The marsupial genus Petaurus, belonging to the family Phalangastidæ (Phalangers). A fold of skin connects the fore and hind limbs with the sides. This enables them to take long flying leaps.

flying-pinion, *s.*
Horol.: The fly of a clock. [FLY, *s.*, B. 2.]

flying-sap, *s.*
Mil.: The rapid excavation of the trenches of an attack, when each man advances under cover of two gabions.

Flying-Scotchman, *s.* A nickname for the express train running between London and Edinburgh.

flying-sheets, *s. pl.*
Bibliog.: Broadsheets.
"The King's Tracts in the British Museum abound in chap-books and *flying-sheets*."—*Athenæum*, Sept. 2, 1882.

flying-shot, *s.* A shot fired at something in motion, as a bird on the wing; one who fires such a shot.

flying-squid, *s.*
Zool.: An appellation given by sailors to the cephalopodous molluscs belonging to the genus Ommastrephes, of which fourteen recent species are known. Their English book-name is Sagittated Calamary. They can leap out of the water so high as often to fall on the decks of vessels. This is why they are called flying-squids, or sometimes sea-arrows. They are gregarious, inhabit the open sea, leaving their eggs floating in long clusters on the surface, are used as bait in the Newfoundland cod fishery, and are the principal food of the dolphins and cachalots, as well as of the albatross and the larger petrels. (*S. P. Woodward.*) [OMMASTREPHES.]

flying-squirrel, *s*
Zool.: A name given to such of the Sciuridæ (Squirrels) as have the skin of the sides very much extended between the fore and hind legs, so as, to a certain extent, to sustain the animal in the air when taking long leaps. *Sciuopterus volans* is the only European species.

* **flying-worm,** *s.* The tetter, the ring-worm. (*Ash.*)

flȳsçh, *s.* [A Swiss provincial word.]
Geol.: A series of rocks in the Central Alps. They are composed of fucoidal grit and shale overlying the nummulitic rocks. They are believed to be Upper Eocene. Some have been changed into saccharoid marble, quartz rock, and mica-schist.

* **flyte,** *v.i.* [FLITE.]

flȳ'-trăp, *s.* [Eng. *fly*, and *trap*.]
Bot.: *Apocynum androsæmifolium.*
¶ *Venus's fly-trap:*
Bot.: *Dionæa muscipula.* [DIONÆA.]

flȳ'-wŏrt, *s.* [Eng. *fly*, and *wort* (q.v.).]
Bot.: A name applied to the genus Myanthus, now merged in Catasetum.

* **fnast,** *s.* [A.S. *fnæst.*] Breath, breathing.
"Hire horte was so gret
That wel negh hire *fnast* atschet."
Owl & Nightingale, 43.

* **fnast,** * **fnaste,** *v.i.* [A.S. *fnæstian.*]
1. To breathe.
"He ne mouthe speke ne *fnaste*." *Havelok*, 548.
2. To break or burst out.
"Fyre out *fnast* with a fuerse lowe."
Destruction of Troy, 876.

* **fnes-ynge,** *s.* [A.S. *fnéosung.*] A sneezing.
"His *fnesynge* is as schynynge of fier."—*Wycliffe: Job* xli. 9. (*Pureey.*)

* **fō** (1), *s.* [FOE.]

Fō (2), *s.* [Chinese. See def.]
Religions: The spelling of the word Booddh intended to indicate the pronunciation of the name of that god in China, where his adherents are numbered by hundreds of millions. It is the nearest approach which the Chinese are capable of making to the correct pronunciation, but a Hindoo would regard it as far from accurate.

fōal, * **foale,** * **fole,** *s.* [A.S. *fola*=a foal, a colt; Icel. *foli*; Sw. *föle, fol*; Dan. *föl*; Dut. *veulen*; Ger. *fohlen, fullen*; Goth. *fula*, cogn. with Gr. πῶλος (*pōlos*) = a foal; Lat. *pullus* = a young animal. Skeat considers the root to be *pu* = to beget, which appears in Sans. *putra* = a son, and *pota* = the young of an animal.] [FILLY.] The young of the horse, including either sex; a colt, a filly.

foal-teeth, *s. pl.* The first teeth of horses: they are shed at a certain age.

fōal, *v.t. & i.* [FOAL, *s.*]
A. *Trans.:* To bring forth young; said of a mare or she-ass.
"Give my horse to Timon,
Ask nothing, give it him; it *foals* me straight
And able horses."
Shakesp.: Timon of Athens, ii. 1.
B. *Intrans.:* To bring forth a foal.
"About September take your mares into the house, where keep them till they *foal*."—*Mortimer: Husbandry.*

fōal'-foot, *s.* [Eng. *foal*, and *foot*.] So named from the shape of the leaves.
Bot.: Various plants. (1) *Tussilago Farfara*, (2) *Ranunculus Ficaria*, (3) *Asarum europæum*, *Nepeta Glechoma.* (*Britten & Holland.*)
¶ *Sea foal-foot, sea folefoot:*
Bot.: *Convolvulus Soldanella.*

fōam, * **fame,** * **fom,** * **foom,** * **fome,** *s.* [A.S. *fám*; cogn. with O. H. Ger. *felm, faim*; Low Ger. *fám*; Ger. *felm, faum*; Lat. *spuma*.] The white substance, consisting of an aggregation of bubbles, which arises on the top of liquids from violent agitation or fermentation; froth, spume.
"He was of *foom* as flekked as a pye."
Chaucer: C. T., 12,493.

foam-cock, *s.*
Steam-eng.: A cock at the water-level to blow off scum.

foam-collector, *s.*
Steam-boiler: A pan or other device at the water-level in the steam-boiler, to catch, retain, and discharge the foam which rises to the surface of the water.

* **foam-crested,** *a.* Crested with foam; as, *foam-crested* waves.

* **foam-globe,** *s.* A ball or round mass of foam.
"*Foam-globes* on her eddies ride
Thick as the schemes of human pride."
Scott: Rokeby, ii. 7.

* **foam-lit,** *a.* Made light or bright with foam.
"They cross the chasmy torrent's *foam-lit* bed."
Wordsworth: Descriptive Sketches.

fōam, * **fame,** * **fome,** * **fomyn,** *v.i. & t.* [A.S. *fǽman*; O. H. Ger. *felmjan*; Ger. *faumen.*]
A. *Intransitive:*
1. To gather foam or froth; to froth; to be covered with froth or foam.
"The river nobly *foams* and flows."
Byron: Childe Harold, iii. 55.
2. To become filled with foam, as a steam-boiler.
3. To be violently agitated; to be in a rage or fury.
"He *foameth* and gnasheth with his teeth."—*Mark* ix. 18.
* **B.** *Transitive:*
1. To cause to foam; to make foamy or frothy.
2. To throw out with violence or rage.
"*Foaming* out their own shame."—*Jude* 13.

fōam'-ĭng, *pr. par., a., & s.* [FOAM, *v.*]
A. & B. *As pr. par. & particip. adj.:* (See the verb).
"Her fancy followed him through *foaming* waves."
Cowper: Task, i. 839.
C. *As subst.:* The act or state of becoming covered with foam or froth; a being in a state of rage or fury.

fōam'-ĭng-lȳ, *adv.* [Eng. *foaming*; *-ly.*] In a foaming manner; frothily.

fōam'-lĕss, *a.* [Eng. *foam*; *-less.*] Without foam or froth.

fōam'-ȳ, *a.* [Eng. *foam*; *-y.*] Covered with foam or froth.
"Whence a *foamy* stream,
Like Anio, tumbling roars."
Warton: The Enthusiast.

F.O.B. [An abbreviation for Free On Board.]
Comm. & Naut.: See etym. Often used in contracts for the sale of goods conveyed by ship, implying that the cost of shipping must be paid by the buyer.

fŏb, *s.* [H. Ger. *fuppe* = a pocket.] A small pocket, especially one used as a receptacle for a watch.
"With a saint at his chin and a seal at his *fob*."
Swift: Windsor Prophecy.

* **fŏb** (1), *v.t. & i.* [Ger. *foppen* = to mock, to banter.]
A. *Transitive:*
1. To beat, to chastise.
2. To cheat, to trick, to take in, to impose upon.
"I think it is scurvy, and begin to find myself *fobbed* in it."—*Shakesp.: Othello*, iv. 2.
B. *Intrans.:* To cheat, to defraud.
¶ *To fob off:* To put off, to shift off.
"You must not think *to fob off* our disgrace with a tale; but, an't please you, deliver."—*Shakesp.: Coriolanus*, i. 1.

fŏb (2), *v.i.* [Onomatopoetic.] To breathe hard; to gasp as from violent running; to pant.

* **fō'-bŭs,** *s.* [Etym. doubtful.] A term of reproach.
"Ay, you old *fobus*."—*Wycherley: Plain Dealer*, ii. 1.

***fō'-cage (cage as kĭg),** *s.* [Lat. *focus* = a hearth.] Housebote or firebote (q.v.).

fō'-cal, *a.* [Fr. *focal*, from Lat. *focus* (q.v.).]

1. *Lit.* (*Math.* & *Physics*): Of or belonging to a focus.

2. *Fig.*: Constituting the point or place whence any influence emanates; a centre-point.

"In 1691, Titus, in order to be near the *focal* point of political intrigue and faction, had taken a house within the precinct of Whitehall."—*Macaulay: Hist. Eng.*, ch. xviii.

focal-distance, *s.*

1. *Optics*: The distance between a concave mirror and the focus or point at which its rays are most concentrated.

2. *Conic Sections*:

(1) *Of the parabola*: The distance between the focus and the vertex.

(2) *Of the ellipse and the hyperbola*: The distance between the foci and the centre.

¶ *Principal focal distance*:

Optics: The distance between the principal focus and a concave mirror.

***fō'-cal-īze,** *v.t.* [Eng. *focal*; *-ize*.] To bring to a focus; to focus.

"Light is *focalized* in the eye, sound in the ear."—*De Quincey.* (*Webster.*)

***fō'-çile, *fō'-çil,** *s.* [Fr. *focile*.]

Anat.: A bone of the forearm and leg; the greater focile being the ulna or tibia, the lesser the radius or fibula.

"The fracture was of both the *focils* of the left leg."—*Wiseman: Surgery*, bk. vii., ch. i.

***fō'-çĭl-lāte,** *v.t.* [Lat. *focillatus*, pa. par. of *focillatus*, pa. par. of *focillo* = to revive a benumbed person by means of fire or heat; *focus* = fire, a hearth.] To cherish, to warm.

***fō-çĭl-lā'-tion,** *s.* [FOCILLATE.] Cherishing, comfort, support.

fō-çĭm'-ĕ-tĕr, *s.* [Eng. *focus*, and Gr. μέτρον (*metron*) = a measure.]

Phot.: An instrument for assisting in focusing an object in or before a camera. This consists usually of a lens of small magnifying power.

fō'-cŭs, *s.* [Lat. = a fireplace, a hearth, a fire-pan, a brazier.]

I. *Ord. Lang.*: Any place from which an influence emanates, or where that influence exists in very concentrated form. (*Lit.* & *fig.*)

"Whitehall, when he dwelt there, was the *focus* of political intrigue and of fashionable gaiety."—*Macaulay: Hist. Eng.*, ch. iii.

II. *Technically*:

1. *Optics*: A point at which the rays of light refracted from a convex lens, or reflected from a concave mirror, are most concentrated; a point in which such rays meet, or tend to meet, if produced either backwards or forwards.

2. *Conic sections*:

(1) *Sing.* (*Of a parabola*): A point so situated that if from it there be drawn a line to any point in the curve, and another from the latter perpendicular to a straight line given in position, these two straight lines will always be equal to one another.

(2) *Plural*:

(*a*) *Of an ellipse*: Two points so situated that if two straight lines be drawn from them to any point in the curve, the sum of these straight lines will always be the same.

(*b*) *Of an hyperbola*: Two points so situated that if two straight lines be drawn from them to any point in the curve, the excess of the straight line drawn to one of the points above the other will always be the same.

3. *Astron.*: The term foci is often used in connection with the orbit of the earth, which is an ellipse, with the sun in one of the foci.

4. *Acoustics*: The point of convergence of sound rays, these following the same laws as those of light and heat. [¶ (1).]

¶ (1) *Acoustic focus*:

Acoustics: The focus of sound rays. [II. 4.]

(2) *Calorific focus*:

Heat: The focus of heat rays.

(3) *Conjugate foci*:

Optics: Two foci so situated that, if rays of light diverging from one strike a concave mirror, they will be reflected and meet in the other.

(4) *Luminous focus*:

Optics: The focus of light rays.

(5) *Principal focus*:

Optics: The focus of parallel rays striking a concave mirror.

(6) *Vertical focus*:

Optics: A radiant point behind a mirror, from which rays may be held to diverge more and more, and in which, looking at them now as coming from the opposite direction, and consequently as convergent, they would tend to meet.

fō'-cŭs, *v.t.* [FOCUS, *s.*] To bring to a focus: to focalize.

fō'-cŭs-ĭng, *pr. par.* or *a.* [FOCUS, *v.*]

focusing-glass, *s.*

Phot.: A glass used for magnifying the image on the ground glass in the camera, to enable the operator to get it into better focus.

fŏd'-dĕr (1), *** fod-dur, * fo-dre, * fod-dre, * fod-yr,** *s.* [A.S. *fódor*, *fóddor*, *fóddur*, from *fóda* = food; cogn. with O. H. Ger. *fuotar*; Dut. *voeder*; Low Ger. *voder*, *voer*; Icel. *fóðhr*; Dan. & Sw. *foder*; Ger. *futter*.] [FOOD.] Food served to cattle, horses, or sheep in the stall, as distinguished from pasture.

"He yaue *fodder* to the asses of hem."—*Wycliffe: Genesis* xliii. 29.

fodder-passage, foddering-passage, *s.* The passage in a cattle-shed along which the food is carried for the cattle.

*** fŏd'-dĕr** (2), *** fod-er, * foth-er, * foth-ur,** *s.* [A. S. *fóther*: O. S. *vóther*; O. H. Ger. *fuodir*; M. H. Ger. *vuoder*; Dut. *voeder*; Sw. *foder*.]

1. A weight by which lead and other articles were formerly weighed; it varied from 19½ to 24 cwts. It is now applied to a weight for lead, equal to 21 cwt. of 112 lbs. avoirdupois.

2. A heavy blow.

"As his head falleth the *fother*."—*Richard Cœur de Lion*, 1,731.

fŏd'-dĕr, *foth-er, *v.t.* [A.S. *fódrian*; O. H. Ger. *fuotarjan*; Dut. *voederen*; Low Ger. *vodern*; Icel. *fóðhra*; Sw. *fodra*; Dan. *fodre*, *fore*; Ger. *füttern*.]

1. To feed or supply with fodder.

"Three barns with as many cowyards to *fodder* cattle in."—*Mortimer: Husbandry.*

*2. To feed, to support.

"For thi name me lede and *fother*."—*Wycliffe: Psalm* xxx. 4.

***fŏd'-dĕr-ĕr,** *s.* [Eng. *fodder*; *-er*.] One who fodders or feeds cattle.

fŏdg'-ęl, *a.* [PODGY.] Squat and plump.

"A fine fat *fodgel* wight."—*Burns: Captain Grose's Peregrinations.*

***fō'-dĭ-ent,** *a.* [Lat. *fodiens*, pr. par. of *fodio* = to dig.] Digging; throwing up with a spade.

***fœ-dĭf'-ra-goŭs,** *a.* [Lat. *fœdus* = a treaty, and *frag*, root of *frango* = to break.] Covenant or treaty breaking.

"Unclean, *fœdifragous*, perjured."—*Adam: Works*, i. 250.

fōe, *fa, *faa, *fae, *fo, *foo, *s.* [A.S. *fáh*, *fág*, *fá*, from *feogan* = to hate; Goth. *fijan*.]

1. An enemy in common life; one who entertains or shows enmity towards another.

"She has one *foe*, and that one *foe* the world."—*Cowper: Table Talk*, 455.

2. An opponent; one who is opposed to the principle of anything.

"He that considers and enquires into the reason of things, is counted a *foe* to received doctrines."—*Watts: On the Mind.*

3. Anything which is opposed or antagonistic to another.

4. An enemy in war; an adversary; one of a nation at war with another.

"William ginnes ride fresly toward here *foe*."—*William of Palerne*, 1,189.

5. Used with the definite article for a hostile army; the enemy.

***foe-reaped,** *a.* Reaped by a hostile army.

"The rifled mansion and the *foe-reaped* field."—*Byron: Curse of Minerva.*

***fōe,** *v.t.* [FOE, *s.*] To treat as a foe.

"Sith in his powre she was to *foe* or frend."—*Spenser: F. Q.*, VI. xi. 6.

***fō'e-hood,** *s.* [Eng. *foe*; *-hood*.] The state of a foe; enmity.

"Have you forgotten S. Hierome's and Ruffinus' deadlie *foehood* which was rung over the world?"—*Bp. Bodell: Certain Letters* (1620), ch. ii., p. 82b.

fō'e-līke, *adv.* [Eng. *foe*, and *like*.] Like a foe or enemy.

"[He] *foelike* has bent his bow."—*Sandys: Lamentations*, p. 4.

fō'e-man, *fo-man, *fa-man, *s.* [Eng. *foe*, and *man*.] An enemy in war; an adversary; a foe.

"The point of *foeman's* lance
Had given a milder pang."—*Scott: Lord of the Isles*, ii. 4.

***fō'e-shĭp, *fo-schip, *fo-schipe,** *s.* [Eng. *foe*; *-ship*.] Enmity.

"Thanne is here *foshipe* turnd al to frendshipe."—*O. Eng. Homilies*, ii. 45.

***fœ'-nĕr-āte,** *v.t.* [FENERATE.]

***fœ-nĕr-ā'-tion,** *s.* [FENERATION.]

fœ-nĭc'-ụ-lŭm, *s.* [From Lat. *fenum*, *fœnum* = hay; to the smell of which its scent bears some resemblance.]

Bot.: Fennel. A genus of umbelliferous plants, family Seselinidæ. The leaves are pinnately di-compound, the umbels compound, bracts and bracteoles none, flower yellow, calyx teeth none, fruit ovoid or oblong, with solitary vittæ in the interstices. Four species are known. *Fœniculum vulgare* is the Common Fennel, which grows on rocks along the English coast, not always being indigenous. *F. capense* is eaten in Southern Africa.

fœn'-ụ-greēk, *s.* [FENUGREEK.]

fœ'-nŭs (pl. **fœ'-nī**), *s.* [Lat. = that which is produced, interest on money.]

Entom.: A genus of pupivorous Hymenoptera, family Evaniadæ. The ovipositor so slightly projects that it is like a sting. The larvæ are predatory on those of other insects. The perfect fœni frequent flowers. At night or during inclement days they hang by their mandibles to the stems of different plants.

fœ'-tal, *a.* [FETAL.]

fœ'-tĭ-çīde, *s.* [FETICIDE.]

***fœ-tĭf'-ĭc,** *a.* [Lat. *fœtus*=young, and *facio*= to make, to produce.] Making fruitful. (*Ash.*)

fœ'-tŏr, *s.* [FETOR.]

fœ'-tŭs, *s.* [FETUS.]

fŏg (1), *s.* [Dan. (*snee*)*fog* = a snowstorm, from *fyge* = to drift; Icel. *fok* = spray; *fjúk* = a snowstorm.]

1. *Lit.*: A very thick mist; small hollow vesicles of water suspended in the air, but so low as to be but a short distance from the earth in place of rising high above it and becoming so illuminated by the sun as to constitute clouds of varied hue. Fogs often arise when the air above warm, moist soil is colder than the soil itself. The hot vapours from the ground are then condensed by coming in contact with the colder air above, as the warm steam of a kettle is by the comparatively cold air of a room. But no fog arises till the cold air has absorbed vapour enough to bring it to the point of saturation. Fogs often hang over rivers. Their cause is the condensation, by contact with the cold water, of the vapour in a hot and moist air current passing over the river. The "pea-soup" fogs of London life are produced by the carbon of the smoky atmosphere colouring the fog vesicles: a fog which is brown in London is generally white at Loughton, a few miles off, and wanting altogether at the top of High Beech hill. On hills and mountains of any size it is easy to rise above a fog, and see it like an ocean beneath one's feet.

"Infect her beauty,
You fensucked *fogs* drawn by the powerful sun,
To fall and blast her pride."—*Shakesp.: Lear*, ii. 4.

2. *Fig.*: A state of confusion, doubt, or perplexity.

fog-alarm, *s.*

Naut.: An audible signal, warning vessels from shoals or other dangerous places. Fog-alarms are various in their kind, their operation, and their construction. As to kind, they consist of bells, whistles, and trumpets. As to operation, they are sounded by the current, by the ebbing and flowing tide, by the sway-

ing of the waves, by the wind, by bellows, by clock-work impelled by weight or spring. As to construction, they are adapted for headlands, light-ships, buoys, or to be anchored by piles on spits, sand-bars, or shoals.

fog-bell, *s.*

Naut.: A bell upon a vessel, buoy, or spit of land, and rung by the motion of the waves, or force of the wind, as a warning to mariners.

fog-horn, *s.*

Nautical:

1. A kind of horn kept on board ships to be sounded as a warning in foggy weather.

2. An instrument resembling a trumpet in shape, through which air or steam is made to pass at a high pressure, causing a blast which can be heard to a considerable distance out at sea, thus in foggy weather warning sailors of their proximity to land.

fog-ring, *s.*

Meteorol.: A bank of fog occurring in a ring or circular form. It is not unfrequently observed off the coasts of Newfoundland.

fog-signal, *s.*

1. *Nautical:*

(1) A signal made on board ships in foggy weather by the sounding of a whistle, ringing of a bell, &c., in order to prevent collisions.

(2) A fog-alarm (q.v.).

2. *Rail.:* A detonating ball, placed on the rails to indicate danger to the driver of a passing train.

fog-smoke, *s.* Fog-mist.

"Rises the *fog-smoke* white as snow."
Scott: Marmion, ii. (Introd.)

fog-trumpet, *s.* A horn or trumpet placed on a projecting headland, a vessel, or a spar, and blown by mechanical means or by the wind, as a warning to mariners. A fog-horn (q.v.).

fog-whistle, *s.*

Naut.: A signal of warning for vessels off a coast. A sounder on the principle of the steam-whistle is exposed to a blast of air or of steam. Usually, motion derived from the waves, the tide, the wind, or clock-work, makes it automatic.

fŏg (2), *s.* & *a.* [Etym. doubtful; cf. Wel. *ffwg* = dry grass.]

A. *As substantive:*

1. Coarse, rank grass which has not been eaten off in the summer.

"The thick and well-grown *fog* doth mat my smoother shades." *Drayton: Poly-Olbion*, s. 13.

2. Moss. (*Scotch.*)

B. *As adj.:* Gross, bloated. (*Stanyhurst: Virgil; Æneid* iii. 672.)

fŏg (1), *v.t.* [Fog (1), *s.*]

*1. *Lit.:* To envelope or surround with a fog.

"*Fogged* and misled with filthy vapours."—*Leighton: Comment. on St. Peter*, essay i., ch. i.

*2. *Fig.:* To puzzle, to perplex.

"We turn what we say into tangle talk so as to *fog* them."—*Daily Telegraph*, Sept. 29, 1883.

***fŏg** (2), *v.t.* & *i.* [Fog (2), *s.*]

A. *Trans.:* To feed with fog or coarse grass; to eat the fog off.

B. *Intrans.:* To become covered with moss.

***fŏg** (3), *v.i.* [Etym. doubtful.] To hunt after in a mean, cringing manner.

"The *fogging* proctorage of money."—*Milton: Reform. in England*, bk. ii.

fŏg'-bănk, *s.* [Eng. *fog* (1), s., and *bank*.] An appearance in hazy weather, when the fog presents the appearance of a solid bank of land.

fō'-gey̆, fō'-gy̆, *s.* [Etym. doubtful.] An old-fashioned, eccentric, or singular person.

"My part, you know, is always that of the old *Fogy*, who sees nothing to admire in the young folks."—*G. Eliot: Adam Bede*, iii., ch. xxii.

fō'-gey̆-dŏm, fō'-gy̆-dŏm, *s.* [Eng. *fogey*; *-dom*.] The state or condition of a fogey.

"These accessories seem to indicate that he has a hobby of some sort, characteristic of approaching *fogydom*."—*Illus. London News*, Oct. 27, 1883, p. 422.

fō'-gey̆-ĭşm, fō'-gy̆-ĭşm, *s.* [Eng. *fogey*; *-ism*.] The manners, habits, or characteristics of a fogey.

***fŏgg'-age (age as ĭġ),** *s.* [Low Lat. *fogagium*.] Coarse, rank grass which has not been eaten off in the summer; aftermath; fog.

"Giff the king will set girss, in time of *foggage*, the quhilk is fra the feist of All-hallowmass, to the feist of Sanct Patrick in Lentron, ilk kow sall pay viii. d. for *foggage*, and for ilk quoy ii. d."—*Leg. Forest; Balfour's Pract.*, p. 139.

fŏgged, fog-git, *a.* [Eng. *fog* (2), s.; *-ed*.] Covered with moss; rank, coarse.

"The grass is become very sour, and in many places, *fogged*."—*Maxwell: Select Transactions*, p. 100.

***fŏg'-gĕr,** *s.* [Eng. *fog* (3), v.; *-er*.] One who seeks for things in a cringing, servile fashion; a pettifogger.

"I shall be exclaimed upon to be a beggarly *fogger*, greedily hunting after heritage."—*Terence in English.* (1614.)

fŏg'-gĭ-ly̆, *adv.* [Eng. *foggy*; *-ly*.] In a foggy manner; darkly, mistily.

fŏg'-gĭ-nĕss, *s.* [Eng. *foggy*; *-ness*.] The quality or state of being foggy, misty, or dark; mistiness, haziness, cloudiness.

"To produce such deceptions from the clearness or *fogginess* of the air."—*Reid: Enquiry into the Human Mind*, ch. vi., § 22.

fŏg'-gy̆ (1), ***fog-gie** (1), *a.* [Eng. *fog* (1); *-y*.]

1. *Lit.:* Filled with fog, haze, or mist; abounding in fogs; cloudy, hazy, misty.

"In air uncommonly *foggy* we are apt to think them more distant."—*Reid: Enquiry into the Human Mind*, ch. vi., § 22.

2. *Fig.:* Confused, dull, stupid, perplexed.

"Darckned so my sight
With errors *foggie* mist at first."
Turbervile: Penitent Lover.

***fŏg'-gy̆** (2), **fog-gie** (2), *a.* [Eng. *fog* (2); *-y*.]

1. Full of coarse, rank grass; coarse, rank, like foggage.

2. Stuffed as with rank grass.

"These who on a sudden grow rather *foggy* than fat by feeding on sacrilegious morsels, do pine away by degrees, and die at last of incurable consumption."—*Fuller: A Pisgah Sight*, pt. i., bk. iii., ch. xii.

3. Mossy, covered with moss.

foggy-bee, foggie-bee, *s.*

Entom.: The Carder bee, *Bombus muscorum*, which makes its nest in moss. (*Scotch.*)

fō'-gle, *s.* [Etym. doubtful.] A silk handkerchief. (*Slang.*)

"If you don't take *fogles* and tickers."—*Dickens: Oliver Twist*, ch. xviii.

fogle-hunter, *s.* One who steals handkerchiefs, a pickpocket.

***fō'-gram,** ***fō'-grŭm,** *s.* & *a.* [Etym. doubtful.]

A. *As subst.:* A fogey.

B. *As adj.:* Fogeyish, stupid.

"Father and mother are but a couple of *fogrum* old fools."—*Foote: Trip to Calais*, i.

***fō-grăm'-ĭ-ty̆,** *s.* [Eng. *fogram*; *-ity*.] Stupidity; a piece of fogeyism.

"Nobody's civil now, you know; it is a *fogramity* quite out."—*Mad. D'Arblay: Camilla*, bk. ii., ch. v.

fō'-gy̆, *s.* [Fogey.]

***fōh,** *interj.* [Onomatopoetic.] An exclamation of disgust or abhorrence.

"*Foh!* one may smell in such a will most rank,
Foul disproportions." *Shakesp.: Othello*, iii. 3.

foi'-ble, *foy-ble, *a.* & *s.* [O. Fr. *foible* = feeble (q.v.).]

***A.** *As adj.:* Weak, feeble.

"Then fencing-masters when they present a foyle or fleuret to their scholars, tell him that it hath two parts; one of which he calleth the fort or strong, and the other the *foyble* or weak."—*Lord Herbert: Life*, p. 46.

B. *As subst.:* A weak point in one's character; a weakness; a failing.

"The gloomy vaults
That hid their dust, their *foibles*, and their faults."
Byron: Lara, i. 11.

¶ For the difference between *foible* and *imperfection*, see Imperfection.

foil (1), ***foyle,** *v.t.* [O. Fr. *fouler* = to tread, to stamp upon, from Low Lat. *fullo, folo* = to full cloth.]

1. To trample underfoot; to insult.

"King Richard . . . caused the ensignes of Leopold to be pul'd down and *foiled* under foot."—*Knolles: Hist. of the Turks*, 69.

*2. To keep down or under; to repress, to restrain.

"In veyn thou *follest* thy flesch with abstinens."—*Wycliffe: Apology*, p. 44.

3. To defeat, to baffle; to frustrate; to render vain or nugatory.

"But they who tried were *foiled*."
Wordsworth: Excursion, bk. vi.

*4. To puzzle, to perplex.

"Whilst I am following one character, I am crossed in my way by another, and put up such a variety of odd creatures in both sexes, that they *foil* the scent of on another, and puzzle the chace."—*Addison.*

*5. To blunt, to dull, to mar, to spoil.

"When light-winged toys
Of feathered Cupid *foil*, with wanton dulness,
My speculative and officed instruments."
Shakesp.: Othello, i. 3.

¶ For the difference between to *foil* and to *defeat*, see Defeat.

***foil** (2), ***foyl,** *v.t.* [A variant of *file* or *foul* (q.v.), but possibly the same as *foil* (1), *v.*] To defile.

"Hast thowe *foylid* my dowter."—*Gesta Romanorum*, p. 143.

foil (1), ***foile,** ***foyle** (1), *s.* [Foil (1), *v.*]

*1. A defeat, a frustration; a baffling.

"By the *foile* they had at the Gaules' hands."—*P. Holland: Livius*, p. 345.

2. A blunt weapon for fencing; a thin blade with a button on the end.

"As blunt as the fencer's *foils*, which hit but hurt not."—*Shakesp.: Much Ado About Nothing*, v. 2.

*3. The track or trail of game when hunted.

"Nor can our British noses hunt thy *foil*."
Woolcot: P. Pindar, p. 187.

*¶ (1) *To give foil:* To discomfit.

"A baser man shall *give* you all *the foil*."
Greene: Geo-a-Greene, p. 261.

(2) *To take the foil:* To be discomfited.

"Bestir thee, Jaques, *take* not now *the foil*."
Greene: Friar Bacon, p. 163.

foil (2), ***foyle** (2), *s.* [O. Fr. *feuille* = a leaf, from Lat. *folium*.]

I. *Ordinary Language:*

1. *Literally:*

*(1) A leaf.

"As many vuces take
Of violette, not but oonly the *foil*."
Palladius: On Husbandrie, p. 146.

(2) In the same sense as II. 2.

2. *Fig.:* Anything of a different colour, character, or quality which serves to set off another thing to advantage by comparison or contrast.

"Hector has a *foil* to set him off; we impose the incontinence of Paris to the temperance of Hector."—*Broome: On the Odyssey.*

II. *Technically:*

1. *Arch.:* A leaf in architecture or carving, as a trefoil ornament; or a window, having lobes like clover, and then said to be trefoiled, quatrefoiled, cinquefoiled, &c.

2. *Jewellery:* A thin leaf of metal, for plating, or to colour a gem behind which it is placed. A coloured foil imparts its tint to a gem whose natural colour is vague and insipid. Foil is made by rolling into thin sheets a plate of copper covered with a layer of silver. The silver surface is polished and covered with a clean varnish, coloured or white. Tin or lead foil is very thin sheets.

3. *Glass:* An amalgam of silver and tin at the back of a looking-glass.

foil'-a-ble, *a.* [Eng. *foil* (1), v.; *-able*.] That may or can be foiled, frustrated, or defeated.

foiled, *a.* [Eng. *foil* (2), s.; *-ed*.]

Arch.: Having foils: as, a *foiled* arch.

foil'-ĕr, *s.* [Eng. *foil* (1), v.; *-er*.] One who foils, defeats, or frustrates.

foil'-ĭng, *pr. par.*, *a.*, & *s.* [Foil (1), *v.*]

A. & **B.** *As pr. par. & particip. adj.:* (See the verb).

C. *As substantive:*

1. The act of defeating, frustrating or baffling.

2. The track of a deer on the grass.

***foin,** ***foygne,** ***foyne,** *v.t.* & *i.* [O. Fr. *foindre, foigner*.]

A. *Trans.:* To thrust at.

"Hente hym be the nekke and *foygnede* hym with that knyf." *Sir Ferumbras*, 3,640.

B. *Intrans.:* To thrust or push, as in fencing.

"They *foyneden* ech at other."
Chaucer: C. T., 1,656.

***foin** (1), ***foyne,** *s.* [Foin, *v.*] A thrust, a stroke, as in fencing.

"Come, no matter vor your *foynes*."—*Shakesp.: Lear*, iv. 6.

***foin** (2), ***fooyne, *foyn,** *s.* [O. Fr. *faine, foine;* Fr. *fouine;* Sp. *fuina;* Port. *foinha.*]

1. A polecat, a fitchet.

"*Fooyne, Furrure, lucro.*"—*Prompt. Parv.*

2. Fur from the polecat.

"A cote hathe he furred
With *foyns,* or with fichewes."
P. Plowman's Creed, 556.

***foin'-ĕr-ĭ,** *s.* [FOIN, *v.*]

Fencing: The act of making feints or thrusts with a foil; fencing.

***foin'-ĭng, *foyn-yng,** *pr. par., a., & s.* [FOIN, *v.*]

A. & B. *As pr. par. & particip. adj.:* (See the verb).

C. *As subst.:* The act of thrusting or making feints, as in fencing; foinery.

"Ffell was the fight, *foynyng* of speires."
Destruct. of Troy, 10,287.

***foin'-ĭng-lĭ,** *adv.* [Eng. *foining: -ly.*] In a pushing or thrusting manner; with a push or thrust.

***foiṣ'-ŏn, *fois-oun, *foy-son, *foy-soun,** *s.* [O. Fr. *faison;* Fr. *foison,* from Lat. *fusio* (acc. *fusionem*) = an outpouring, from *fusus,* pa. par. of *fundo* = to pour out.]

1. Plenty, abundance.

"He gaff hem clothis gret *foyson.*"
Richard Cœur de Lion, 3,318.

2. A plan, a contrivance.

"The paiens were so ferd, thei myght haf no *foyson.*"
Robert de Brunne, p. 17.

***foiṣ'-ŏn-lĕss,** *a.* [Eng. *foison; -less.*] Innutritious, unprofitable. (*Lit. & fig.*) [FISSENLESS.]

"Forcibly cramming their throats with the lifeless, saltless, *foisonless,* lukewarm drammock of the fourteen false prelates."—*Scott: Old Mortality,* ch. xv.

foist, *v.t.* [O. Dut. *vysten* = to break wind; *vest* = a breaking of wind. "To *foist, feist, fizzle,* are all originally to break wind in a noiseless manner, and thus to *foist* is to introduce something, the obnoxious effects of which are only learned by disagreeable experience" (*Wedgwood.*)]

1. To introduce surreptitiously, wrongfully, or unwarrantably; to thrust in fraudulently; to try to pass off as genuine, true, or trustworthy.

"He is most certainly wrong in taking the liberty he has of *foisting* in words."—*Waterland: Works,* iv. 27.

* 2. To introduce slily or quietly.

"My whisperings *foisted* in all ears."
"*Swift: Dial. between Mad Mullinix & Timothy.*

* 3. To cheat, to humbug, to hoax.

"Cutting of purses and *foisting.*"—*Middleton: Roaring Girl,* i. 1.

***foist** (1), *s.* [FOIST, *v.*]

1. A cheat, a swindler, a sharper.

"There is not such a *foist* in all the town."
Ben Jonson: Alchemist, iv. 4.

2. A cheat, a swindle, a fraud, an imposition.

"Put not your *foists* upon me, I shall scent 'em."—*Ben Jonson: The Fox,* iii. 9.

***foist** (2), *s.* [O. Fr. *fuste;* Ital. & Sp. *fusta,* from Low Lat. *fusta.*] A light, fast-sailing vessel.

"*Fuste,* a *foist,* a light galley that hath about sixteen or eighteen oares on a side, and two rowers to an oare."—*Cotgrave.*

***foist'-ĕr,** *s.* [Eng. *foist; -er.*] One who foists; a falsifier; a cheat.

"When facing *foisters* fit for Tiburne frales,
Are food-sick faint."
Mirrour for Magistrates, p. 483.

***foist'-ĭ-ĕd,** *a.* [Eng. *foisty; -ed.*] Made foisty, fusty, or mouldy.

***foist'-ĭ-nĕss,** *s.* [Eng. *foisty; -ness.*] Fustiness, mouldiness.

"Dress mustard, and lay it in cellar up sweet,
Lest *foistiness* make it for table unmeet."
Tusser: Husbandrie; November.

***foist'-ĭ, *foist-ie,** *a.* [FOISTY.] Mouldy, fusty.

"Look well to thy horses in stable thou must,
That hay be not *foisty* nor chaff full of dust."
Tusser: Husbandrie; December.

***foi'-tĕr-ĕr,** *s.* [Norm. Fr. *faitour* = a vagabond.] A vagabond. (*Wharton.*)

***foiz'-ŏn,** *s.* [FOISON.]

***fŏlc'-lănd,** *s.* [FOLKLAND.]

fōld (1), ***fald, *falde, *fauld, *folde, *foold,** *s.* [A.S. *fald;* cogn. with Sw. *falla;* Dan. *fold.*]

I. *Ordinary Language:*

1. *Lit.:* A pen or inclosure in which sheep or other animals are confined.

"His eyes he opened, and beheld a field
Part arable and tilth; whereon were sheaves
New reaped; the other part, sheepwalks and *folds.*"
Milton: P. L., xi. 431.

2. *Figuratively:*

(1) A flock of sheep.

"Leolin, I almost sin in envying you:
The very whitest lamb in all my *fold*
Loves you." *Tennyson: Aylmer's Field,* 261.

* (2) A limit, a boundary.

"Secure from meeting, they 're distinctly rolled,
Nor leave their seats, and pass the dreadful *fold.*"
Creech: Lucretius.

II. *Script.:* The church, the flock of Christ.

"Other sheep I have which are not of this *fold.*"—*John* x. 16.

fold-yard, *s.* A yard in which sheep or cattle are folded for feeding.

fōld (2), ***folde** (2), *s.* [FOLD (2), *v.* Cf. Fris. *fald;* Ger. *falte;* Goth. *flahto* = a plaiting of the hair.]

1. The act of folding, or doubling up any material.

2. A part of any material folded, doubled, or bent and laid on another.

"The ancient Egyptian mummies were shrouded in a number of *folds* of linen, besmeared with gums."—*Bacon: Natural History,* § 771.

3. An involution, a bend.

"*Fold* above *fold,* a surging maze!"
Milton: P. L., ix. 499.

* 4. A clasp, an embrace.

"Shall from your neck unloose his amorous *fold.*"
Shakesp.: Troilus & Cressida, iii. 3.

* 5. A doubling, an intricacy, shifting.

"Our author seems to have sufficiently understood the *folds* and doubles of Sylla's disposition."—*Dryden: Life of Plutarch.*

¶ *Fold* is largely used as the last element in composition to signify the number of times a thing occurs or is repeated.

"But other fell into good ground, and brought forth fruit; some an *hundred fold,* some *sixty fold,* some *thirty fold.*"—*Matthew* xiii. 8.

fōld (3), *s.* [A corrupt. of fowl (?)] See the compound.

fold meadow-grass, *s.*

Agric.: Poa trivialis. [FOWL-GRASS.]

***fōld** (4), ***folde** (3), *s.* [A.S. *folde;* O. Sax. *folda;* Icel. *fold.*]

1. The ground.

"Leir king . . . reste time on *folden.*"
Layamon, i. 149.

2. The earth, the world.

"His non so feir on *folde* to fynde."
Early English Poems, p. 134.

fōld (1), *v.t. & i.* [FOLD (1), *s.*]

A. *Trans.:* To shut up, pen, or inclose in a fold.

"To the fields I haste my *folded* flock to see."
Drayton: Muses' Elysium, Nymphal 6.

B. *Intrans.:* To shut up or pen sheep in a fold.

"The star that bids the shepherd *fold,*
Now the top of heaven doth hold."
Milton: Comus, 93.

fōld (2), ***fald, *falde, *folde,** *v.t. & i.* [A.S. *fealdan;* cogn. with Dan. *folde;* Sw. *falla;* Icel. *falda;* Goth. *falthan;* Ger. *falten;* Lat. *plecto;* Gr. πλέκω (*plekō*).]

A. *Transitive:*

1. To double or bend over part of any material on to another; to lay one part over another.

"Take forth paper, *fold* it."
Shakesp.: Macbeth, v. 1.

2. To double or lay together.

"He had *folded* his arms and said 'God's will be done.'"—*Macaulay: Hist. Eng.,* ch. xiii.

3. To clasp, to embrace.

"With that he hir in armes bent
And ful fair he gan hir *falde.*"
Iwaine & Gawaine, 1,424.

* 4. To plait, to weave.

"Thei *foldiden* a coroun of thornes."—*Wycliffe: Matthew* xxvii. 29. (*Purvey.*)

* 5. To bend.

"A man cam to hym *foldid* on knees."—*Wycliffe: Matthew* xvii. 14.

* 6. To close, to shut up.

"Whanne he had *folded* or closed the book."—*Wycliffe: Luke* iv. 20.

B. *Intrans.:* To close over or on to another of the same kind; to become folded, doubled, or plaited.

"The two leaves of the one door were *folding,* and the two leaves of the other door were *folding.*"—1 *Kings* vi. 34.

***fōld'-age (age** as **ĭj)** (1), *s.* [FALDAGE.]

fōld'-age (age as **ĭj)** (2), *s.* [Eng. *fold* (2), *v.; -age.*]

Her.: A term applied to leaves having several foldings and turnings, one from the other.

fōld'-ĕd, *pa. par.* or *a.* [FOLD, *v.*]

† folded-vernation, *s.*

Bot.: Having simple folds, as the leaves of the cherry and the lime tree.

***fōld'-ĕd-lĭ,** *adv.* [Eng. *folded; -ly.*] In folds.

"A partacle of silvered stuffe . . . hanging *foldedly* down."—*Chapman: Masque of Middle Temple.*

fōld'-ĕr, *s.* [Eng. *fold* (2), *v.; -er.*]

1. One or that which folds; specif. an ivory or bone blade, used in folding sheets for binding; also in forwarding sheets from the pile in feeding to presses.

2. (*Pl.*): A form of eyeglasses in which the lenses fold together for the pocket, and grasp the nose by a spring bow or stiff joint when in use.

fōld'-ĭng (1), *pr. par., a., & s.* [FOLD (1), *v.*]

A. & B. *As pr. par. & particip. adj.:* (See the verb).

C. *As subst.:* The act of shutting up or penning sheep in a fold; a fold; a pen.

"Must watering, *folding,* and attendance have."
Browne: Eclogues; Thirsis & Alexis.

fōld'-ĭng (2), *pr. par., a., & s.* [FOLD (2), *v.*]

A. & B. *As pr. par. & particip. adj.:* (See the verb).

C. *As substantive:*

I. *Ordinary Language:*

1. The act of doubling, bending, or turning one part of a body on to or over another.

2. A fold; a double.

3. A circle, a fold, a roll, a turning.

"As the stout oak when round his trunk the vine
Does in soft wreaths and amorous *foldings twine.*"
Earl of Halifax: Death of Charles II.

* 4. An intricacy, a secret.

"Those *foldings* of art through which no native affection is allowed to penetrate."—*Blair: Sermons,* vol. i., ser. 11.

* 5. (*Pl.*): Wrappers; swaddling clothes. (*Scotch.*)

II. *Bookbinding:* The process by which printed sheets are so doubled up as to bring the pages into consecutiveness for gathering and binding. The number of pages to each side of the sheet is indicated by the name 4to, 8vo, 12mo, 16mo, 24mo, 32mo, 48mo. The folio sheet has two pages on each side, and is once folded. The size of the book will, therefore, depend on the size of the paper, and the number of times it is folded. Each distinct sheet of a book has a certain mark, called a Signature (q.v.). These are gathered consecutively to form the book.

folding-boat, *s.* A kind of boat whose frame is collapsible for compact stowage, either on shipboard or for transportation on land. In a military point of view, the folding-boat may be used for crossing streams or reconnoitring, or as a bridge pontoon. Such boats are also occasionally employed by sportsmen who often have to travel long distances to find aquatic game, finny or feathered, on coast, lake or river.

folding-chair, *s.* A chair which is collapsible for carriage or stowage.

folding-doors, *s. pl.* A pair of doors hung from opposite sides of the doorway, and meeting in the middle.

folding-machine, *s.*

1. *Print.:* A machine for folding printed sheets for books or newspapers.

2. *Metall.:* A machine which bends pans and tin-ware to form. Some are rollers, others presses, and yet others act like the envelope-machine, having hinged leaves which press up the sides against a former.

folding-net, *s.* A bird-net shutting upon its prey.

folding-stool, *s.* A camp-stool.

folding-valve, *s.* A flexible flap which lies upon a perforated plate forming its seat,

and rolls or unrolls thereupon to open or close the passage-way. The band is connected to an arm on a shaft which passes through a stuffing-box to the outside of the case.

* **fōld'-lĕss,** *a.* [Eng. *fold* (2), s.; *-less.*] Having no fold or double.

fōld'-nĕt, *s.* [Eng. *fold* (2), v., and *net.*] A folding-net (q.v.).

* **fōld'-ūre,** *s.* [Eng. *fold* (2), v.; *-ure.*] The act of folding or doubling; a fold.

"My letters are generally charged as double at the post office, from their inveterate clumsiness of *foldure.*" —*Lamb: Letter to Barton.*

* **fōld'-ȳ,** *a.* [Eng. *fold; -y.*] Full of folds; doubled into folds; folded; in folds.

"Those limbs beneath their *foldy* vestments moving." *J. Baillie. (Ogilvie.)*

* **fole,** *a.* & *s.* [FOOL.]

* **fole,** *s.* [FOAL.]

* **fole-har-di-ness,** *s.* [FOOLHARDINESS.]

fole-foot, * **foles-foth,** *s.* [FOAL'S-FOOT.]

* **fole-large,** *a.* [Mid. Eng. *fole* = fool, and *large* = lavish, free.] Foolishly liberal; lavish. [FOOL-LARGE.]

fō-lĭ-ā'-çĕ-æ, *s. pl.* [Fem. pl. of Lat. *foliaceus.*] [FOLIACEOUS.]

Bot.: A division of Cellulares, or cellular plants, comprehending the foliaceous orders Filices, Equisetaceæ, Lycopodineæ, and Marsilaceæ. It was distinguished from the Aphyllæ, containing the Mosses, Lichens, Algæ, Fungi, &c. (*Loudon.*)

fō-lĭ-ā'-çĕ-oŭs (or **ceous** as **shŭs**), *a.* [Lat. *foliaceus* = leafy, leaf-shaped.]

1. *Botany:*

(1) Having the texture of a leaf.

(2) Leaf-shaped; furnished with leaves.

2. *Min.:* Having thin laminæ, like the leaves of plants, or splitting into such layers.

"A piece of another, consisting of an outer crust, of a ruddy talcky spar, and a blue talcky *foliaceous* spar. —*Woodward: On Fossils.*

¶ *Foliaceous Lichens:*

1. *Bot.:* A name sometimes given to lichens with leafy fronds. [LICHEN.]

2. *Zool.:* Shaped or arranged like leaves (*Owen.*)

fō'-lĭ-age (age as **ĭj),** *s.* [O. Fr. *foillage, fueillage;* Fr. *feuillage,* from *foille, fueille, fueil, feuille;* Lat. *folium* = a leaf; Sp. *follage.*]

1. *Bot.:* The leaves of a plant viewed in the aggregate.

2. *Arch.:* The representation of leaves or clusters of them as ornaments to capitals, freizes, pediments, &c.

"Indulged in what they wish, they soon supply
Large *foliage,* overshadowing golden flowers."
Cowper: Task, iii. 534, 535.

foliage-bound, *a.* Bound round or encircled with foliage, leaves, &c.

"Shone every pillar *foliage-bound;*
And glimmered all the dead men's mail."
Scott: Lay of the Last Minstrel, vi. 24.

foliage-leaf, *s.*

Bot.: A leaf of the ordinary type, as distinguished from a floral leaf, a seed-leaf or cotyledon, &c.

* **fō'-lĭ-age (age** as **ĭj),** *v.t.* [FOLIAGE, s.] To work or fashion into the representation or likeness of foliage; ornamented with foliage or imitations of foliage.

"Replete with dust
The *foliaged* velvet." *Shenstone: Economy,* iii.

* **fō'-lĭ-ar,** *a.* [Lat. *folium* = a leaf.] Consisting of or pertaining to leaves; of the nature of a leaf.

"To develop some other distinct organ into a serviceable *foliar* substitute in their place."—*Pall Mall Gazette,* Aug. 17, 1882.

* **fō'-lĭ-āte,** *v.t.* [FOLIATE, a.]

1. To beat out into a leaf, thin plate, or lamina.

"I have not only lighted paper but candles, and even melted *foliated* gold."—*Boyle: Works,* i. 259.

2. To cover over with a thin coat or sheet of tin, quicksilver, &c.: as, To *foliate* a mirror.

fō'-lĭ-āte, *a.* & *s.* [Lat. *foliatus* = leaved, leafy.]

A. *As adjective:*

1. *Bot.:* Clothed with leaves.

2. *Geom.:* [FOLIATE CURVE].

B. *As subst.:* The same as FOLIATE-CURVE (q.v.).

foliate-curve, *s.*

Geom.: A curve of the third order, consisting of two infinite branches, with a common asymptote, which intersect each other so as to form a leaf-like branch. Its equation is $x^3 + y^3 = a, x, y$.

fō'-lĭ-āt-ĕd, *a.* [Lat. *foliatus.*]

I. *Ord. Lang.:* Covered or coated with a thin plate, coat, or foil.

II. *Technically:*

1. *Arch.:* [FOLIATED-ARCH; FOLIATION].

2. *Zool.:* (*Of shells*). Splitting into laminæ. Used when the shelly layers tend to separate from each other.

3. *Min.:* Splitting into plates, lamellar.

4. *Petrol.:* Laminated schistose. (Used chiefly of the Metamorphic rocks.)

foliated-arch, *s.*

Arch.: One having a number of lobes or leaves.

foliated-coal, *s.*

Min.: A kind of black coal consisting of shining laminæ, which easily separate from each other.

foliated-joint, *s.*

Carp.: A rabbeted joint, where one part overlies another.

foliated-tellurium, *s.*

Min.: The same as NAGYAGITE (q.v.).

fō-lĭ-ā'-tion, *s.* [Lat. *foliatio,* from *foliatus* = leaved, from *folium* = a leaf.]

I. *Ordinary Language:*

1. The act or process of beating out into a thin coat, plate, or lamina.

2. The act, art, or process of coating or covering with a thin sheet, coat, or foil.

II. *Technically:*

1. *Botany:*

(1) The act of leafing.

(2) The same as VERNATION (q.v.).

2. *Geol.:* The separation of schistose or other rocks into layers capable of being detached from each other. The laminæ generally split parallel to the line of stratification. They have often between them a layer of mica. Example, mica-schist.

3. *Arch.:* (See extract).

"Feathering or *foliation* . . . . an arrangement of small arcs or *foils* separated by projecting cusps . . . . may be otherwise explained to consist in placing a foil arch within a plain arch that will fit it, which is then said to be *foliated.*"—*Glossary of Architecture.*

* **fō'-lĭ-ą-tūre,** *s.* [Eng. *foliat(e); -ure.*]

1. Leafage, foliage.

"They wreathed together the *foliature* of the fig-tree."—*Shuckford: On the Creation,* p. 203.

2. The state of being beaten or hammered out into a thin sheet, plate, or lamina.

* **fol-ie,** *s.* [FOLLY.]

* **fol-i-er,** *s.* [FOIL, s.] Goldsmiths' foil.

"Concerning the preparing these *foliers,* it is to be observed how and out of what substance they are prepared."—*Sprat: History Royal Society,* ii. 480.

* **fō'-lĭf'-ĕr-oŭs,** *s.* [Lat. *folium* = a leaf, and *fero* = to bear.]

Bot.: Bearing leaves.

* **fō-lĭ-ĭp'-ąr-oŭs,** *s.* [Lat. *folium* = a leaf, and *pario* = to bring forth, to produce.]

Bot.: Producing leaves only, as leaf-buds.

* **fol-i-ly,** * **folyly,** * **foliliche,** *adv.* [Mid. Eng. *foly* = foolish; *-ly.*] Foolishly.

"I have my body *folily* dispendid."
Chaucer: C. T., 9,277.

fō'-lĭ-ō, *s.* & *a.* [Lat. ablative sing. of *folium* = a leaf.]

A. *As substantive:*

1. *Printing:*

(1) The running number of the pages of a book. The even folios are on the left-hand pages, the odd upon the right. The folios of prefatory matter are frequently in lower-case Roman numerals.

(2) A sheet of paper once folded.

(3) A book of the largest size, whose sheets are folded but once, four pages to the sheet; hence it is used generally for any large volume or work.

2. *Book-keep.:* A page or opening in an account-book.

3. *Law:* A certain number of words in legal documents; in conveyances, deeds, &c., the *folio* is seventy-two words; in parliamentary proceedings ninety words.

B. *As adjective:*

Print.: Consisting of sheets folded only once, four pages to the sheet.

"In fifty *folio* volumes,
Printed by Elzevir in columns."
Cawthorn: Birth, &c. of Genius.

folio-post, *s.* A flat writing-paper, usually 17 × 24 inches.

fō'-lĭ-ō, *v.t.* [FOLIO, s.]

Print.: To mark the folios or pages of a book; periodical, &c.; to paginate.

fō'-lĭ-ō-lāte, *a.* [Eng. *foliol(e); -ate.*]

Bot.: Having leaflets; often used in composition as Trifoliolate.

fō'-lĭ-ōle, fō-lĭ-ō'-lŭm (*pl.* **fō-lĭ-ō'-lēs, fō-lĭ-ō'-lą),** *s.* [Dimin. of Lat. *folium* = a leaf.]

Bot.: A leaflet, a small leaf constituting with others a compound leaf.

* **fō'-lĭ-ō-mort,** *a.* & *s.* [Lat. *folium* = a leaf, and *mortuum* = dead.] [FEUILLEMORT.]

fō'-lĭ-ōse, *a.* [Lat. = leafy, full of leaves.]

Bot.: Closely covered with leaves.

foliose hepaticæ, *s. pl.*

Bot.: A division of Hepaticæ, contradistinguished from Thalloid or Frondose Hepaticæ.

* **fō-lĭ-ŏs'-ĭ-tȳ,** *s.* [Eng. *folio;* s connective; suff. *-ity.*] The bulk or voluminousness of a folio; discursiveness; diffuseness.

"He does not shoot into German *foliosity.*"—*De Quincey. (Ogilvie.)*

* **fō'-lĭ-ŏt,** *s.* [Fr. *follet* = a goblin; O. Fr. *fol;* Fr. *fou* = foolish.] A goblin, an elf.

"Terrestiall devils, are those Lares, Genii, Fauns, Satyrs, Wood-nympha, *Foliots,* Fairies, Robin Goodfellowes, Trulli, &c., which as they are most conversant with men, so they doe them most harme."—*Burton: Anatomy of Melancholy,* p. 47.

fō'-lĭ-oŭs, *a.* [Lat. *foliosus.*]

Bot.: The same as FOLIOSE (q.v.).

fōlk (as **fōk**), * **folc,** * **folck,** * **folke,** * **folle,** *s.* [A.S. *folc:* cogn. with Dut. *volk;* Icel. *fólk;* Dan. & Sw. *folk;* Ger. *volk;* O. H Ger. *folh, folc;* Lat. *plebs.* Probably the same as *flock* (q.v.).]

* 1. A number or assemblage of people.

"Swa mykel *folk* com never togyder."
Hampole: Pricke of Conscience, 4,012.

* 2. A nation, a people.

"Brytons were the firste *folc* that to Engeloud come."
Robert of Gloucester, p. 2.

3. People collectively or generally.

"Gave hem forthe to poure *folk* that for my love lit asketh." *Piers Plowman,* p. 218.

4. It is used with a qualifying adjective to express a class of people: as, the old *folk,* the young *folk,* and sometimes in the plural.

"The dinner comes, and down they sit;
Were e'er such hungry *folk?*"
Cowper: The Yearly Distress.

* 5. An individual, a person.

"Thes thre *folke* and no mo for noght resayne."
Boke of Curtasye, 546.

¶ For the difference between *folk* and *people,* see PEOPLE.

¶ *Folk-free and sacless:* A term applied to one who is a lawful freeman. (*Wharton.*)

"*Folk-free and sacless* art thou in town and from town, in the forest as in the field."—*Scott: Ivanhoe,* ch. xxxii.

* **Folke-stone,** *s.* [FOLKSTONE.]

* **folk'-lănd (folk** as **fōk),** *s.* [A.S. *folcland.*]

Feudal law: The land of the folk or people, as distinguished from book-land, or land held by charter or deed. It was held by no assurance in writing, but distributed among the common folk at the pleasure of the lord, and resumed at his discretion. It could not be devised by will.

"Now, with regard to the *folkland,* this was a species of tenure neither strictly feudal, Norman, nor Saxon;

but mixed and compounded of them all; and which also, on account of the heriots that usually attend it, may seem to have something Danish in its composition. Under the Saxon government there were a sort of people in a condition of downright servitude, belonging to the lord of the soil, like the rest of the cattle or stock upon it. These seem to have been those who held what was called the *folkland*, from which they were removable at the lord's pleasure."—*Blackstone: Comment.*, bk. ii., ch. 4.

folk'-lōre (folk as **fōk),** *s.* [Eng. *folk*, and *lore*.] Popular superstitions, tales, traditions, or legends. Of late years the importance of the study of folklore has met with increasing recognition from students of anthropology and of comparative religion. It is worthy of note that many myths are found in a somewhat similar form among peoples widely divergent in race and locality. By some writers this fact is claimed in support of the Mosaic cosmogony; while others see in it a strong proof in favour of the theory of Evolution, and a means of tracing the steps by which man has advanced to his present position. The term *Folklore* was first introduced by Mr. W. J. Thom in A.D. 1846.

"Modern *folklore* holds either that a knocking or rumbling on the floor is an omen of a death about to happen; that dying persons themselves announce their dissolution to their friends in such strange sounds."—*Tylor: Primitive Culture* (1873), i. 145.

folk'-lōr-ĭst (folk as **fōk),** *s.* [Eng. *folklor(e); -ist.*] One skilled in or devoted to the study of Folklore (q.v.).

"There can be no doubt of the value of such a collection to *folklorists* and anthropologists."—*Athenæum*, May 12, 1883, p. 603.

* **folk'-mōte,** * **folk'-moōt (folk** as **fōk),** *s.* [Eng. *folk; -mote;* A.S. *folc-gemót.*]

1. An assembly of the people to consider matters affecting the commonwealth; answering in some measure to a parliament.

"It is not a *folkmote*, although it represents the people."—*Stubbs: Select Charters*, p. 4.

2. A court-leet or local court.

"These held a court every fortnight, which they called the *folkmote*, or leet, and there became reciprocally bound for each other, and to the publick for their own peaceable behaviour, and that of their families and dependants."—*Burke: An Abridgment of English History*, bk. ii., ch. vii.

* **folk'-mōt-ẽr,** * **folk'-moōt-ẽr (folk** as **fōk),** *s.* [Eng. *folkmot(e); -er.*] One who frequents or attends a folkmoot; a democrat.

"Keep your problems of ten groats, these matters are not for pragmatics and *folkmooters* to babble in."—*Milton: Colasterion.*

folk'-rēde (folk as **fōk),** *s.* [Eng. *folk*, and Mid. Eng. *rede* = knowledge, advice.] For def. see extract.

"If any distinction is to be drawn between them, we might say that the tales which have been imbedded in the literature, written or unwritten, of the several nations form the folklore, while those which are preserved only in the common speech of everyday life belong to the *folkrede*, or popular talk."—*Cox: Introd. to Folklore*, p. 7.

folk-right (as **fōk'-rīt),** *s.* [Eng. *folk*, and *right.*] The rights to which every citizen of an organized society has a claim as distinguished from those of the sovereign; common justice.

"The preamble of his [Edgar's] secular laws declares that every man shall be worthy of *folkright*, poor as well as rich."—*Stubbs: Constitutional History*, i. 208.

Folk'-stōne, Folke'-stōne (folk as **fōk),** *s.* & *a.* [See def.]

A. *As subst.:* A seaport town in Kent, five miles W.S.W. of Dover.

B. *As adj.:* Found at or near, belonging to, or in any way connected with the town described under A.

† **Folkstone-marl,** *s.*

Geol.: The same as GAULT (q.v.).

* **fŏl'-ĭ-ăl,** *a.* [Eng. *foll(y); -al.*] Foolish.

"Whereto these *follial* traytors did
Themselues and senses fit."
Warner: Albions England, bk. ix., ch. iv.

* **fŏl'-ĕt,** *s.* [Fr.] The same as FOLIOT (q.v.).

* **fol'-liche,** *adv.* [Mid. Eng. *fol* = foolish; *-liche* = ly.] Foolishly.

fŏl'-ĭ-cle, * **fŏl-ĭ-cūle,** * **fŏl-lĭc'-ŭ-lŭs,** *s.* [Lat. *folliculus* = a small bag or sack; dimin. of *follis* = a leathern sack.]

1. *Ord. Lang.:* A cavity in any body with strong coats.

2. *Bot.:* A form of fruit placed by Lindley in his class Apocarpi. It is one-celled, one or many seeded, one-valved, superior, ventral, dehiscent by the suture, and bearing its seeds at the base or each margin of the suture. It differs from the legume in having but one valve instead of two. A flower of *Nigella*, or one of *Delphinium*, produces several such follicles.

3. *Anat. & Zool.:* A minute secreting bag, which commonly opens upon a mucous membrane; a simple gland. It is called also a crypt or lacuna.

"The *follicles* then appear to become atrophied."—*Todd & Bowman: Physiol. Anat.*, ii. 454.

¶ *Double follicle:* The same as Conceptaculum (q.v.). Lindley places it in his class Syncarpi. It is akin to the follicle, but the seeds lie loose instead of adhering to marginal placentæ. Example, Asclepius, Apocynum (q.v.). In general it is not now distinguished from the ordinary follicle.

fŏl-lĭc'-ŭ-lăr, *a.* [Lat. *follicularis.*]

Bot.: Like a follicle.

follicular glands, *s. pl.*

Anat.: Small rounded secreting bodies, found in various parts of the alimentary mucous membrane. They are called also Conglobate and Lymphoid Glands, and may be solitary or agminated. (*Quain.*)

fŏl-lĭc-ŭ-lär'-ĭa, fŏl-lĭc-ŭ-lär'-ēs, *s. pl.* [Neut. or fem. pl. of Lat. adj. *follicularis.*]

Bot.: A division of Proteaceæ, characterized by their having woody follicles. It is divided into two tribes or families, Grevillidæ and Banksidæ.

† **fŏl-lĭc'-ŭ-lāt-ĕd,** *a.* [Lat. *follicul(us)* [FOLLICLE], and Eng. &c. suff. *-ated.*]

Bot. & Zool.: Having follicles, follicular.

fŏl-lĭc'-ŭ-lī, *s. pl.* [Pl. of Lat. *follicolus.*] [FOLLICLE.]

Bot.: A name given to the thecæ sporangia or involucra in the cone of an equisetum.

† **fŏl-lĭc'-ŭ-loŭs,** *a.* [Lat. *follicul(us)*, and Eng., &c. suff. *ous.*]

Bot. & Zool.: Abounding in follicles, having or producing follicles.

* **fŏl'-ĭ-fūl,** *a.* [Eng. *folly; -full.*] Full of folly or foolishness.

"The common people call wit, mirth; and fancy, folly; fanciful and *foltiful* they use indiscriminately."—*Shenstone.*

fŏl'-lōw, * **folge,** * **fol-gen,** * **fol-ow,** * **fol-hen,** * **fol-i-en,** * **fol-we,** * **fol-uwe,** * **fol-wyn,** *v.t.* & *i.* [A.S. *fylgean, fylgian, fyligan;* cogn. with Dut. *volgen;* Icel. *fylgja;* Dan. *følge;* Sw. *följa;* Ger. *folgen;* O. H. Ger. *folken.*]

A. *Transitive:*

I. *Ordinary Language:*

1. To go or come after; to move behind in the same course or direction.

"Peter *followed* him afar off."—*Matthew* xxvi. 58.

2. To pursue, as an enemy; to chase.

"She *followed* flies; she fled from followes post."
Browne: Britannia's Pastorals, bk i., s. 1.

* 3. To pursue as an object to be gained or attained; to seek after; to try to gain.

"*Follow* peace with all men."—*Hebrews* xii. 14.

* 4. To seek the company of; to court.

"Thou *followedst* not young men."—*Ruth* iii. 10.

5. To attend upon; to accompany as an attendant.

"And the three eldest sons of Jesse went and *followed* Saul to the battle."—1 *Samuel* xvii. 13.

6. To attend to, to tend.

"The Lord took me as I *followed* the flock."—*Amos* vii. 15.

7. To succeed or come after in point of time.

8. To succeed or come next to in point of rank or importance.

* 9. To be inferior or second to.

"Her education *follows* not any."
Massinger: Fatal Dowry, ii. 2.

10. To go after; to watch the course of; to keep the eye fixed on.

"Some pious tears the pitying hero paid,
And *followed* with his eyes the flitting shade."
Dryden: Virgil; Æneid vi. 642.

11. To adhere to, to side with.

"They forsook the Lord God of their fathers, and *followed* other gods."—*Judges* ii. 12.

12. To result from; to succeed as a consequence; to be the effect of.

13. To keep the mind or attention fixed on, so as to understand fully the intention, meaning, or force of anything in progress: as, To *follow* an argument.

14. To imitate or copy, as an example or pattern.

"Ill patterns are sure to be *followed* more than good rules."—*Locke.*

15. To obey; to observe as a guide or direction.

"Those obvious rules that had been *followed* by our ancestors."—*Chesterfield: Common Sense*, No. 4.

16. To walk in, to practise: as, To *follow* a profession.

"Had I but *followed* the arts."
Shakesp.: Twelfth Night, i. 3.

* 17. To attend to, to be busied with.

"He that undertaketh and *followeth* other men's business for gain, shall fall into suits."—*Ecclus.* xxix. 19.

* 18. To practise or give oneself to the use of.

"Woe unto them that rise up early in the morning that they may *follow* strong drink."—*Isaiah* v. 11.

* 19. To maintain, to keep up.

"They bound themselves to his laws and obedience; and in case it had been *followed* upon them, as it should have been, they should have been reduced to perpetual civility."—*Spenser: State of Ireland.*

* 20. To impel; to urge or drive forward, as one pressing behind.

"O Antony!
"I have *followed* thee to this."
Shakesp.: Antony & Cleopatra, v. 1.

II. *Scots Law:* To pursue at law: to sue.

"And gif the trespass be donne of suddande chauldmelly, the party scathit sall *folowe*, and the party trespassande sall defende, eftir the cours of the auld lawis of the realme."—*Parl. Jas. I.* (a. 1415), *Acts* (ed. 1814), p. 9, s. 7.

B. *Intransitive:*

1. To come or go after.

"And Peter *followed* afar off."—*Luke* xxii. 54.

2. To pursue, to chase.

"And the Philistines *followed* hard upon Saul."—1 *Samuel* xxxi. 2.

* 3. To seek after, as a thing to be desired or gained; to long for.

"My soul *followeth* hard after thee."—*Ps.* lxiii. 8.

4. To come after in point of time or order; to succeed.

5. To attend upon a person; to act as an attendant.

* 6. To continue endeavours; to persevere.

"Then shall we know, if we *follow* on to know the Lord."—*Hosea* vi. 3.

7. To result; to arise as an effect or consequence.

"What *follows*, if we disallow of this?"
Shakesp.: King John, i.

8. To come close after, as a result; to attend.

"Arts still *followed* where her eagles flew."
Pope: Essay on Criticism, 684.

9. To result, as an inference.

"It *follows* not that she will love Sir Thurio."
Shakesp.: Two Gentlemen of Verona, iii. 2.

10. To be the next thing to be done or said.

"This *follows*: make for Sicilia."
Shakesp.: Winter's Tale, iv. 4.

¶ (1) *To follow on:*

Cricket: When the side which goes in second in a game of cricket fail to make within a certain number of the runs made by their opponents in the first innings, they have to go in a second time at once; this is called *following on*. The word is also used substantively.

"The professional made four fours in quick succession, and the *follow on* was soon saved."—*Standard*, Sept. 3, 1882.

(2) *To follow suit:*

Cards: To play a card of the same suit as that first played; hence, generally, to follow the same line or course of action as that taken by a predecessor.

¶ (1) Crabb thus discriminates between to *follow*, to *succeed*, and to *ensue*: "*Follow* and *succeed* are said of persons and things; *ensue* of things only: *follow* denotes the going in order, in a trace or line; *succeed* denotes the going or being in the same place immediately after another: many persons may *follow* each other at the same time; but only one individual properly succeeds another. To *follow* in relation to things is said either simply of the order in which they go, or of such as go by a connexion between them; to *succeed* implies simply to take the place after another; to *ensue* is to *follow* by a necessary connexion."

(2) He thus discriminates between to *follow* and to *pursue*: "The idea of going after anything in order to reach or obtain it is common in these terms, but under different circumstances: one *follows* a person mostly with a friendly intention; one *pursues* with a hostile intention. In application to things, *follow* is taken more in the passive, and *pursue* more in the active sense: a man *follows* the plan of

another, and *pursues* his own plan; he *follows* his inclinations, and *pursues* an object."

(3) He thus discriminates between to *follow* and to *imitate*: "Both these terms denote the regulating of our actions by something that offers itself to us, or is set before us; but we *follow* that which is either internal or external: we *imitate* that only which is external. To *follow* and to *imitate* may both be applied to that which is good or bad: the former to all the actions, but the latter only to the behaviour or the external manners." (*Crabb: Eng. Synon.*)

follow-board, *s.*

Found.: A board beneath the pattern, and on which it lies while the loam is being rammed.

fŏl'-lō-ĕr, *fol-ew-er, *fol-ware, *fol-wer, *s.* [Eng. *follow; -er.*]

I. *Ordinary Language:*

1. One who comes or goes after another in the same direction.

2. One who pursues after another.

3. One who follows another as his leader or guide.

"Be ye *followers* of God, as dear children."—*Ephesians* v. 1.

4. One who seeks after or tries to attain anything.

"If ye be *followers* of that which is good."—1 *Peter* iii. 13.

5. One who follows another as an attendant or dependant.

"No Indian prince has to his palace
More *followers* than a thief to the gallows."
Butler: Hudibras, pt. ii., c. 1.

6. An associate, a companion.

"How accompanied, can'st thou tell that?
With Poins, and other his continual *followers*."
Shakesp.: 2 Henry IV., iv. 4.

7. One under the command of another.

"Little gallant, you were wont to be a *follower*, but now you are a leader."—*Shakesp.: Merry Wives*, iii. 2.

8. A servant, a retainer.

"What, fifty of my *followers* at a clap!"
Shakesp.: Lear, i. 4

9. One of the same party or faction.

10. A male sweetheart, a beau. (*Colloquial.*)

II. *Technically:*

1. *Law-stat.:* A sheet of parchment added on to the first sheet of an indenture or other deed.

2. *Mach.:* A portion of a machine, usually sliding in guides, and moved by another portion; as the reciprocating punch-stock in a fly-press, which is moved by the screw to which it is swivelled. It is analogous to the platen of many presses.

3. *Steam-engin.:* The cover or plug of a stuffing-box, which rests upon and compresses the packing; a gland.

4. *Scots Law:* One who pursues or sues another at law.

"Gif he be absent & contumace at the secunde summondis, he salbe condampnit be the Juge in the expensis of the *folowar*, & in xl s. for the kingis vnlaw."—*Parl. Jas. II.* (1449), *Acts* (ed. 1815), p. 37.

¶ Crabb thus discriminates between *follower, adherent,* and *partisan*: "A *follower* is one who follows a person generally; an *adherent* is one who adheres to his cause; a *partisan* is the follower of a party: the *follower* follows either the person, interests, or the principles of any one; thus the retinue of a nobleman, or the friends of a statesman, or the friends of any man's opinions, may be styled his *followers*; but the *adherent* is that kind of *follower* who espouses the interests of another: a *follower* follows near or at a distance; but the *adherent* is always near at hand; the *partisan* hangs on or keeps at a certain distance." (*Crabb: Eng. Synon.*)

follower-wheel, *s.*

Mach.: The wheel, in geared machinery, which is driven, as distinguished from the driver, or the wheel which impels.

fŏl'-lō-ĭng, *pr. par., a., & s.* [Follow.]

A. *As pr. par.:* (See the verb).

B. *As adj.:* Coming after or next; succeeding; next after, next described: as, The story is related in the *following* pages, or in the *following* manner.

C. *As substantive:*

1. The act or state of coming or going after or succeeding.

2. A body or party of adherents or followers; a sect or party under one leader or guide.

"A man with a great name in the country and a strong *following* in Parliament."—*Macaulay: Hist. Eng.*, ch. xxiii.

*3. The vocation, business, or profession which one follows.

fŏl'-lȳ, *fol-i, *fol-ie, *fol-y, *fol-ye, *s.* [O. Fr. *folie*, from *fol* = a fool; Port. *folia*; Ital. *follia.*]

1. Weakness of intellect; want of understanding; foolishness; imbecility.

"Despised by thee, what more can he expect
From youthful *folly* than the same neglect?"
Cowper: Tirocinium, 713.

2. An act of foolishness or thoughtlessness; weak, thoughtless, or unbecoming conduct.

"I was young, a single man,
And after youthful *follies* ran."
Wordsworth: Last of the Flock.

3. An act of criminal weakness; depravity; wickedness.

"Achan wrought *folly* in Israel."—*Joshua* vii. 15.

4. A term frequently applied to a building or work begun by its projector on a scale too large for his resources, and consequently abandoned before completed.

¶ Crabb thus discriminates between *folly* and *foolery*: "*Folly* is the abstract of foolish, and characterizes the thing; *foolery* the abstract of fool, and characterizes the person; we may commit an act of folly without being chargeable with weakness or *folly*; but none are guilty of *fooleries* who are not themselves fools, either habitually or temporarily." (*Crabb: Eng. Synon.*)

***folly-fallen,** *a.* Grown foolish.

***fŏl'-lȳ-ĭng,** *s.* [As if a pr. par. form of a v.i. *to folly* = to play the fool.] An act of folly, a piece of foolery; the act of playing the fool.

"Let me shun
Such *follyings* before thee."
Keats: Endymion, i. 641, 642.

***folt, *folte, *folett,** *a.* [O. Fr. *folet.*] Foolish, stupid, silly.

"*Folte. Idem quod* folet."—*Prompt. Parv.*

***folt, *folt-en, *folt-yn,** *v.i.* [Folt, *a.*] To act as a fool; to be foolish.

"*Foltyn*, or doon as a fool. *Stultiso.*"—*Prompt. Parv.*

***folt-ed, *folt-id,** *a.* [Eng. *folt*, a.; *-ed.*] Foolish, stupid.

"This is a *folted* man." *Robert de Brunne*, p. 164.

***folt-hed, *folt-heed,** *s.* [Eng. *folt; -hed* = hood.] Foolishness, stupidity, folly.

"In fersnesse ne in *folthed*."—*Depos. of Richard II.*, p. 8.

***folt-ish, *folt-isch, *folt-issh, *folt-isshe, *folt-ysch,** *a.* [Eng. *folt; -ish.*] Foolish, silly.

"Wher God hath not maad the wysdom of this world *foltisch*."—*Wycliffe:* 1 *Cor.* i. 20.

***folt-rie, *folt-rye,** *s.* [Eng. *folt; -ry.*] Folly, foolishness.

"*Foltrye. Fatuitas, stoliditas, follicia.*"—*Prompt. Parv.*

***fol-we,** *v.t. & i.* [Follow.]

***fol-y,** *a. & s.* [Folly, s.]

A. *As adj.:* Foolish.

"That that is *foly* thing of God of wyser than men."—*Wycliffe:* 1 *Cor.* i. 25.

B. *As subst.:* Folly.

fŏ-mal-hâut', *fo-mal-hault, *fo-ma-hant, *s.* [Arab. *Fom-al-hût* = mouth of the large fish, from *fom, fam* = mouth, and *hût* = a large fish.]

Astron.: A fixed star of the first magnitude, called also *a Piscis Australis.*

fō-mĕnt', *v.t.* [Fr. *fomenter*, from Lat. *fomento*, from *fomentum*, a contr. of *fovimentum* = a warm application, from *foveo* = to warm, to cherish; Sp. & Port. *fomentar*; Ital. *fomentare.*]

I. *Literally:*

1. To bathe with fomentations or warm lotions; to apply fomentations to.

2. To cherish with heat; to nourish, to foster.

"Every kind that lives
Fomented by his virtual power, and warmed."
Milton: P. L., xi. 338.

II. *Fig.:* To encourage, to abet, to instigate, to promote.

"Persecution may be carried on by the people, but it is raised and *fomented* by kings and rulers."—*Bishop Horne: On the Psalms*, pt. ii.

fō-mĕn-tā'-tion, *s.* [Fr. *fomentation*; Prov. *fomentacio*; Sp. *fomentacion*; Port. *fomentação*, all from Lat. *fomentatio* (genit. *fomentationis*).] [Foment.]

I. *Literally:*

1. The application of a liquid, such as water, generally warm, to a portion of the body to remove external or internal disease. The application is usually made by means of flannel steeped in the liquid. If the water be charged with mucilaginous principles, such as mallows can supply, it is called emollient; if with a narcotic one like poppy-heads, it is said to be sedative or anodyne.

2. That which is thus applied.

"*Fomentation* calleth forth the humour by vapours; but yet, in regard of the way made by the poultis, draweth gently the humours out; for it is a gentle *fomentation*, and hath withal a mixture of some stupefaction."—*Bacon: Natural History.*

II. *Figuratively:*

* 1. Cherishing, nourishing.

2. Encouragement, abetting, instigation.

fō-mĕnt'-ĕr, *fō-mĕnt'-ŏr, *s.* [Eng. *foment; -er.*] One who foments; one who encourages, instigates, or abets in anything.

"The *fomentors* and conductors of the petty war of village vexation."—*Burke: French Revolution.*

fō'-mēs (pl. **fōm'-ĭ-tēs**), *s.* [Lat. = touchwood, tinder.]

Med.: Any porous substance capable of absorbing and retaining contagion.

***fon, *fonne,** *a. & s.* [Sw. *fåne* = a fool; *fåni*g = foolish; Icel. *fáni.*]

A. *As adj.:* Foolish, silly.

"She was *fon* and biter."—*Gesta Romanorum*, p. 242.

B. *As subst.:* A fool, an idiot.

"Sicker I hold him for a greater *fon*.
That loves the thing he cannot purchase."
Spenser: Shepheards Calender; April.

***fon,** *v.i.* [Fon, *a.*] To play the fool.

fŏnd, *fonned, *a.* [Properly the pa. par. of *fonnen* = to be foolish, from Sw. *fåne.* [Fon.]

1. Foolish, silly, indiscreet, injudicious, imprudent.

"Grant I may never prove so *fond*
To trust man on his oath or bond."
Shakesp.: Timon of Athens, i. 2.

2. Foolishly tender or loving; doting; overindulgent.

"*Fond* parents listened to a creeping thing,
And fell." *Byron: Cain*, i. 1.

3. Pleased with; relishing highly; delighting in. (Now followed by *of*; formerly *on* was used.)

* 4. Affectionate, loving.

"More *fond* on her than she upon her love."
Shakesp.: Midsummer Night's Dream, ii. 1.

* 5. Slight, trivial, trifling; not worthy of consideration.

"Not with *fond* shekels of the tested gold."
Shakesp: Measure for Measure, ii. 2.

¶ For the difference between *fond* and *indulgent*, see Indulgent.

fond encheason, *s.* Foolish occasion. (*Spenser: F. Q.*, II. i. 30.)

***fŏnd** (1), *v.t. & i.* [Fond, *a.*]

A. *Trans.:* To treat with kindness; to fondle; to caress.

"The Tyrian lugs, and *fonds* thee on her breast."
Dryden: Virgil; Æneid i. 962.

B. *Intrans.:* To be fond or doting; to dote.

"How will this fadge? My master loves her dearly;
And I, poor monster, *fond* as much on him;
And she, mistaken, seems to dote on me."
Shakesp.: Twelfth Night, ii. 2.

***fond** (2), ***fonde, *fondie,** *v.t. & i.* [A.S. *fandian.*] [Fand, *v.*]

A. *Trans.:* To try, to prove.

"He hit tholeth to *fonde* the hwether thu bes treowe."—*Hali Meidenhad*, p. 29.

B. *Intrans.:* To try.

"Vor to ale hym fast he gan *fonde*."
Robert of Gloucester, p. 63.

***fonde,** *pret.* of *v.* [Find, *v.*]

***fŏnd'-ĕr, *fond-our, *fond-ourc,** *s.* [O. Fr. *fondour, foudeur*; Lat. *fundator.*] A founder.

"Himself did it wirke, he was thar *fondourc*."
Robert de Brunne, p. 84.

fŏn'-dle, *v.t. & i.* [Frequent. from *fond* (q.v.).]

A. *Trans.:* To treat with great kindness or indulgence; to caress.

"Too ragged to be *fondled* on her lap."
Tennyson: Aylmer's Field, 686.

B. *Intrans.:* To caress, to cuddle.

"[He] *fondled* on her like a child."
Gay: Work for a Cooper.

¶ For the difference between to *fondle* and to *caress*, see CARESS.

fŏnd'-lĕr, *s.* [Eng. *fondl(e); -er.*] One who fondles, or caresses.

fŏnd'-lĭng, *pr. par., a., & s.* [FONDLE, *v.*]

A. & B. *As pr. par. & particip. adj.:* (See the verb).

C. *As substantive:*

1. The act of treating with kindness or indulgence; caressing; a caress.

"No midnight mask, no flattering, amorous *fondling*."
Mickle: Siege of Marseilles, ii. 4.

*2. A fool; inasmuch as those who are much indulged in early youth, are generally made no less foolish by the injudicious tenderness shown them.

"An epicure had some reason to allege, an extortioner is a man of wisdom, and acteth prudently in comparison to him; but the *fondling* [the profane swearer] offendeth heaven and abandoneth happiness, he knoweth not why or for what."—*Barrow: Sermons,* ser. 15.

*3. One unduly under the influence of affection, and who therefore acts foolishly.

"We have many such *fondlings* that are their wives' pack-horses and slaves."—*Burton: Anatomy of Melancholy,* pt. iii., § 3.

*4. A person or thing fondled or caressed; a pet.

"Any body would have guessed miss to have been bred up under a cruel stepdame, and John to be the *fondling* of a tender mother."—*Arbuthnot: John Bull.*

fŏnd'-lĭ, *adv.* [Eng. *fond; -ly.*]

1. Foolishly, weakly; in a foolish or silly manner.

"Ay me! I *fondly* dream."
Milton: Lycidas, 56.

2. With fondness or affection; lovingly; affectionately.

"Hundreds embraced the soldiers, hung *fondly* about the necks of the horses, and ran wildly about, shaking hands with each other."—*Macaulay: Hist. Eng.,* ch. xvi.

fŏnd'-nĕss, *s.* [Eng. *fond; -ness.*]

*1. Foolishness; silliness; folly; want of sense or judgment.

"It were *fondness* to fayne that the soule dyd otherwyse eate them do the angels in heauen."—*John Fryth: A Boke,* fo. 60.

*2. Foolish tenderness.

3. Affection; an affectionate nature or disposition.

"An overflowing *fondness*, such as seemed hardly to belong to that cool and careless nature."—*Macaulay: Hist. Eng.,* ch. ii.

4. A strong liking or partiality; attachment, inclination.

"The multitude, which felt respect and *fondness* for the great historical names of the land."—*Macaulay: Hist. Eng.,* ch. i.

fŏn'-dû, *s.* [Fr. *fondu*, pa. par. of *fondre* = to melt, to soften, to blend; Lat. *fundo* = to pour out, to cast.]

1. *Manuf.:* A style of calico-printing or paper-hanging in which the colours are in bands and blend into each other.

2. *Cook.:* A light and pleasant preparation of cheese.

***fone,** *s. pl.* [FOE.]

***fon-el,** *s.* [FUNNEL.]

***fŏng,** *v.t.* [FANG, *v.*]

***fonne,** *a. & s.* [FON.]

***fonne, *fon-nen,** *v.i.* [FON, *a.*; FOND, *a.*] To be foolish; to dote. (Seldom found except in the pa. par.)

"When age approchith on . . . then thowe shalte
becynne to *fonne*,
And dote in love." *Chaucer: Court of Love,* 455.

***fon-ned-nesse,** *s.* [FONDNESS.]

fŏnt (1), *s.* [Lat. *fons* (genit. *fontis*); A.S. *font, font;* O. Fris. *font, funt;* Dut. *vont, vonte;* O. Fr. *font, funt;* Port. & Ital. *fonte;* Icel. *fontr, funtr;* Dan. *font;* Sw. *funt.*]

*1. A fountain, a spring.

"From her native *font*, as proudly she doth flow."
Drayton: Poly-Olbion, s. 10.

2. The vessel which contains the water for the purposes of baptism. The font is the only relic of our ancient architecture which in its form is at all analogous to the Grecian and Roman vases. The shape which has at different periods been given to it is a subject of some interest. Norman fonts are generally square or circular; the first frequently placed on five legs; but which may be the older form, the square or circle, is not yet known. The circular form continued to be much used during the Early English period; so, occasionally, was the square. Throughout the continuance of the Decorated style, the octagon was generally employed, sometimes the hexagon. During the Perpendicular style, the octagon was almost always used. Until the Reformation, and occasionally after, dipping was practised in this country. Pouring

FONT.

or sprinkling was not unusual previous to the Reformation; for as early as the year 754, pouring, in cases of necessity, was declared by Pope Stephen III. to be lawful; and in the year 1311, the Council of Ravenna declared dipping or sprinkling indifferent: yet dipping appears to have been in this country the more usual mode. Fonts were required to be covered and locked: originally their covers were simple flat movable lids, but they were subsequently very highly ornamented, assuming the form of spires, and enriched with various decorations in carved wood, taking the form of pinnacles, buttresses, &c.

"Entwine the cold baptismal *font*."
Tennyson: In Memoriam, xxix. 10.

***font-name,** *a.* A baptismal or Christian name.

"Boston is no *font-name*."—*Fuller: Worthies; Lincoln,* ii. 20.

***font-stone, *fan-stone, *fon-stone, *fount-ston, *funt-stone,** *s.* A font.

"Thai had tane haly baptem at the *fonstone*."
Hampole: Pricke of Conscience, 3,309.

***font-vat, *funt-fat,** *s.* A font.

"Naked he falleth in the *funtfat*." *Bestiary,* 108.

fŏnt, (2), **fŏunt,** *s.* [Fr. *fonte*, from *fondre* = to cast, from Lat. *fundo* = to pour out.]

Printing: An assortment of type of one size, of a given weight, containing large and small capitals, small letters, points, accents, figures, spaces, quads, &c. The weights of fonts vary according to business requirements.

Fŏn-tāine-bleau' (eau as **ō),** *s. & a.* [Fr.; see def.]

A. *As subst.:* A commune and town of France, capital of Seine et Marne, thirty-five miles S.S.E. of Paris.

B. *As adj.:* Of or belonging to the place described under **A.**

Fontainebleau limestone, *s.*

Min.: A variety of Calcite containing a large amount of sand. It is from Fontainebleau and Nemours, in France. (*Dana.*)

***fŏnt'-ăl,** *a.* [Eng. *font* (1); *-al.*]

1. *Gen.:* Of or pertaining to a font, fount, origin, or source.

"From the *fontal* light of ideas only can a man draw intellectual power."—*Coleridge.* (*Webster.*)

2. *Spec.:* Of or pertaining to a baptismal font, or in any way relating to baptism.

"This day among the Faithful placed
And fed with *fontal* manna."
Coleridge: On the Christening of a Friend's Child.

fŏnt'-ăn-ĕl, fŏnt'-ĭ-nĕl, *s.* [Fr. *fontanelle.*]

*I. *Ord. Lang.:* A little fountain.

"Why hath Nature given to women two exuberant *fontinels*?"—*Bp. Taylor: Great Exemplar,* pt. i., disc. 1.

II. *Technically:*

1. *Anat.:* A vacancy in the infant cranium between the frontal and parietal bones, and also between the parietal and occipital, at the two extremities of the sagittal suture.

2. *Med.:* An issue for the discharge of humours from the body.

"Agreeable hereunto it is that artificial issues made in any part of the body are by physicians called *fontinels*, or little fountains."—*Hammond: Annotations on St. Mark* v. 29.

fontange (pron. **fŏn-tanzh'**), *s.* [Named after Mlle. (afterwards Duchesse) de *Fontange*, mistress of Louis XIV., the introducer of the fashion.] For def. see extract.

FONTANGE.
From a French Print of the Period.

"The commode called by the French *fontange*, worn on their heads by ladies at the beginning of the eighteenth century was a structure of wire, which bore up the hair and the forepart of the lace cap to a great height."—*Spectator,* No. 98. (Note by Prof. H. Morley.)

Fŏn-tĕ-vraud', Fŏn-tĕ-vrault' (aud, ault, as **ō),** *s.* [Fr., from Lat. *fontis Ebraldi*, so named from the place where the first monastery of the sect was erected on the confines of Angers and Tours.]

Ch. Hist.: A branch of the Benedictine order of monks which was instituted in the twelfth century by Robert of Abrissel, who brought monks and nuns under one roof, and placed them under the government of a female, because Jesus placed John in subjection to the Virgin Mary, saying "Woman, behold thy son" (John xix. 26). The founder of the monastery was suspected of immorality, a charge which his followers strenuously denied. In 1106 the order received the sanction of Pope Pascal II.; in 1113 it was exempted from episcopal jurisdiction. In 1177 some monks connected with it came over to England by invitation of Henry II. It was remodelled in 1507 by the Abbess Renée of Bourbon.

fŏnt-ĭc'-ŭ-lŭs, *s.* [Lat., = a little fountain, dimin. of *fons* = a fountain.]

Surg.: A small ulcer produced, either by aid of caustics or by incisions, the discharge from which is kept up with a view to fulfil certain therapeutical indications. [ISSUE.]

fŏnt-ĭ-nā'-lĕ-ī, *s.* [Lat. *fontinal(is)* (q.v.), and masc. pl. suff. *-ei.*]

Bot.: A genus of Bryaceæ (True Mosses); type Fontinalis (q.v.).

fŏnt-ĭn-ā'-lĭs, *s.* [Lat. = of or from an opening or fountain; *fons* (genit. *fontis*) = a spring or fountain.]

Bot.: A genus of mosses; the typical one of the section Fontinalei. The leaves are compressed, so as to make the stem look triquetrous. *Fontinalis antipyretica* is common in running streams. Its specific name is derived from the fact that, as it does not easily ignite, the Laplanders stuff the space between their chimneys and their walls with it as a precaution against fire.

foôd (1), ***fode, *foode, *fude,** *s.* [A.S. *fôda:* cogn. with Icel. *fœdhi, fœdha;* Dut. *fôde;* Sw. *fôdd.*]

I. *Ordinary Language:*

1. *Lit.:* In the same sense as II. 1.

"And wine and *food* were brought."
Tennyson: Enid & Geraint, 1,138.

2. *Figuratively:*

(1) Anything which nourishes, sustains, supports, or augments.

"Give us some music: music, moody *food*
Of us that trade in love."
Shakesp.: Antony & Cleopatra, ii. 5.

*(2) That which is fed, nourished, or brought up; a child.

"Wher that he sat or stode
She biheld opon that freely *fode*."
Amis & Amiloun, 715.

II. *Technically:*

1. *Phys.:* Any substance which, taken into the body, is capable of sustaining or nourishing, or which assists in sustaining or nourishing the living being. Foods may be classed under three heads, gaseous, liquid, and solid, the first two consisting of the air we breathe —the oxygen of which is so essential to life—and the water we drink. Milk, tea, coffee, cocoa, &c., are popularly called liquid foods, but each of these is simply water in which various solid substances are dissolved, or held in suspension. The solid foods are of three kinds—viz., nitrogenous, non-nitrogenous, and mineral. Nitrogen compounds, or flesh-formers, are essentially composed of carbon, hydrogen, oxygen, and nitrogen. They possess the only ingredients capable of building up and repairing the nitrogenous tissues of the body. They also furnish a limited supply of heat, especially when heat-giving compounds are deficient in the body. Nitrogenous compounds are found both in the animal and vegetable kingdoms under the forms of albumen, fibrin, casein, gelatine, and chondrin. Non-nitrogenous compounds, or heat-givers, sometimes called carbonaceous compounds, are composed of carbon, hydrogen, and oxygen. They serve to keep up the heat of the body, and so produce energy or force. The chief heat-givers are starch, so abundant in the cereal grains, sugar, and fat. None of these substances will of itself sustain life. The mineral foods are the salts of soda and potash, the phosphates of lime and magnesia, iron, &c. Common salt is the only mineral substance purposely added to food, the other mineral substances being found in nearly all parts of plants and animals used as food. As the daily waste of the body must be met by a daily supply of nourishment, it becomes of the utmost importance that such supply should consist of both flesh-formers and heat-givers, and in the proportion of two parts of the former to six of the latter. Milk is a model food, as it furnishes all the nourishment required, and in due proportion. Scotch oatmeal may also be called a model food, as it contains one part of flesh-formers and 5½ parts of heat-givers. In fine wheaten flour the proportion is as one to eight, a part of the flesh-forming body having been removed in its preparation. The adulteration of any article of food reduces one or both of its essential constituents, hence such practices should be strongly condemned, and the adulterator severely punished.

2. *Zool.:* The food of animals is not directly derived from inorganic nature, but mediately through the agency of plants.

3. *Bot.:* Plants can feed upon and assimilate inorganic matter, in this respect differing from animals. A few plants, however, such as fungi, the Sun-dew (Drosera), and Venus's Fly-trap require animal food. The ordinary food of plants consists of carbon, water, and nitrogen.

¶ Crabb thus discriminates between *food*, *diet*, and *regimen:* "All these terms refer to our living, or that by which we live: *food* is here the general term; the others are specific. *Food* specifies no circumstance; whatever is taken to maintain life is *food; diet* is properly prescribed or regular *food*. *Food* is a term applicable to all living creatures; *diet* is employed only with regard to human beings who make choice of their *food*. *Diet* and *regimen* are both particular modes of living; but the former respects the quality of *food;* the latter the quantity as well as quality: *diet* is confined to modes of taking nourishment; *regimen* often respects the abstinence from *food*, bodily exercise, and whatever may conduce to health." (*Crabb: Eng. Synon.*)

food-vacuoles, *s. pl.*

Zool.: Clear spaces in the sarcode of an Amœbea. (*Nicholson.*)

* **foôd, * foden,** *v.t.* [Food, *s.*] To feed.

> "The cherl . . . to the barn talked,
> And *foded* it with floures and with faire byhest."
> *William of Palerne*, 57.

* **food** (2), *s.* [Feud.]

* **foôd′-fûl,** *a.* [Eng. *food; -ful(l).*]

1. Furnishing food; fruitful.

> "Where hardly given the hopeless waste to cheer,
> Denied the bread of life, the *foodful* ear."
> *Wordsworth: Descriptive Sketches.*

2. Fruitful, fertile.

> "The democratic commonwealth is the *foodful* nurse of ambition."—*Burke: Appeal from New to Old Whigs.*

* **foôd′-lĕss,** *a.* [Eng. *food; -less.*] Destitute of or without food; not furnishing food; barren.

> "The *foodless* wilds
> Pour forth their brown inhabitants."
> *Thomson: Winter*, 256.

foôd′-stŭff, *s.* [Eng. *food*, and *stuff.*] Articles of commerce intended for food.

> "*Foodstuffs* and articles of consumption."—*Standard*, June 20, 1881.

* **fôod′-ȳ, * food-ie,** *a.* [Eng. *food; -y.*]

1. Of the nature of or fit for food; eatable; nourishing.

> "Wine she drew,
> And into well-sewed sacks poured *foodie* meale."
> *Chapman: Homer; Odyssey* ii.

2. Fruitful; furnishing food; fertile.

> "And all obseru'd for preseruation
> Through all their *foodie*, and delicious fen."
> *Chapman: Homer; A Hymne to Hermes.*

foôl (1) * **fol, * fole, * foole, * fule,** *a. & s.* [O. Fr. *fol* (Fr. *fou*), from Lat. *follis* = a pair of bellows, a windbag; pl. *folles* = puffed cheeks; hence transferred to a buffoon; Ital. *folle.*]

* **A.** *As adjective:*

1. Foolish, silly, stupid; wanting in intellect or sense.

> "His moder was Sibriht sister, that was a *fole* kyng."
> *Robert de Brunne*, p. 14.

2. Wicked, depraved.

> "Bituene a king and a *fol* womman in spousbreche ibore."
> *Pilate*, 2.

B. *As substantive:*

I. *Ordinary Language:*

1. One who is destitute of reason or understanding; an idiot; a natural.

> "'Tis time to leave this fooling now
> Which none but *fools* call wit."
> *Browne: Songs; Palinode.*

2. One who is deficient in reasoning power; one who acts or behaves stupidly, or irrationally, or absurdly.

> "Some take him for a tool
> Which knaves do work with called a *fool*."
> *Butler: Hudibras*, pt. i., c. i.

3. One who counterfeits folly; a buffoon, a jester; a retainer kept formerly by persons of rank, to make sport for his master and his guests. These fools were dressed in motley, wore a pointed cap and bells, and carried a mock sceptre or bauble in the hand.

> "Where's my knave, my *fool!* Go you, and call my *fool* hither."—*Shakesp.: Lear*, i. 4.

* 4. A depraved person.

> "He was a *fole* of lif, and vsed lichorie."
> *Robert de Brunne*, p. 210.

II. *Scrip.:* In some passages *fool* is used in its ordinary English sense—viz., B. I. 2 (Prov. xii. 16, xvii. 28, xx. 3, xxix. 11; Eccl. v. 3; 1 Cor. xv. 36). In many others a fool is synonymous with a wicked man (2 Sam. xiii. 13; Ps. cvii. 17; Prov. xxxiii. 19, xxvi. 10; Matt. v. 22). According to Scripture teaching, it is not deficiency of intellect which makes a man a fool, but misuse of that which is possessed, and as responsibility is proportionate to the talents received, the higher the intellect of the man who misuses his endowments, the more he deserves the name of fool.

¶ (1) *To play the fool:*

(*a*) To act like a fool or one destitute of reason.

> "If apostolic gravity be free
> *To play the fool* on Sundays, why not we?"
> *Cowper: Progress of Error*, 147.

(*b*) To act the part of a jester or buffoon.

> "I returning where I left his armour, found another instead thereof, and armed myself therein to *play the fool*."—*Sidney: Arcadia.*

* (2) *To put the fool on* or *upon a person:* To treat or account as a fool; to charge with folly.

> "To be thought knowing, you must first *put the fool upon* all mankind."—*Dryden: Juvenal.* (Pref.)

(3) *To make a fool of:* To cause to appear ridiculous; to deceive, to disappoint.

> "To challenge him to the field, and then to break promise with him, and *make a fool of* him."—*Shakesp.: Twelfth Night*, ii. 3.

(4) *Feast of fools:*

Eccles. & Ch. Hist.: A feast which was formerly held in some churches and monasteries in France on New Year's Day. Much licence of folly and even of indecency was tolerated, whence the name of the festival. It flourished from about the year 1198. In 1435 the Council of Basle censured it, and the Parliament of Dijon in 1532 suppressed it in that part of France. It reached England in 1240, and was abolished about A.D. 1400. It was probably a Christianised relic of the Roman Saturnalia.

(5) *Order of Fools:*

Hist.: A benevolent association founded by Adolphus, Count of Cleves, in 1381. It continued till the sixteenth century.

¶ Crabb thus discriminates between *fool*, *idiot*, and *buffoon:* "The *fool* is either naturally or artificially a *fool;* the *idiot* is a natural *fool;* the *buffoon* is an artificial *fool:* whoever violates common sense in his actions is a *fool;* whoever is unable to act according to common sense is an *idiot;* whoever intentionally violates common sense is a *buffoon*." (*Crabb: Eng. Synon.*)

* **fool-begged,** *a.* Foolishly or absurdly begged; idiotic, absurd.

> "If thou live to see like right bereft
> This *fool-begged* patience in thee will be left."
> *Shakesp.: Comedy of Errors*, ii. 1.

* **fool-bold,** *a.* Foolishly bold; rash; foolhardy.

> "Some in corners have been *fool-bold*."—*Leland.*

* **fool-born, * fool-borne,** *s.* Produced by a fool; tolerated by none but fools.

> "Reply not to me with a *fool-born* jest;
> Presume not that I am the thing I was."
> *Shakesp.: 2 Henry IV.*, v. 5.

fool-fish, *s.*

Ichthy.: An American name for a fish of the genus Monacanthus, one of the Balistidæ, from its wriggling along with its body sunk and its open mouth just on the surface of the water. (*Ogilvie*, &c.)

fool-frequented, *a.* Frequented or attended by fools.

> "To purchase at the *fool-frequented* fair
> Of vanity." *Cowper: Table Talk*, 756.

* **fool-happy,** *a.* Fortunate; lucky by chance; undesigned.

> "The mariner, yet half amazed, stares
> At perils past, and yet in doubt he dares
> To joy at his *fool-happy* oversight."
> *Spenser: F. Q.*, I. vi. 1.

* **fool-haste,** *s.* Foolish, inconsiderate haste; rashness.

> "How I *fool-haste* should eschewe." *Gower: C. A.*, iii.

* **fool-hasty, * fool-hastife,** *a.* Foolishly hasty, rash, or precipitate.

> "As they that were *fool-hastife*." *Gower: C. A.*, iii.

* **fool-large,** *a.* [Foollarge.]

* **fool-largesse,** *s.* Foolish lavishness; wastefulness.

> "But for as moche as som folk ben unmesurable, men oughten for to avoid and eschue *fool-largesse*, the which men clepen waste, certes, he that is foollarge, he yeveth not his catel, but he leseth his catel."—*Chaucer: Parson's Tale.*

fool's-cicely, *s.*

Bot.: *Æthusa Cynapium.*

fool's-errand, *s.* An absurd or fruitless errand or search; an errand in search of that which cannot be found or does not exist.

fool's-paradise, *s.* A state of unreal or deceptive good fortune or joy.

> "Lewde hope is *fooles paradise*."—*Ashmole: Theatrum Chemicum* (1652).

fool's-parsley, *s.*

Bot.: The umbelliferous genus Æthusa. *Æthusa Cynapium* is the common Fool's-parsley. It has umbels terminal on long stalks, the partial ones small, distant, with partial involucres of three long pendant leaves all on one side.

fool's-stones, *s. pl.*

Bot.: (1) *Orchis mascula*, (2) *O. Morio.*

fool's-watercress, *s.*

Bot.: *Helosciadium nodiflorum.*

foôl (2), *s.* [Fr. *fouler* = to press, to crush.] A dish made of gooseberries scalded and crushed with cream.

> "Fall to your cheese-cakes, curdes, and clowted creame,
> Your *fooles*, your flawnes."
> *Ben Jonson: Sad Shepherd*, i. 7.

foôl, *v.i. & t.* [Fool, *s.*]

* **A.** *Intrans.:* To act or play the fool; to trifle, to play, to idle.

> "Old men *fool* and children calculate."
> *Shakesp.: Julius Cæsar*, i. 3.

B. *Transitive:*

1. To make a fool of; to treat as a fool; to disappoint, to deceive; to mock.

> "To *fool* the crowd with glorious lies."
> *Tennyson: In Memoriam*, cxxvii. 14.

* 2. To infatuate; to make foolish.

"If it be you that stir these daughters' hearts
Against their father, *fool* me not so much
To bear it tamely." *Shakesp.: Lear*, ii. 4.

3. To cheat, to defraud.

"Ah! let me not be *fooled*, sweet saints."
Tennyson: St. Simeon Stylites, 209.

¶ *To fool away:*

(1) To waste on objects of little or no value; to fritter away.

"It must be an industrious youth that provides against age; and he that *fools away* the one, must either beg or starve in the other."—*L'Estrange.*

*(2) To cause or induce to act foolishly; to lead astray.

foôl'-ĕr-ȳ, *s.* [Eng. *fool*; *-ery.*]

1. The actions, manners, or characteristics of a fool; habitual folly; the act of playing the fool; folly.

"They to the vulgar sort now pipe and sing,
And make them merrie with their *fooleries.*"
Spenser: Tears of the Muses.

2. An act of folly; an absurdity.

"All such *fooleries* are quite inconsistent with that manly simplicity of manners, which is so honourable to the rational character."—*Beattie: Moral Science*, pt. i., ch. ii., § 5.

3. An object of folly or weakness; an absurdity.

"That Pythagoras, Plato, or Orpheus believed in any of these *fooleries*, it cannot be suspected."—*Raleigh: History.*

¶ For the difference between *foolery* and *folly*, see FOLLY.

* **foôl'-har-dĭ-hood,** *s.* [Eng. *foolhardy*; *-hood.*] Foolhardiness.

foôl'-har-dĭ-lȳ, * **foole-har-di-ly,** * **fool-har-di-li,** *adv.* [Eng. *foolhardy*; *-ly.*] In a foolhardy manner, with foolhardiness.

"Who . . . used *foolehardily* to sallie forth and fight most courageously."—*P. Holland: Ammianus Marcellinus*, p. 127.

foôl'-har-dĭ-nĕss, * **fool-har-di-nesse,** * **fole-har-dy-nesse,** *s.* [Eng. *foolhardy*; *-ness.*] The quality of being foolhardy; foolish or mad rashness; courage or daring without sense or judgment; recklessness.

"The elder, through practice of his weapons and cunning slight, soone overcame the *foolhardinesse* and inconsiderate fierceness of the younger."—*P. Holland: Livius*, p. 684.

* **foôl'-har-dīze,** * **fool-har-dise,** *s.* [Eng. *fool*, and Fr. *hardiesse* = daring.] Foolhardiness, recklessness.

"More huge in strength than wise in works he was,
And reason with *foolhardise* over-ran."
Spenser: F. Q., II. ii. 17.

foôl'-har-dȳ, * **fol-har-dy,** * **fol-her-di,** * **fole-har-di,** *a.* [Eng. *fool*, and *hardy.*] Daring without sense or judgment; madly rash or reckless.

"Open the door, secure, *foolhardy* king."
Shakesp.: Richard II., ii. 17.

¶ Crabb thus discriminates between *foolhardy*, *adventurous*, and *rash*: "The *foolhardy* expresses more than the *adventurous*; and the *adventurous* than the *rash*. The *foolhardy* man ventures in defiance of consequences: the *adventurous* man ventures from a love of the arduous and the bold; the *rash* man ventures for want of thought: courage and boldness become foolhardihood when they lead a person to run a fruitless risk; an *adventurous* spirit sometimes leads a man into unnecessary difficulties; but it is a necessary accompaniment of greatness. There is not so much design, but there is more violence and impetuosity in rashness than in foolhardihood: the former is the consequence of an ardent temper which will admit of correction by the influence of the judgment; but the latter comprehends the perversion of both the will and the judgment." (*Crabb: Eng. Synon.*)

* **foôl'-ĭ-fȳ,** *v.t.* [Eng. *fool*; *i* connective; suff. *-fy.*] To make a fool of, to fool.

"They being throughly taught how with excessive flatterie to bear him up, *foolified* and gulled the man."—*P. Holland: Ammianus Marcellinus*, p. 48.

foōl'-ĭṅg, *pr. par., a. & s.* [FOOL, *v.*]

A. & B. *As pr. par. & particip. adj.:* (See the verb).

C. *As substantive:*

1. The act of playing the fool.

"Ah! there's no *fooling* with the Devil."
Cowley: The Dissembler.

2. The act of making a fool of a person.

foôl'-ĭsh, *a.* [Eng. *fool*; *-ish.*]

1. Void of sense or understanding; exhibiting folly; weak in intellect; acting without sense or judgment.

"I am a very *foolish* fond old man."
Shakesp.: Lear, iv. 7.

2. Characterized by or arising from folly or want of sense; stupid, silly, ridiculous, trifling, absurd.

"It is a *foolish* thing to make a long prologue, and to be short in the story itself."—2 *Maccabees*, ii. 32.

3. Ridiculous, contemptible.

"A *foolish* figure he must make."
Prior: Alma, i. 16.

¶ For the difference between *foolish* and *irrational*, see IRRATIONAL; for that between *foolish* and *simple*, see SIMPLE.

foôl'-ĭsh-lȳ, *adv.* [Eng. *foolish*; *-ly.*]

1. In a foolish manner; without understanding; stupidly.

"It is *foolishly* imagined in France, that to deprive one great man of his dishes of silver and gold, and another of his money, will be of advantage to the poor."—*Fox: Speech*, March 28, 1794.

2. Wickedly, sinfully.

"I have done very *foolishly.*"—2 *Samuel*, xxiv. 10.

foôl'-ĭsh-nĕss, *s.* [Eng. *foolish*; *-ness.*]

1. The quality or state of being foolish, or deficient in sense or understanding; stupidity.

"O *foolishness* of men! that lend their ears
To those budge doctors." *Milton: Comus*, 706.

2. A foolish practice or act; an absurdity.

"But the natural man receiveth not the things of the Spirit of God, for they are *foolishness* unto him."—1 *Cor.* ii. 14.

* **foôl'-larġe,** *a. & s.* [Eng. *fool*; *-large.*]

A. *As adj.:* Foolishly lavish or wasteful; spendthrift.

"He that is *foollarge* he yeveth not his catel, but he leseth his catel."—*Chaucer: Parsones Tale.*

B. *As subst.:* A prodigal.

* **foôl-ŏc'-ra-cȳ,** *s.* [Eng. *fool*; *o* connective, and Gr. κρατέω (*krateō*) = to rule.] The rule or government of fools.

"The *foolocracy* under which it has so long laboured."—*Sidney Smith: Letters*, 1832.

foôlṣ'-căp, *s. & a.* [Eng. *fool*, and *cap.*]

A. *As substantive:*

1. *Ord. Lang.:* A pointed cap with bells, worn by professional fools or jesters.

"With diadem hight *foolscap*, lo! a fiend,
A little fiend that scoffs incessantly."
Byron: Childe Harold, i. 24.

2. *Paper:* A size of folded writing-paper, named from its original water-mark of a "fools-cap and bell," now superseded in England by a figure of Britannia. In England, foolscap has four degrees of size and weight:—

	Inches.	lbs.
Sheet and a half,	25½ × 13¼	22
Sheet and third,	22 × 13¼	20
Extra thick,	16½ × 13¼	18
Ordinary,	16½ × 13¼	15

B. *As adj.:* Consisting of sheets of the size of foolscap.

"One hates an author that's all author, fellows
In *foolscap* uniforms turned up with ink."
Byron: Beppo, lxxv.

foôl'-stōneṣ, *s.* [Eng. *fool*, and *stones.*]

Bot.: (1) *Orchis mascula*; (2) *O. morio.*

* **foôl'-trăp,** *s.* [Eng. *fool*, and *trap.*] A snare in which to catch fools.

"Bets at the first, were *fooltraps*, where the wise
Like spiders lay in ambush for the flies."
Dryden. (*Johnson.*)

* **foor,** *s.* [FURROW.]

* **foord,** *s.* [FORD.]

foos, fouse, fows, fews, fouets, *s.* [Wel. *fyw-lys* = the houseleek. (*Richards.*)]

Bot.: The houseleek, *Sempervivum tectorum.* (*Scotch*, &c.)

foost, foost-in, *s.* [O. Fr. *fust.*] A nausea, a feeling of sickness.

"I fand a kind o' *foost*, *foost*, *foostin* about my briskit."—*Brownie of Bodsbeck*, ii. 20.

foọt, *s.* [A.S. *fôt* (pl. *fêt*); cogn. with Dut. *voet*; Icel. *fótr*; Dan. *fod*; Sw. *fot*; Goth. *fotus*; Ger. *fuss*; O. Fris. *fôt*; O. H. Ger. *vuoz*; Lat. *pes* (genit. *pedis*); Gr. ποῦς (*pous*), genit. ποδός (*podos*); Sans. *pad*, *pád.*]

I. *Ordinary Language:*

1. *Literally:*

(1) The extremity of the leg below the ankle; the part of the leg which treads on the ground in standing or walking, and on which the body is supported.

"And sche stode bihynde hise *feet*: and bigan to moiste hise *feet* with teeris."—*Wycliffe: Luke* ch. vii.

(2) Anything which serves to support any body: as, the *foot* of a table.

"Twenty pilers with so felee brasun *feet.*"—*Wycliffe: Exodus* xxvii. 10.

(3) That part of an article of dress which receives the foot; as, the *foot* of a stocking.

2. *Figuratively:*

(1) The lower part or base of anything.

"At the *foot* of the hille mount Olympus."—*Trevisa*, iii. 63.

(2) The bottom, end, or last of a series or row.

"A trifling sum of misery
New added to the *foot* of thy account."
Dryden: Cleomenes, iv. 1.

(3) The extremity or end; as, the *foot* of a bed.

(4) The act of walking.

"Antiochus departed, weening in his pride to make the land navigable, and the sea passable by *foot.*"—2 *Maccabees* v. 21.

* (5) Step, tread.

"This man's son would, every *foot* and anon, be taking some of his companions into the orchard."—*L'Estrange.*

* (6) A state or posture of action.

"The number and variety of the ends on *foot*, with the secret nature of most things to which they relate."—*Grew.*

* (7) State, condition, position, footing.

"In specifying the word Ireland, it would seem to insinuate that we are not upon the same *foot* with our fellow-subjects in England."—*Swift: Drapier's Letters.*

* (8) A scheme, plan, or settlement; basis, fundamental principles.

"Upon this *foot* it will be impossible for any church ever to secure the profession of any mysterious doctrine."—*Waterland: Works*, ii. 301.

(9) A state of incipient being; a start. [*To set on foot.*]

* (10) Par, level.

"Were it not for this easy borrowing upon interest, men's necessities would draw upon them a most sudden undoing, in that they would be forced to sell their means, be it lands or goods, far under *foot.*"—*Bacon: Essays; Of Usury.*

(11) A very short distance.

"He will not budge a *foot.*"—*Shakesp.: 1 Henry IV.*, ii. 4.

* (12) A trip.

"Harry, giving him a slight *foot*, laid him on the broad of his back."—*H. Brooke: Fool of Quality*, ii. 166.

II. *Technically:*

1. *Human Anat.:* The foot consists of many bones,—viz., seven bones of the tarsus (q.v.), five metatarsal bones, and the phalanges of the toes. Essentially they are homologous with those of the hand.

2. *Compar. Anat.:* In such animals as insects and spiders the feet are the homologues of the corresponding part in man. In other cases the word is used vaguely. Thus, the foot of the Rotifera is a caudal process or tail; in the Gasteropodous molluscs it is a ventral disc, &c.

3. *Entom.:* The legs of insects are often called feet, even by scientific naturalists. The term is borrowed from popular usage.

4. *Distill.* (*Pl.*): Sedimentary matter; the remainder or refuse of decantation or distillation.

5. *Mach.:* A flange at the lower end of a leg to give a wider basis of support.

6. *Meas.:* A measure containing twelve inches, and so called from its being taken roughly as the length of a man's foot.

7. *Mil.:* Foot-soldiers; soldiers who march and fight on foot, as distinguished from cavalry or horse.

"Both horse and *foot* for a moment began to shrink."—*Scott: Old Mortality*, ch. xvi.

8. *Music:* The lower end of an organ-pipe, which conducts the wind to the reed or lip, which gives the vibration to the air and causes the sound.

9. *Naut.:* The lower edge of a sail.

10. *Pros.:* A certain number of syllables constituting a distinct part of a verse; as, a dactyl, an iambus, a spondee, &c.

"Some o' them had in them more *feet* than the verses would bear."—*Shakesp.: As You Like It*, iii. 2.

11. *Law:* [FOOT OF A FINE].

¶ 1. *Foot of a fine:*

Law: The conclusion of a fine; the statement of all the circumstances connected with it.

2. *Square foot:* A square whose side is one foot, and which therefore contains 144 square inches.

3. *Cubic foot:* A cube whose side is one foot, and which therefore contains 1,728 cubic inches.

4. *On foot:*

(1) By walking : as, He did the journey *on foot.*

(2) In a state of action ; active.

"While other jests are something rank *on foot,*
Her father hath commanded her to slip
Away with Slender to marry."
Shakesp.: Merry Wives of Windsor, iv. 5.

5. *To set on foot:* To set in action ; to start ; to put in motion ; to originate.

* 6. *To keep the foot:*

Script.: To conduct oneself properly and becomingly.

"*Keep thy foot* when thou goest to the house of God." —*Ecclesiastes* v. 1.

7. *To put one's foot into anything:* To make a mess of a business ; to spoil matters ; to get oneself into a scrape.

8. *To put one's best foot* or *leg foremost:* To go as fast as possible; to move with all possible speed ; to exert oneself to the utmost.

* 9. *To cover the feet:*

Script.: To ease oneself. (1 *Samuel* xxiv. 3.)

* 10. *To keep foot-side:* To keep pace with, to proceed *pari passu.*

"And is it not somewhat promising this day, that the Lord is helping some to keep *foot-side* with the brethren at home?"—*Society Contendings,* p. 58.

foot-and-mouth disease, *s.*

Vet. Sur.: A very contagious eczematous disease which affects the feet and the mouths of cattle. It is accompanied by febrile symptoms, and with loss of appetite. After a time an eruption breaks out on the parts affected. Lameness often results from the affection. It was prevalent in England between August, 1869, and December, 1870; it arose again in June and July, 1871, and in August and September, 1875, since which the damage done by it has been less, though it has from time to time appeared.

foot-barracks, *s.*

Mil.: Barracks for infantry.

foot-bath, *s.* A bath or vessel in which to wash the feet; the act of washing the feet.

foot-bearing, *s.*

Mach.: The same as FOOT-STEPS, II. 1.

foot-bellows, *s.* A form of bellows with a collapsible bag, or an ordinary bellows arranged to be worked by a treadle.

foot-board, *s.*

1. A treadle.

2. A board at the foot of a bed.

3. A board for the feet on the driving-box of a coach.

4. The platform on which the driver and stoker of a locomotive stand ; a foot-plate.

5. The board running along the outside of a railway-carriage, on a level, or nearly so, with the platforms, and acting as a step to the carriage.

6. The block underneath a printing-press, on which the pressman places his foot when pulling back the bar.

* **foot-company,** *s.*

Mil.: A company of foot-soldiers.

foot-gear, *s.* Coverings for the feet ; boots, shoes, &c.

* **foot-glove,** *s.* A kind of stocking.

foot-grain, *s.* In measuring work a foot-grain is = 1·937 × 10³ ergs, nearly. [FOOT-POUND.]

foot-hammer, *s.*

Mech.: A hammer worked by a treadle.

foot-hedge, *s.* A slight, dry hedge of thorns to protect a newly-planted hedge.

* **foot-hill,** *s.* A hill lying at the base of a range of mountains.

foot-hook, *s.* [FUTTOCK.]

foot-iron, *s.*

1. A fetter for the feet ; a shackle.

2. A carriage step.

foot-jaws, *s. pl.*

Zoology:

1. Those limbs of the Crustacea which are modified so as to become also organs of mastication. They are sometimes called maxillipedes. They are well seen in the lobster.

2. The corresponding organs in Centipedes.

* **foot-key,** *s.*

Music: An organ pedal.

foot-lathe, *s.* A lathe driven by the foot on a treadle, connected to the crank on an axle beneath the bench. A driving-wheel on the axle is connected by a band to a cone-wheel on the mandrel of the head-stock.

foot-level, *s.* A form of level used by gunners in giving any proposed angle of elevation to a piece of ordnance.

foot-muff, *s.* A covering, lined with fur, to keep the feet warm in winter.

foot-note, *s.*

Print.: A note of reference at the bottom of a page.

* **foot-page,** *s.* An errand boy, a page.

foot-passenger, *s.* One who passes or travels on foot.

foot-pavement, *s.* A paved path or way for foot-passengers ; a footway.

foot-peat, fit-peat, *s.* (See extract.)

"As the digger stands upon the surface and presses in the peat-spade with his foot, such peat is designed *foot-peat.*"—*Agr. Surv. Peeb.* p. 208.

foot-plate, *s.* The platform for the driver and fireman of a locomotive.

foot-pound, *s.*

Mech.: The unit of energy, one pound avoirdupois, raised one foot high. In measuring work, one foot-pound is ·13825 × 10⁸ × *g* ergs. If *g* be taken at 981, this will be equal to 1·356 × 107 ergs. (*Everett: The C.G.S. System of Units, London* (1875), ch. iii., p. 14.)

foot-press, *s.* A form of standing press in which the upper die or follower is depressed by a treadle.

foot-race, *s.* A race run by persons on foot.

"A wrestling-match, a *foot-race,* or a fair."
Cowper: Task, iv. 626.

foot-rail, *s.* A railway rail having wide-spreading foot flanges, a vertical web, and a bulb-shaped head. Such a rail may be spiked to the sleepers, dispensing with chairs.

foot-rest, *s.*

Manége: A stake in a shoeing shop on which a horse's foot is rested to relieve the shoer from the labour of supporting it.

foot-rule, *s.* A rule or measure of one foot or twelve inches in length.

foot-screw, *s.* A supporting foot, for giving a machine or table a level standing on an uneven floor.

foot-secretion, *s.*

Zool.: The term applied by Dana to the sclerobasic corallum of some Actinozoa.

foot-stick, *s.*

Print.: A wedge-shaped piece of furniture placed against the foot of the page. The quoins are driven in between the foot-stick and the chase in locking up the form.

foot-stove, *s.* A foot-warmer; usually heated by a lamp.

foot-tubercle, *s.*

Zool. (Pl.): The non-articulated appendages of the Annelida. They are sometimes called Parapodia.

foot-vice, *s.* A vice whose jaws are brought together by means of a strap passing through the two and operated by a treadle. It has not a very powerful grasp, but from the facility with which the jaws are opened or closed is useful in operating on objects which do not require to be held very firmly.

foot-wall, *s.*

Min.: The wall or side of the rock under the mineral vein: commonly called the underlying-wall.

foot-warmer, *s.*

1. A heated stool for the feet ; a foot-stove.

2. A hot-water bottle shaped to fit against the soles of the feet of a person lying in bed.

foot-worn, *s.*

1. Worn by the feet.

"Sepulchral stones appeared, with emblems graven,
And *foot-worn* epitaphs."
Wordsworth: Excursion, bk. v.

2. Weary in the feet, footsore.

* **foọt,** *v.i. & t.* [FOOT, *s.*]

A. *Intransitive:*

1. To walk, to travel, to go on foot.

What ordinary subject hath come in,
Since first you *footed* on our territories?"
Ford: Perkin Warbeck, iii.

2. To dance, to trip, to skip.

"*Foot* it featly here and there."
Shakesp.: Tempest, i. 2.

B. *Transitive:*

1. To tread or walk on with the feet ; to tread.

2. To spurn with the foot ; to kick.

"You, that did void your rheum upon my beard,
And *foot* me, as you spurn a stranger cur."
Shakesp.: Merchant of Venice, i. 3.

3. To spurn in any way ; to reject.

"When you shall *foot* her from you, not she you."
Beaum. & Flet.: Wit at several Weapons, v. 1.

4. To seize with the foot or claw.

"We are the earth, and they,
Like moles within us, heave and cast about;
And till they *foot* and clutch their prey,
They never cool." *Herbert.*

5. To make, add, or attach a foot to.

"I'll sew nether stocks, and mend them, and *foot* them too."—*Shakesp.: 1 Henry IV.,* ii. 4.

6. To sum or add up figures in columns, and set the total at the foot.

¶ *To foot the peats:* To set them up on end. A phrase used in preparing turf for fuel.

"When the peats have become so hardened by the drought that they will stand on end, they are placed on end three or four together, and leaning against each other; this is called *footing the peats.*"—*Agr. Surv. Peebles-shire,* p. 72. N.

foot'-bâll, *s.* [Eng. *foot* and *ball.*]

I. *Literally:*

1. A ball, consisting of an inflated bladder, or globe of india-rubber encased in leather, and used in the game of football.

"The inglorious *football* mounted to the pitch
Of the lark's flight."
Wordsworth: Excursion, bk. vii.

2. A game played with a football by two parties, generally consisting of fifteen players on each side. At each end of the ground is a goal formed by two upright posts or bars, six to eight yards apart with a bar extended between them at a height of eight or ten feet. The object of each side is to drive or force the ball through their adversaries' goal. There are two sets of rules at present in force for the regulation of the game, viz., the Football Association and the Rugby. By the former the ball must not be touched by the hands, but must be kicked with the foot, while under the latter the player is allowed to take the ball in his hands and run with it. In the former also the ball must pass between the upright posts, and *below* the bar to become a goal; in the latter it must pass *over* the bar.

II. *Fig.:* Anything subjected to many chances or ups-and-downs : as, the *football* of fortune.

foọt'-band, *s.* [Eng. *foot,* and *band.*]

1. A band for the foot.

2. A band or company of footsoldiers.

foọt'-bănk, *s.* [Eng. *foot,* and *bank.*]

Fort.: A little raised bank along the inside of a parapet. [BANQUETTE.]

foọt'-bāse, *s.* [Eng. *foot,* and *base.*]

Arch.: The moulding above the plinth of an apartment.

foọt'-bŏy, *s.* [Eng. *foot,* and *boy.*] A menial ; an attendant in livery ; a page.

"Like peasant *footboys* do they keep the walls."
Shakesp.: 1 Henry VI., iii. 2.

* **foọt'-brĕadth,** *s.* [Eng. *foot,* and *breadth.*] The breadth of a foot.

"The millstone through and through,
And *footbreadth* of Thoralf the Strong,
Were neither so broad nor so long."
Longfellow: Musician's Tale, xii.

foọt'-brĭdge, *s.* [Eng. *foot,* and *bridge.*]

1. *Ord. Lang.:* A narrow bridge for foot-passengers over a railway, stream, &c.

"Palemon's shepherd, fearing the *footbridge* was not strong enough, loaded it so long, 'till he broke that which would have born a bigger burden."—*Sidney.*

2. *Mach.:* A curved bar supporting the foot or toe of a mill spindle.

* **foot'-cloth,** *s.* [Eng. *foot*, and *cloth*.] The

FOOTCLOTH.

housings of a horse, reaching down to the ground; a sumpter-cloth.

"Fair Margaret on her palfrey came,
Whose *footcloth* swept the ground."
Scott: Lay of the Last Minstrel, v. 17.

* **foot'-cŭsh-ĭŏn,** *s.* [Eng. *foot*, and *cushion*.] A cushion for the feet; a footstool.

foot'-ĕd, *a.* [Eng. *foot*; *-ed*.] Provided or supplied with feet; generally in composition, as four-*footed*.

"Tailed like a boar, and *footed* like a goat."—*Grew.*

* **foot'-ĕr,** *s.* [Eng. *foot*; *-er*.] In falconry, applied to a hawk which seizes its prey with its talons.

"He will become a better *footer*, more clever at seizing the quarry in his talons."—*Macmillan's Magazine*, xlv. 40 (1881).

foot'-fâll, *s.* [Eng. *foot*, and *fall*.] A footstep; a tread of the foot.

"Their *footfalls* being deadened by the sand."—*Pall Mall Gazette*, Sept. 14, 1882.

* **foot'-fast,** * **fote-fest,** * **fote-feste,** *a.* [Eng. *foot*, and *fast*.] Captive; in captivity.

"Laverd *fotefeste* unleses he."
E. Eng. Psalter, Ps. cxlv. 7.

foot'-făt, *a.* [Eng. *foot*, and *fat*.]

Farr.: An epithet applied to a horse whose hoof is so thin and weak as to be unfit for shoeing.

* **foot'-fīght** (*gh* silent), *s.* [Eng. *foot*, and *fight*.] A fight on foot, as distinguished from one fought on horseback.

"So began our *footfight* in such sort, that we were well entered to blood of both sides."—*Sidney: Arcadia.*

* **foot'-fōlk** (*l* silent), * **fote-folke,** * **foote-folk,** *s.* [Eng. *foot*, and *folk*; Dan. *fodfolk*; Sw. *fotfolk*.] Persons travelling on foot; poor people. (*Richard Cœur de Lion*, 4,529.)

* **foot'-fŏl-lōw-ĕr,** * **foot-fol-o-wer,** *s.* [Eng. *foot*, and *follower*.] An attendant.

"Bi the *footfolowers* of the pryncis of prouyncia."—*Wycliffe: 3 Kings* xx. 14.

* **foot'-gĕld,** *s.* [Eng. *foot*, and A.S. *geld* = a compensation.]

Old Law: An amerciament for not expeditating or cutting out the balls of dogs' feet in a forest.

* **foot'-grĭn,** * **foot-grene,** *s.* [Eng. *foot*, and *grin* (2), s.] A snare, a trap.

"His *footgrene* is hid in the erthe."—*Wycliffe: Job* xviii. 10.

foot'-guard (*u* silent), *s.* [Eng. *foot*, and *guard*.]

I. *Ord. Lang.:* A guard or protection for the foot.

II. *Technically:*

1. *Manège:* A boot or pad to prevent the cutting of the feet by interfering or overreaching.

2. *Mil.* (*Pl.*): Guards of the infantry. In the British army there are three regiments of Footguards, the Grenadier, Coldstream, and Scots Guards.

foot'-hâlt, *s.* [Eng. *foot*, and *halt*.] A disease in sheep, said to proceed from a worm which enters between the clefts of the hoofs.

foot'-hōld, *s.* [Eng. *foot*, and *hold*.]

I. *Literally:*

1. Space on which the foot can rest securely; anything which will safely sustain the foot.

2. Hold or support at the foot.

"All fell to work at the roots of the tree, and left it so little *foothold*, that the first blast laid it flat upon the ground."—*L'Estrange.*

II. *Fig.:* A position or situation of stability or security.

* **foot'-hŏt,** * **fot-hot,** * **fote-hote,** * **fut-hate,** * **fute-hot,** *adv.* [Eng. *foot*, and *hot*.] In hot haste; immediately; at once; on the instant. (*Guy of Warwick*, 10,926.)

foōt'-ĭng, * **fot-yng,** *pr. par., a., & s.* [FOOT, *v.*]

A. & B. *As pr. par. & particip. adj.:* (See the verb).

C. *As substantive:*

I. *Ordinary Language:*

1. *Literally:*

* (1) The act or process of putting or adding a foot to.

* (2) That which is added or attached as a foot or support; a foot.

(3) Support or rest for the foot; foothold.

"We paced along
Upon the giddy *footing* of the hatches."
Shakesp.: Richard III., i. 4.

* (4) The act of walking; a tread; a footstep.

"Hark, I hear the *footing* of a man."
Shakesp.: Merchant of Venice, v.

* (5) The act of dancing; a dance; a skip.

"These fresh nymphs encounter every one
In country *footing*." *Shakesp: Tempest*, iv. 1.

* (6) A path; a footway; a track.

"Like running weeds, that have no certain root; or like *footings* up and down, impossible to be traced."—*Bacon: Henry VII.*

* (7) A landing; a setting foot on.

"Whose *footing* here anticipates our thoughts."
Shakesp.: Othello, ii. 1.

* (8) A footprint.

"Showed her the fairy *footings* on the grass."
Tennyson: Aylmer's Field, 90.

2. *Figuratively:*

(1) A basis; a foundation.

(2) A firm or secure position; foothold.

"Ever since our nation had any *footing* in this land, the state of England did desire to perfect the conquest."—*Davies: On Ireland.*

(3) Relative state or condition; position: as, They lived on the same *footing*.

(4) The act or process of adding up a column of figures, and setting down the total at the foot.

* (5) A course, or line of conduct.

"He grew strong among the Irish; and in his *footing* his son continuing, hath increased his said name."—*Spenser: Present State of Ireland.*

II. *Technically:*

1. *Arch.* (*Pl.*): The base, foundation, or first courses of brick or stone in a wall, broad at the bottom and gradually narrowing to the width of the wall above ground.

2. *Comm.:* The finer, refuse part of whale-blubber, not wholly deprived of oil.

3. *Fabric:* A plain cotton lace without figures.

4. *Hydr. Eng.:* The lower portion of the slope of a sea embankment. It should have a base of five feet to one foot perpendicular, and be protected by gravel.

¶ *To pay one's footing:* To pay a fine or forfeit on doing anything for the first time, or on being admitted to a trade, place of work, society, &c.

footing-beam, *s.*

Arch.: The tie-beam of a roof.

* **foot'-knāve** (*k* silent), * **fote-knave,** *s.* [Eng. *foot*, and *knave*.] An attendant; a post-boy.

"I ne have none other *foteknave*."
Ywaine & Gawaine, 2,575.

foot'-lĕss, *a.* [Eng. *foot*, and *less*.] Destitute of feet; having no feet.

foot'-lĭck-ĕr, *s.* [Eng. *foot*, and *licker*.] A sycophant; a fawner; a toady; a mean flatterer.

"[He] had come to Birmingham on a visit to some *footlicker*, whose people lived there."—*Carlyle: Reminiscences*, i. 258.

foot'-līghts (*g* silent), *s. pl.* [Eng. *foot*, and *light*.] A row of lights in front of, and usually on a level with the stage in theatres, music-halls, &c. They are furnished with reflectors so as to throw all the light on the performers. Occasionally there is a second set, with red or green glasses for fire or moonlight scenes.

"A brand-new hero who reigns in the *footlight's* glare."
G. R. Sims: Ballads of Babylon; Forgotten.

¶ (1) *To smell of the footlights:* To carry theatrical concerns into private life; to be continually using stage expressions in ordinary conversation.

(2) *To smell the footlights:* To get a taste for acting.

* **foot'-māid,** * **foot'-māid-en,** *s.* [Eng. *foot*, and *maid*; *maiden*.] A waiting-maid.

foot'-man (pl. **foot'-men**), * **fot-man,** *s.* [Eng. *foot*, and *man*.]

I. *Ordinary Language:*

1. A foot soldier.

"They assembled sixty thousand *footmen*."
Richard Cœur de Lion, 2,951.

* 2. A servant who ran in front of his master's carriage. [RUNNING-FOOTMAN.]

"Like *footmen* running before coaches,
To tell the inn what lord approaches."
Prior: Alma, i. 58, 59.

3. A male servant in livery, who attends at table, with the carriage, or at the door.

"A *footman* was placed in a box at the theatre, merely in order to keep a seat till his betters came."—*Macaulay: Hist. Eng.*, ch. xvi.

4. An iron or brass stand for holding a kettle before the fire, having four feet.

II. *Entom.:* The name given to Lithosidæ, a family of moths, sub-tribe or group Bombycina. Seventeen British species are known. The Common Footman is *Lithosia complanula*; the Large Footman, *Œnistis quadra*; and the Black Footman, *Gnophria rubricollis*. (*Stainton.*)

footman-moths, *s. pl.*

Entom.: The same as FOOTMAN, II.

* **footman's-inn,** *s.* A mean lodging.

"He at last in *footman's-inn* must post."
Rowland: Knave of Hearts (1613).

* **foot'-man-shĭp,** *s.* [Eng. *footman*; *-ship*.] The art or skill of a runner.

"Yet, says the fox, I have baffled more of them with my wiles and shifts, than ever you did with your *footmanship*."—*L'Estrange.*

* **foot'-măn-tle,** * **fote-man-tel,** *s.* [Eng. *foot*, and *mantle*.] A long mantle worn to keep the dress clean in riding.

"A *fote-mantel* about hire hippes large,
And on hire fete a pair of sporres sharp."
Chaucer: C. T., 474.

foot'-mark, *a.* [Eng. *foot*, and *mark*.]

1. *Ord. Lang.:* The mark or impression of a foot; a track; a footprint.

2. *Palæont.:* The same as FOOTPRINT.

foot'-pāçe, *s.* [Eng. *foot*, and *pace*.]

1. A pace no faster than a walk.

* 2. Part of a pair of stairs, whereon, after four or five steps, you arrive at a broad place, where you make two or three paces before you ascend another step, thereby to ease the legs in ascending the rest of the stairs. (*Moxon.*)

3. A dais or raised floor at the end of an ancient hall.

* 4. A hearth-stone.

"Crickets chirping behind the chimney stock or upon the *footpace*."—*Gaule: Mag-Astro-Mantix.*

foot'-păd (1), *s.* [Eng. *foot*, and *pad* (1), *v.*]

Manège:

1. A piece of elastic substance, say rubber, to cover the sole of a horse's foot and prevent balling.

2. An ankle or ridge-piece on the corona to prevent a horse's cutting one foot by the other in travelling.

foot'-păd (2), *s.* [Eng. *foot*, and *pad* (2), *v.*] A highwayman who robs on foot.

"There was a sworn fraternity of twenty *footpads*, which met at an ale-house in Southwark."—*Macaulay: Hist. Eng.*, ch. xix.

foot'-path, *s.* [Eng. *foot*, and *path*.] A narrow path or way for foot-passengers only.

"Know'st thou the way to Dover?"
"Both stile and gate, horseway and *footpath*."
Shakesp.: Lear, iv. 1.

foot'-plōūgh (*gh* silent), *s.* [Eng. *foot*, and *plough*.]

Agric.: A kind of swing-plough.

foot'-pōst, *s.* [Eng. *foot*, and *post*.] A post or messenger who travels on foot.

"For carrying such letters, every thoroughfare weekly appointeth a *footpost*, whose despatch is well near as speedy as the horses."—*Carew: Survey of Cornwall.*

foot'-prĭnt, *s.* [Eng. *foot*, and *print*.]

I. *Ordinary Language:*

1. The mark or print of a foot; a footmark.

2. Any mark or sign of the presence of a person.

"The shining *footprints* of her Deity."
Moore: Veiled Prophet of Khorassan.

II. *Technically:*

1. *Palæont.:* The footmarks or imprints left at inconceivably remote periods by the feet of various animals on the wet clay or sand of sea-beaches or similar localities, and which are now found at various levels in the solid strata of the earth. The footprints in the Silurian and other very antique rocks, are mostly those produced by the claws of crustaceans. In the Triassic rocks of Connecticut, in America, the footprints of thirty-two or more species of bipeds, and twelve of quadrupeds, have been found. In rocks of nearly the same age in Europe, footprints, so like those of the human hand that the animal making them was called at first Chirotherium (q.v.), was at last skilfully assigned by Prof. Owen to the genus of amphibians called by him, from its teeth, Labyrinthodon. It is in allusion to this phenomenon that Longfellow speaks of a hero leaving "footprints on the sands of time."

2. *Comp. Mythol.:* The first mention in history of gigantic footprints is by Herodotus (iv. 82), where he says he was shown a footprint of Hercules impressed on a rock, in the shape of a man's foot, but two cubits in length, and (ii. 91) he attributes sandals of the same size to Perseus. Traditions as to such footprints are found in all religions, the most common being that they were made when some god or hero ascended to heaven. Brahmans, Bûddhists, Moslems, and Oriental Christians agree in reverencing the cavity in the rock, five feet long by two and a-half feet wide, at the top of Adam's Peak, though their reasons for so doing are, of course, different. Like legends are also found in the islands of the Pacific, in North America, and in Mexico. The myth probably arose from rude peoples first investing chiefs or leaders of a bygone age with gigantic size; the next step was deification; then to imagine either fossil footmarks of some huge beast, or hollows naturally formed, or rudely sculptured rocks were the last impress of the foot of such hero as he ascended, was by no means difficult.

"The typical case is the sacred *footprint* of Ceylon." —*Tylor: Early Hist. Mankind*, ch. vi.

footprint-myth, *s.*

Comp. Mythol.: A myth by which any cavities in rocks are marked out as being the footprints of some god or hero.

"The whole mass of the Old World *footprint-myths* may have had but a single origin, and have travelled from one people to another."—*Tylor: Early Hist. Mankind*, p. 115.

foot´-rōpe, *s.* [Eng. *foot*, and *rope*.]

Nautical:

1. A rope stretched beneath a yard, upon which the seamen stand in reefing and furling sails.

2. A rope at the foot of a sail.

foot´-rŏt, *s.* [Eng. *foot*, and *rot*.]

Vet. Surg.: A disease in the feet of sheep, characterized by an abnormal growth of hoof, which becomes cracked or torn at the extremities or sides, and thus affords lodgment for sand, dirt, &c.

foot´-shăc-kleş, *s.* [Eng. *foot*, and *shackles*.] Shackles for the feet.

* **foot´-sheēt,** * **fote-shete,** *s.* [Eng. *foot*, and *sheet*.] A sheet or cloth on the end of a bed.

"The lorde schalle shyft hys gown at nyght
Syttand on *foteshete* tyl he be dyght."
Boke of Curtasye, 488.

foot´-sōld-ier (ier as yĕr), *s.* [Eng. *foot*, and *soldier*.] A soldier who fights on foot.

foot´-söre, *a.* [Eng. *foot*, and *sore*.] Having the feet sore or tender as from much walking.

foot´-spāçe-rāil, *s.* [Eng. *foot*, *space*, and *rail*.]

Ship-build.: That rail in the balcony in which the balusters rest.

* **foot´-spöre,** *s.* [Eng. *foot*, and *spore*.] A footmark, a footprint.

* **foot´-stāke,** *s.* [Eng. *foot*, and *stake*.] A socket, or rest for the foot of a pillar, &c.

"Thre pilers and so feele *footstakes*."—*Wycliffe: Exodus* xxvii. 14.

foot´-stâlk (*l* silent), *s.* [Eng. *foot*, and *stalk*.]

1. *Bot.:* The stalk of a leaf.

2. *Mach.:* The lower portion of a mill spindle; it rests in a step.

3. *Zool.:* Anything similar to the footstalk of a plant, as the stalk of a Crinoid, that of a barnacle, that of the stalked eye of the higher Crustaceans, &c.

foot´-stâll, *s.* [Eng. *foot*, and *stall*.]

1. *Arch.:* The plinth or base of a pillar.

2. *Manège:* The stirrup of a woman's saddle.

foot´-stĕp, * **foot-stappe,** * **foote-steppe,** * **fote-steppe,** *s.* [Eng. *foot*, and *step*.]

I. *Ordinary Language:*

1. *Literally:*

(1) The mark or impression left by a foot; a footprint, a footmark.

"Go thy way forth by the *footsteps* of the flock."—*Canticles* i. 8.

(2) The sound of the step or tread of a foot; a footfall.

"Thou hearest *footsteps* from afar."
Longfellow: To a Child.

2. *Figuratively:*

(1) A to' n, mark, or sign of a course pursued, or of actions done.

"Of any pretence to a large power and jurisdiction . . . we have no *footsteps* before the time of Constantine."—*Clarendon: Religion & Policy*, ch. ii.

(2) Example: as, To walk in another's *footsteps*.

II. *Technically:*

1. *Mach.:* The pillow in which the foot of an upright or vertical shaft works.

2. *Print.:* An inclined plane under a hand printing-press.

foot´-stoôl, *s.* [Eng. *foot*, and *stool*.] A low stool on which one who is sitting rests his feet.

"The earth is my *footstool*."—*Isaiah* lxvi. 1.

foot´-strōke, *s.* [Eng. *foot*, and *stroke*.] A stroke at the foot of a letter in some alphabets.

"The Punjabin is that of Asokas inscriptions with the horizontal *footstrokes* sloped downwards and curved."—*Beames: Comp. Gram. of Aryan Lang. of India*, vol. i. (1872), Introd. p. 60.

* **foot´-trăp,** * **foot-trappe,** *s.* [Eng. *foot*, and *trap*.]

1. A trap for the feet; a snare.

"The *foottrappe* of hym is hid in the erthe."—*Wycliffe: Job* xviii. 10. (*Purvey*.)

2. The stocks.

foot´-vălve, *s.* [Eng. *foot*, and *valve*.]

Steam-engin.: The lower valve between the air-pump and condenser.

foot´-wāl-ĭṅg, *s.* [Eng. *foot*, and *waling*.]

Shipbuild.: The inner skin of a ship between the deck-beams and the limber-stakes on each side of the keelson; also called the Ceiling.

foot´-wāy, *s.* [Eng. *foot*, and *way*.]

1. *Ord. Lang.:* A path or way for foot-passengers; a foot-path.

2. *Min.:* The ladders by which miners ascend from and descend into a mine.

foot´-ȳ, *a.* [Eng. *foot*; *-y*.]

1. Full of foots or sediment; thick; not clear.

2. Poor, mean, insignificant.

"To take her out from under that *footy* battery."—*Marryat: Peter Simple*, ch. xxxiii.

fŏp, *s.* [Prob. connected with *fob* (q.v.); Dut. *foppen* = to cheat, to mock: *fopper* = a wag; *fopperij* = cheating.] A weak-minded man who devotes himself entirely to dress; a dandy; a coxcomb.

"The most impertinent *fops* never ventured to take any liberty with him."—*Macaulay: Hist. Eng.*, ch. iv.

¶ *Fops' Alley:* Fops' Alley was the gangway running parallel to the footlights, between the last rows of the stalls and the first row of the pit in Her Majesty's Theatre, and in its palmiest days it was always graced by the presence of a subaltern of the Guards in full uniform, daintily swinging his bearskin. (*Sala*.)

"Sir Robert Floyer sauntering down *Fops' Alley*."—*Mad. D'Arblay: Cecilia*, bk. ii., ch. iv.

* **fŏp´-doô-dle,** *s.* [Eng. *fop*, and *doodle*.] An insignificant fellow; a fool, a simpleton.

"Come, come, you brace of *fopdoodles*."
Shadwell: Bury Fair (1689).

* **fŏp´-lĭṅg,** *s.* [Eng. *fop*; dim. suff. *-ling*.] A little or petty fop; a coxcomb.

"As *foplings* grin to show their teeth are white."
Brown: Essay on Satire, pt. ii.

* **fŏp´-pĕr-lȳ,** *s.* [For.] Foppish, foolish.

"Their *fopperly* god is not so good as a red herring." —*Nashe: Lenten Stuffe.*

fŏp´-pĕr-ȳ, *s.* [Eng. *fop*; *-ery*.]

* 1. Deceit, trickery.

"The sudden surprise of my powers, drove the grossness of the *foppery* into a received belief."—*Shakesp.: Merry Wives of Windsor*, v. 5.

2. The conduct or manners of a fop; dandyism, coxcombry; affectation of show; showy folly.

"Between *foppery* on the one hand and slovenliness on the other."—*Waterland: Works*, x. 241.

* 3. Foolery; foolish practices; folly.

"An independent fortune of seven thousand pounds a year, which he lavished in costly *fopperies*."—*Macaulay: Hist. Eng.*, ch. xxv.

* 4. A gew-gaw; a vain ornament.

fŏp´-pĭsh, *a.* [Eng. *fop*; *-ish*.]

1. Vain or ostentatious in dress or show; dressing in the extreme of fashion; affected in dress and manners.

"As *foppish* minors court their taylor,
And hate their guardians as their jailor."
Cambridge: The Scribleriad.

* 2. Foolish.

"For wise men are grown *foppish*.
Shakesp.: Lear, i. 4.

fŏp´-pĭsh-lȳ, *adv.* [Eng. *foppish*; *-ly*.] In a foppish manner; like a fop or dandy.

"Cheated *foppishly* at play."
Butler: Satire upon Gaming.

fŏp´-pĭsh-nĕss, *s.* [Eng. *foppish*; *-ness*.] The quality of being foppish; the manners or characteristics of a fop; foppery.

"This *foppishness*
Is wearisome." *Randolph: Muses' Looking-glass*, ii. 4.

for (1), * **vor,** *prep. & conj.* [A.S.; cogn. with Dut. *voor*; Icel. *fyrir* = before, for; Dan. *for* = for; *för* = before (*adv.*); Sw. *för* = before, for; Ger. *vor* = before; *für* = for; Goth. *faura* = before, for; Lat. *pro* = before; Gr. πρό (*pro*); Sansc. *pra* = before, away. The original idea is *beyond*, then *before*, and lastly *in place of*; from the same root as *far*, *fore*, and *fare*. (*Skeat*.)]

A. *As preposition:*

1. In the presence or sight of; before.

"*For* Gode hit is wlateful thinc."
Hali Meidenhad, p. 25.

2. Used as an asseveration; by.

"Nai, *for* gode, ye ne schulle noght beo iblamed so."
St. Christopher, 158.

3. Before; in point of time.

"Gif hit beo holiniht *vor* the feste of nie lescuns that kumeth amorwen."—*Ancren Riwle*, p. 22.

4. In return for; as a return or equivalent for; in exchange for.

"He shal yeld lijf *for* lijf, eye *for* eye, tooth *for* tooth."—*Wycliffe: Exod.* xxi. 24.

5. In recompense for; as a return for.

"Besides, in gratitude *for* such high matters,
Know I have vowed two hundred gladiators."
Dryden: Persius, sat. vi.

6. In exchange for; at the price of; in consideration of; as, He bought it *for* a shilling.

7. In exchange for.

"He made considerable progress in the study of the law, before he quitted that profession *for* this of poetry."—*Dryden.*

8. As in place or stead of.

"This word was *for* dom yholde."
Robert of Gloucester, p. 142.

9. Considered as; in the place of.

"Our present lot appears
For happy, though but ill; *for* ill, not worst,
If we procure not to ourselves more woe."
Milton: P. L., ii. 224.

10. With a view to; noting a purpose or end.

"A fair place *for* justynges."—*Maundeville*, p. 17.

11. On behalf of.

"*For* hym alle they prayd." *Torrent of Portugal*, 103.

12. For the sake of.

"That *for* holy kirk suffred martirdam."
Robert de Brunne, p. 148.

13. Because of; by reason of.

"That which we *for* our unworthiness are afraid to crave, our prayer is, that God *for* the worthiness of his Son would notwithstanding vouchsafe to grant."—*Hooker: Ecclesiastical Polity.*

14. In spite of; notwithstanding.

"Yyt schuld thei neuer telle the fyfte parte *for* all here wytte and all arte."—*Lay Folks Mass Book*, p. 5.

* 15. With respect to; with regard to; as regards.

"Our laws were *for* their matter foreign."—*Hale: Origin of Mankind.*

16. So far as.

"Chymists have not been able, *for* aught is vulgarly known, by fire alone to separate true sulphur from antimony."—*Boyle.*

17. In the character of; as.

"Say, is it fitting in this very field,
This field, where from my youth I've been a carter,
I, in this field, should die *for* a deserter?" *Gay.*

18. With resemblance of; as.

"He quivered with his feet, and lay *for* dead."
Dryden: Palamon & Arcite, iii. 704

19. Conducive to; beneficial to.

"It can never be *for* the interest of a believer to do me a mischief, because he is sure, upon the balance of accounts, to find himself a loser by it."—*Addison.*

20. In favour of; siding with; favourable or willing to.

"He's *for* his master."—*Shakesp.: Cymbeline*, i. 5.

21. In comparison with.

"Too massy *for* your strengths."
Shakesp.: Tempest, iii. 3.

22. In proportion to or with; considering.

"He is not very tall, yet *for* his years he's tall."
Shakesp.: As You Like It, iii. 5.

23. With a view to; tending to in order to obtain.

"*For* more assurance I embrace thy body."
Shakesp.: Tempest, v.

24. In quest of; in search of.

"Philosophers have run so far back *for* arguments of comfort against pain, as to doubt whether there were any such thing."—*Tillotson.*

25. Towards; with the intention of going to; on the road to.

"Are there no posts despatched *for* Ireland."
Shakesp.: Richard II., ii. 2.

26. Inducing as a motive towards.

"There is a natural, immutable, and eternal reason *for* that which we call virtue."—*Tillotson.*

27. In expectation of; looking for.

"He must be back again by one and twenty, to marry and propagate: the father cannot stay any longer *for* the portion, nor the mother *for* a new set of babies to play with."—*Locke.*

28. Towards; with a tendency to.

"The kettle to the top was hoist; . . .
But with the upside down, to show
Its inclination *for* below."
Swift: Baucis & Philemon.

29. As a remedy or application for; against.

"Sometimes hot, sometimes cold things are good *for* the toothache."—*Garretson.*

* 30. In prevention of; for fear of.

"Corn being had down, any way ye allow,
Should wither as needeth *for* burning in mow."
Tusser: Husbandrie.

31. To the use of; to be used in or for.

"The aspine good *for* staves, the cypresse funeral."
Spenser: F. Q., I. i. 9.

32. Throughout the space of; during.

(1) *Of distance:*

"*For* many miles along there's scarce a bush."
Shakesp.: Lear, ii. 4.

(2) *Of time:*

"*For* this nineteen years."—*Shakesp.: Measure for Measure*, i. 3.

33. Prepared or willing to fight with; ready to encounter.

"I am *for* thee straight."—*Shakesp.: Taming of the Shrew*, iv. 3.

* 34. Except; but for.

"*For* one restraint, lords of the world besides."
Milton: P. L., i. 32.

35. Used as an expression of desire; preceded by an interjection.

"O *for* the tents which in old time whitened the Sacred Hill."
Macaulay: Virginia.

* 36. Through or by reason of the want of.

37. Through; on account of; from.

"A debtor of his, no later than last year, died *for* want."—*Goldsmith: Vicar of Wakefield*, ch. xxviii.

38. To the amount or extent of: as, He failed *for* ten thousand pounds.

"The Lord's men were out by half-past twelve o'clock *for* ninety-eight runs."—*T. Hughes: Tom Brown's Schooldays*, ch. viii.

* 39. As a sign of the infinitive; now obsolete, except as a vulgarism.

"What went ye out into the wilderness *for* to see?"—*Luke* vii. 24.

¶ (1) *For all the world:* Exactly, wholly, completely.

"*For all the world* like cutler's poetry
Upon a knife."
Shakesp.: Merchant of Venice, v. 1.

(2) *For all that:* In spite of, or notwithstanding all that; nevertheless.

"Yet, *for all that*, when any great evil has been upon them, they would cry out as loud as other men."—*Tillotson.*

(3) *But for:* Had it not been for.

B. *As conjunction:*

1. The word by which a reason is introduced for something advanced before; since, by reason that, because, seeing that.

"*For* if our virtues
Did not go forth of us, 'twere all alike
As if we had them not."
Shakesp.: Measure for Measure, i. 1.

* 2. Formerly used to introduce a reason for something yet to be stated.

"And *for* he nolde bi his wille no tyme lide leo."
St. Dunstan, 59.

3. Used to introduce a coordinate sentence; since, because, seeing that.

"Let's assist them,
For our case is as theirs."
Shakesp.: Tempest, i. 1.

* 4. Because; on this account that; properly followed by *that*; for the reason that.

"They are not ever jealous for a cause,
But jealous *for* they're jealous."
Shakesp.: Othello, iii. 4.

* 5. In order that; so that.

"And *for* the time shall not seem tedious,
I'll tell you what befell me."
Shakesp.: 3 Henry VI., iii. 1.

¶ (1) *For as much as:* [FORASMUCH].

* (2) *For because:* Because; for the reason that.

"And *for because* they wer to hym so kynd."
Generydes, 2,959.

* (3) *For why:*

(*a*) Why, for what reason.

(*b*) Because.

"Solyman had three hundred fieldpieces; *for why*, Solyman purposing to draw the emperor into battle, had brought no pieces of battery with him."—*Knolles: Historie of the Turkes.*

for- (1), *pref.* [A.S. *for-*; Icel. *for-*; Dan. *for-*; Sw. *för-*; Dut. & Ger. *ver-*; Goth. *fra-*; Sanse. *para-*.]

For- as a prefix to verbs has three forces:

1. An intensive force; equivalent to utterly, extremely, completely, very greatly: as in *for*lorn = utterly lorn or lonely; *for*wearied = wearied out; *for*drunken = very drunk, &c.

2. A negative or privative force: as in *for*bid = to bid away from, to prohibit; *for*fend = to keep or fend off, to avert, &c.

3. The force of amiss or badly: as *for*shapen = badly shapen, misshapen.

for- (2), *pref.* [O. Fr. *for-*, from Lat. *foris* = outside.] A prefix with the force of outside, without: as in *for*eclose (properly *for*close) = to shut out, to exclude; *for*feit = done beyond or outside.

fŏr'-age (age as **ĭj), * for-rage,** *s.* [O. Fr. *fourage* (Fr. *forerrage*), from *forrer* = to forage, from *forre, fuerre* (Fr. *feurre*) = fodder, straw, from Low Lat. *fodium*; from O. Dan. *foder* = fodder (q.v.); Sp. *forrage*; Port. *forragem*; Ital. *foraggio*.]

1. Fodder, provisions; especially such as are obtained by pillage.

"Cæsar sent forth all his men of arms *for forrage*."—*Goldinge: Cæsar*, p. 118.

2. The act of seeking for or providing provisions; the act of foraging.

3. A pasture or feeding place.

"One way a band select from *forage* drives
A herd of beeves." *Milton: P. L.*, xi. 646.

* 4. The act of preying; ravage; destructive fury.

"He [the lion] from *forage* will incline to play."
Shakesp.: Love's Labour's Lost, iv. 1.

* 5. Food of any kind.

"With greens and flowers recruit their empty hives,
And seek fresh *forage* to sustain their lives."
Dryden: Virgil; Georgic iv. 364, 365.

fŏr'-age (age as **ĭj), * for-rage, * four-rage,** *v.i.* & *t.* [Fr. *fourrager*; Ital. *foragiare*; Sp. *forragear*.] [FORAGE, *s.*]

A. *Intransitive:*

1. To wander in search of forage or provisions; to seek for forage.

"They would not permit the Romans, no, not so much as to go a *foraging* into their territorie."—*P. Holland: Livius*, p. 375.

2. To seek for food or provisions of any kind.

"One night, a *foraging* for prey,
He found a store-house in his way."
Falden: Fox & Weasel.

* 3. To prey; to ravage.

"His most mighty father on a hill
Stood smiling, to behold his lion's whelp
Foraging in blood of French nobility."
Shakesp.: Henry V., i. 2.

* 4. To reconnoitre; to act as a vidette.

"Ten thousand horse shall *forage* up and down,
That no relief or succour come by land."
Marlowe: 1 Tamburlaine, iii. 2.

B. *Transitive:*

* 1. To plunder; to ravage; to strip; to spoil of forage.

"To pillage and *fourrage* all your townes and cyties of Peloponese."—*Nicoll: Thucydides*, fo. 30.

2. To supply with forage or fodder: as, To *forage* horses.

forage-cap, foraging-cap, *s.*

Milit.: [GLENGARRY].

fŏr'-ag-ĕr (ag as **ĭj), * for-rag-er,** *s.* [Fr. *fourrageur*; Sp. *forragero*; Port. *forrageiro*; Ital. *foraggiere*.]

1. One who goes out in search of forage or fodder.

"Suddenly they came flying upon the *foragers* on all sides."—*Golding: Cæsar*, p. 118.

2. One who seeks for food generally; a feeder.

"Down so smooth a slope
The fleecy *foragers* will gladly browse."
Mason: English Garden, bk. ii.

fŏr'-ag-ĭng (ag as **ĭj),** *pr. par., a., & s.* [FORAGE, *v.*]

A. & **B.** *As pr. par. & particip. adj.:* (See the verb).

C. *As subst.:* The act of searching for forage or fodder.

foraging-ants. *s.*

Entom.: The genus Eciton.

foraging-cap, *s.* [FORAGE-CAP.]

† **fŏr'-al-īte,** *s.* [Lat. *foro* = to bore, to pierce, and Gr. λίθος (*lithos*) = stone.]

Geol.: A stone with borings of some extinct mollusc, annelid, or other animal. Among modern animals the molluscs of the genus Pholas, annelids like *Spio calcarea*, &c., are rock borers.

fō-rā'-mĕn (pl. **fo-răm'-ĭ-nạ),** *s.* [Lat.]

1. *Anat.:* The term is used both in the singular and in the plural for many apertures in various parts of the bodily frame: as, the carotid *foramen*, the parietal *foramen*, the molar *foramina*.

2. *Zool.:* An aperture.

3. *Bot.:* In the same sense as 2.

¶ *Foramen of an ovule:* An aperture or tube through which the pollen passes. It is called also a micropyle.

fō-răm'-ĭ-nāt-ĕd, *a.* [Lat. *foraminatus* = perforated.]

1. *Ord. Lang.:* Pierced with little holes.

2. *Bot. & Zool.:* Furnished with foramina. [FORAMEN.]

fŏr-ạ-min'-ĭ-fĕr, *s.* [Lat. *foramen* (genit. *foraminis*) = an opening, and *fero* = to bear.]

Zool.: An individual belonging to the order Foraminifera (q.v.).

fŏr-ă-min-if'-ĕr-ạ, *s. pl.* [Lat. *foramen* (genit. *foraminis*) = a hole, an opening, an aperture, and *fero* = to bear. So named from their perforated shells. (See def.).]

1. *Zool.:* An order of animals belonging to the sub-kingdom Protozoa, and the class Rhizopoda (q.v.). The body is contained within a calcareous test or shell, which is polythalamous (many chambered). It may be cylindrical or spiral, or it may tend to the pyramidal form. The outer surface presents a punctate or dotted appearance, produced by the presence of very numerous foramina. [See def.] The chambers in some are perfectly distinct from others, though so aggregated as to form a compound shell; in others they are connected with a funnel-like tube. The inside of the shell has an extensile and contractile sarcode of a reddish or yellow colour, a thin film of which also invests its outside. Foraminifers are always of small size, and often indeed microscopic. With the exception of Gromia, which occurs both in fresh and salt water, they are exclusively marine. Sometimes their shells constitute sea-sand. In the Atlantic, at a depth of 3,000 fathoms, there is an ooze composed almost entirely of Globigerinæ, which belong to this order; the stratum thus formed is a direct continuation of the white chalk deposit, having gone on apparently through the whole Tertiary period. Drs. Carpenter and Parker, and Prof. T. Rupert Jones have divided the Foraminifera thus:—

Sub-order I.—Imperforata. Families: (1) Gromida, (2) Miliolida, (3) Lituolida.
Sub-order II.—Perforata. Families: (1) Lagenida, (2) Globigerinida, and (3) Nummulinida.

2. *Palæont.:* The exceedingly antique Eozoon of the Laurentian rocks, if organic, as it is generally believed to be, was apparently a Foraminifer. Forms more unequivocal, some of them very like recent species, occur in the Silurian, the Carboniferous, and other strata.

They occur through all the Secondary period, chalk being almost entirely composed of their cases. [1.] They increase in number and importance in the Tertiary. The Nummulites of the Middle Eocene are foraminiferous animals. The type of the order has remained wonderfully constant from the earliest times till now.

fŏr-ă-mĭn-ĭf′-ĕr-ạl, *a.* [Eng. &c. *foraminifer; -al.*] The same as FORAMINIFEROUS (q.v.).

fŏr-ă-mĭn-ĭf′-ĕr-ous, *a.* [Eng. &c. *foraminifer; -ous.*]

Zool.: Provided with foramina; belonging to or in any way connected with the Foraminifera (q.v.).

fō-răm′-ĭ-nŭs, *a.* [Lat. *foramen* (genit. *foraminis*), and Eng., &c. suff. *-ous.*] Full of holes.

"Soft and *foraminous* bodies, in the first creation of the sound, will deaden it."—*Bacon: Natural History.*

fō-răm′-ĭ-nūle, *s.* [Eng. dimin. of Lat. *foramen* (genit. *foraminis*) = a hole.]

Bot.: The ostiolum of certain fungals.

for′-aṣ-mŭch, *conj.* [Eng. *for, as,* and *much.*] Seeing that; in consideration that; since; considering that (followed by *as*).

"*Forasmuch* as the knowingis of these things is a maner pocion or medicine to thee."—*Chaucer: Boethius,* bk. iv.

fŏr′-āy, * **for-ra,** * **for-ray,** *v.i. & t.* [A form of *forage* (q.v.).]

A. *Intrans.:* To go foraging.

"Na we may *forra* for to get met."
Barbour: Bruce, xix. 643.

B. *Trans.:* To pillage, to ravage in search of forage.

"Than gert he *forray* all the land."
Barbour: Bruce, xv. 511.

fŏr′-āy, * **for-ray,** *s.* [FORAY, *v.*] The act of foraging or pillaging.

"Sum sall wend to the *forray.*"
Barbour: Bruce, ii. 281.

fŏr′-āy-ĕr, * **for-ray-our,** *s.* [FORAGER.] A forager; a pillager; a marauder.

"*Forayers,* who, with headlong force,
Down from that strength had spurred their horse."
Scott: Marmion, iii. (Introd.)

for-băde′, for-băd′, *pret. of v.* [FORBID.]

* **for-băn′,** * **for-bonne,** *v.t.* [M. H. G. *verbannen;* Icel. *fyirbanna;* Sw. *förbanna.*] [BAN, *v.*] To curse strongly, to excommunicate.

"He let *forbonne* theme knightj
That hadde idon so muchel unwright."
Owl & Nightingale, 1,091.

* **for-bar′,** * **for-barre,** *v.t.* [M. H. Ger. *verbarren.*] [BAR, *v.*]

1. To bar in; to shut up.

"Whi lete you foulli your fon *forbarre* you herinne?"
William of Palerne, 3,333.

2. To cut off, to stop, to shut out.

"Though he *forbarre* our vytayle."
Richard Cœur de Lion, 3,513.

3. To ward off.

"Thei with fyn force *forbarred* his strokes."
William of Palerne, 1,216.

4. To shut out, to exclude.

"A man at the last *forbard* may be,
Of the blisful world."
Hampole: Pricke of Conscience, 957.

* **for-bā′ṭhe,** *v.i.* [Pref. *for-* (1), and Eng. *bathe* (q.v.).] To bathe, to steep, to soak.

"Whose shores have been so oft *forbathed* in blood."
Surry: Virgil; Æneid ii.

for-beär′, * **for-bere,** *v.i. & t.* [A.S. *forberan; for-* (1) pref., and *beran* = to bear.]

A. *Intransitive:*

* 1. To bear, to endure.

"I may not certes, though I shulde die,
Forbere to ben out of your compagnie."
Chaucer: C. T., 10,056.

2. To hold away; to abstain; to refrain.

"Shall I go up against Ramoth Gilead to battle, or shall I *forbear?*"—*1 Kings* xxii. 6.

3. To pause; to delay.

"In chusing wrong,
I lose your company; therefore *forbear* a while."
Shakesp.: Merchant of Venice, iii. 2.

* 4. To refuse; to decline.

"Whether they will hear, or whether they will *forbear.*"—*Ezekiel* ii. 5.

5. To be patient or forbearing; to restrain oneself.

"The kindest and the happiest pair
Will find occasion to *forbear.*"
Cowper: Mutual Forbearance.

* 6. To quit or leave a place.

"We must *forbear.*" *Shakesp.: Cymbeline,* i. 1.

B. *Transitive:*

1. To bear with; to leave alone; to treat with forbearance.

"Western the Great *forbearing* the vanquished foe."—*Fielding: Tom Jones,* bk. v., ch. xii.

* 2. To avoid; to keep away from; to shun.

"*Forbear* his presence, until time hath qualified the heat of his displeasure."—*Shakesp.: Lear,* i. 2.

* 3. To abstain from; to refrain from; to omit.

"*Forbear* your food awhile."
Shakesp.: As You Like It, ii. 7.

* 4. To spare, to let alone.

"Canst thou not *forbear* me half an hour."
Shakesp.: 2 Henry IV., iv. 5.

* 5. To withhold; to keep back; to restrain.

"*Forbear* thee from meddling with God, who is with me, that he destroy thee not."—*2 Chron.* xxxv. 21.

fŏr′-beär, *s.* [Eng. *for-* = fore, and *bear,* v.] An ancestor, a forefather. (Generally in the plural.)

"The friendship and alliance that has been between your houses and *forbears* of old."—*Scott: Waverley,* ch. xvi.

for-beär′-ạnçe, *s.* [Eng. *forbear; -ance.*]

1. The act of forbearing, refraining, or abstaining from any act or course of conduct.

"True noblesse would
Learn him *forbearance* from so foul a wrong."
Shakesp.: Richard II., iv. 1.

2. Command of temper; self-restraint; patience; indulgence; mildness; long-suffering.

"Together we have learned to prize
Forbearance and self-sacrifice."
Wordsworth: White Doe of Rylstone, ii.

* 3. A withdrawing; a keeping aloof.

"Have a continent *forbearance,* till the speed of his rage goes slower."—*Shakesp.: Lear,* i. 2.

* **for-beär′-ạnt,** *a.* [Eng. *forbear; -ant.*] Forbearing; indulgent; patient.

"With *forbearant* submissiveness."—*Carlyle: Miscellanies,* iii. 327.

* **for-beär′-ạnt-lȳ,** *adv.* [Eng. *forbearant; -ly.*] In a forbearing or patient manner; with forbearance.

for-beär′-ĕr, *s.* [Eng. *forbear,* v.; *-er.*]

1. One who forbears or is forbearing.

* 2. One who intermits or intercepts.

"The West as a father all goodness doth bring,
The East a *forbearer* no manner of thing."
Tusser: Husbandrie; Properties of the Winds.

for-beär′-ĭng, * **fore-bear-ing,** * **for-ber-yng,** * **ver-ber-inge,** *pr. par., a., & s.* [FORBEAR, *v.*]

A. *As pr. par.* (See the verb).

B. *As adj.:* Patient, indulgent, long-suffering; exercising forbearance.

C. *As substantive:*

1. The exercise of forbearance, patience, indulgence, longsuffering.

2. A keeping away from; abstention.

"*Verberinge* of mete and of drinke."—*Ayenbite* p. 205.

* 3. A cessation or omission.

"Without any certayne omission and *forbearyng.*"—*Hall: Henry VIII.* (an. 34).

for-beär′-ĭng-lȳ, *adv.* [Eng. *forbearing; -ly.*] In a forbearing, patient manner; with forbearance.

fŏr′-beärs, *s. pl.* [FORBEAR, *s.*]

* **for-berne,** *v.t.* [FORBURN.]

For′-bĕs Măc-kĕn′-zĭe. [The name of the Member for Liverpool, who succeeded in passing the Act described below.]

¶ *Forbes Mackenzie Act:* The Act 16 & 17 Vic., c. 67, passed on August 15, 1853, for the better regulation of public houses in Scotland. It compelled them to shut at eleven p.m. on week days, and closed them entirely on Sundays. It is still (A.D. 1883) in force.

for′-bĕs-īte, *s.* [Named after David Forbes, F.G.S., &c., the celebrated chemist.]

Min.: The name given by Kenngott to a hydrous bibasic arseniate of nickel and cobalt found in the desert of Atacama, in veins, in a decomposed dioryte, and described by Mr. David Forbes (see etym.). Compos.: arsenic acid, 44·05; protoxide of nickel, 19·71; protoxide of cobalt, 9·24; and water, 26·98.

* **for-bete,** *s.* [FOREBIT.]

for-bĭd′, * **for-bede,** * **for-beode,** * **for-bed-yn,** *v.t. & i.* [A.S. *forbeódan: for-* (1), pref.; *beódan* = to bid; Dut. *verbieden;* O. H. Ger. *farbiutan;* Icel. *fyirbjóda;* Sw. *förbjuda;* Dan. *forbyde;* Goth. *faurbiudan.*]

A. *Transitive:*

1. To prohibit, to interdict; to order not to do or to forbear from any act.

"They have determined to consume all those things that God hath *forbidden* them to eat by his laws."—*Judith* xi. 12.

2. To refuse to grant.

"*Forbidding* you the prey."
Cowper: On a Spaniel called Beau.

3. To command not to enter; to refuse access or entrance to.

"A witch, a queen, an old cozening queen; have I not *forbid* her my house?"—*Shakesp.: Merry Wives,* iv. 2.

4. To hinder, to prevent, to oppose; not to allow.

"Why should I shrink at thy command,
Whose love *forbids* my fears?"
Cowper: Submission.

* 5. To accurse, to blast.

"He shall live a man *forbid.*"
Shakesp.: Macbeth, i. 3.

* 6. To defy, to challenge.

"I *forbid* them . . . to show me in Rheims or in Rome such a show as we have seen here."—*Andrewes: Sermons,* v. 36.

B. *Intrans.:* To utter a prohibition or interdiction; to prevent, to hinder; not to allow.

"Now the gods *forbid*
That our renowned Rome
Should now eat up her own."
Shakesp.: Coriolanus, iii. 1.

¶ Crabb thus discriminates between to *forbid,* to *prohibit,* and to *interdict:* "*Forbid* is the ordinary term; *prohibit* is the judicial term; *interdict* the moral term. To *forbid* is a direct and personal act; to *prohibit* is an indirect action that operates by means of extended influence: both imply the exercise of power or authority of an individual; but the former is more applicable to the power of an individual, and the latter to the authority of government. *Interdict* is a species of *forbidding* applied to more serious concerns. A thing is *forbidden* by a word; it is *prohibited* by a law: hence that which is immoral is *forbidden* by the express word of God; that which is illegal is *prohibited* by the laws of man. . . . To *forbid* or *interdict* are opposed to command; to *prohibit,* to allow. *Forbid* and *interdict,* as personal acts, are properly applicable to persons only, but by an improper application are extended to things; *prohibit,* however, in the general sense of restraining, is applied with equal propriety to things as to persons; shame *forbids* us doing a thing; law, authority, and the like, *prohibit.*" (*Crabb: Eng. Synon.*)

* **for-bĭd′-ḍạnçe,** *s.* [Eng. *forbid; -ance.*] The act of forbidding, prohibiting, or interdicting; a prohibition, an interdiction.

"How hast thou yielded to transgress
The strict *forbiddance,* how to violate
The strictest fruit forbidden?"
Milton: P. L., ix. 903.

for-bĭd′-ḍen, * **for-bid,** *pa. par.* or *a.* [FORBID, *v.*] Prohibited, interdicted.

"A monarch's errors are *forbidden* game."
Cowper: Table Talk, 114.

forbidden-fruit, *s.*

1. *Ord. Lang.:* The fruit of the tree of the knowledge of good and evil, which our first parents were commanded not to eat. What fruit it was is wholly unknown. (Gen. ii. 9; iii. 3–6, 11, 17.)

2. *Bot.:* Various species of Citrus (q.v.). In the West Indies, the London markets, and other parts of the British empire, it is *Citrus Paradisi,* a small-fruited variety of the Shaddock (*Citrus decumana*). The Forbidden-fruit of the French is the Sweet-skinned orange (a variety of the common orange (*C. Aurantium*); that of Italy a variety of the Lime (*C. Limetta*).

* **for-bĭd′-ḍen-lȳ,** *adv.* [Eng. *forbidden; -ly.*] In a forbidden manner; against commands.

"With all confidence he swears, as he had seen it,
That you have touched his queen *forbiddenly.*"
Shakesp.: Winter's Tale, i. 2.

* **for-bĭd′-ḍen-nĕss,** *s.* [Eng. *forbidden; -ness.*] The quality or state of being forbidden, prohibited, or interdicted.

"Nothing but *forbiddenness* of self-dispatch hindered his acting it."—*Boyle: Works,* i. 23.

†**for-bĭd′-dĕr,** *s.* [Eng. *forbid; -er.*] One who or that which forbids, prohibits, or interdicts anything; one who issues a prohibition or interdiction.

"Other care, perhaps,
May have diverted from continual watch
Our great *forbidder.*" *Milton: P. L.*, ix. 815.

for-bĭd′-dĭṅg, *pr. par., a., & s.* [FORBID, *v.*]

A. *As pr. par.:* (See the verb).

B. *As adjective:*

1. Issuing or uttering a prohibition or interdiction.

2. Repelling, repulsive, disagreeable; giving rise to abhorrence, aversion, or dislike.

"Towards the cottage: homely was the spot,
And to my feeling, ere we reached the door,
Had almost a *forbidding* nakedness."
Wordsworth: Excursion, bk. ii.

C. *As subst.:* The act of prohibiting or interdicting; a prohibition or interdiction.

"The *forbidding* of the Bible to be read in any vulgare tong."—*Sir T. More: Wales*, p. 245.

for-bĭd′-dĭṅg-nĕss, *s.* [Eng. *forbidding; -ness.*] A forbidding or repulsive quality; something which repels.

"There may be a *forbiddingness* in the person."—*Richardson: Sir C. Grandison*, iii. 264.

for-bĭd-ĭṅg-lȳ, *adv.* [Eng. *forbidding; -ly.*] In a forbidding, repulsive, or disagreeable manner; repulsively.

***for-bīnd′,** *v.t.* [A.S. *forbindan;* O. H. Ger. *farbindan.*] To bind strongly.

"Himm that in ewarrterrne lith
Forrbindenn and forrthrungenn." *Ormulum*, 6,168.

***for′-bĭsh,** *v.t.* [FURBISH.]

***for-bis-en,** ***for-bisne,** *s.* [A.S. *fore-bysn.*] An example.

"He gaf us *forbisne* of adinodnesse." — *Old Eng. Homilies*, ii. 89.

***for-bis-en-ing,** *s.* [FORBISEN.] A parable, an allegory.

"I sal open mi mouth in *forbiseninges.*"
E. Eng. Psalter, Ps. lxxii. 2.

***for-bī′te,** *v.t.* [Dut. *verbijten;* L. Ger. *verbiten.*] To bite or eat away utterly.

"*Forbiteth* the blosmes right to the bare leves."
Piers Plowman, 10,857.

***for-bled,** ***for-bledd,** *a.* [L. Lat. *verblöden;* Sw. *forblöda;* Dan. *forblöde.*] Covered with blood.

"Thi blyssyd bodye alle *forbled.*"
Legends of Holy Rood, p. 191.

***for-blīnd′,** ***for-blend,** *v.t.* [M. H. Ger. *verblenden;* Sw. *forblanda.*] To make quite blind.

"Sinne *forrblendeth* all thin heorrte."
Ormulum, 2,984.

***for-blōw′,** *v.t.* [A.S. *forblawan.*] To drive or toss about with the wind.

"The ship which is . . . forstormed and *forblowe.*"
Gower, i. 160.

***for-bod,** ***for-bode,** ***for-bot,** *s.* [A.S. *forbod;* Dut. *verbod;* Dan. *forbut;* Sw. *förbúd.*] A prohibition, an interdiction.

"Again the kinges *forbode.*"
Legend of St. Katherine, 2,230.

***for-bod-en,** *pa. par.* or *a.* [FORBID, *v.*]

for-bö′re, *pret. & pa. par.* [FORBEAR, *v.*]

for-bör′ne, *pa. par.* [FORBEAR, *v.*]

***for-bow,** ***for-buw-en,** ***for-bugh-en,** *v.t.* [A.S. *forbýgan.*] To avoid, to shun.

"Heo . . . forbereth ham and *forbuweth* ham."—*Ancren Riwle*, p. 380.

for-breăk′, ***for-breke,** *v.t.* [A.S. *forbrecan;* O. H. Ger. *farbrechan;* M. H. Ger. *verbrechen;* Dut. *verbreken.*] To break utterly or to pieces; to destroy utterly.

"The snare *forbreken* is in al
And we losed ere awal."
Early Eng. Psalter, Ps. cxxiii. 7.

***for-brû′ise,** ***for-brose,** ***for-bruse,** *v.t.* [Pref. *for-* (1), and Eng. *bruise* (q.v.).] To bruise exceedingly.

"Al *forbrosed* bothe bak and syde."
Chaucer: C. T., 16,099.

***for-buȳ′,** ***for-bigge,** ***for-bugge,** *v.t.* [Pref. *for-* (1), and Eng. *buy* (q.v.).]

1. To buy off.

"He which . . . for no gold may be *forbought*
The deth." *Gower*, i. 212.

2. To deliver, to release.

"Y the Lord that shal lede you out and *forbigge* in an ouerpassing arm."—*Wycliffe: Exodus* vi. 6.

***for-buȳ′-ĕr,** ***for-bi-er,** ***for-big-ger,** *s.* [Eng. *forbuy; -er.*] One who releases or redeems; a redeemer.

"I wote, he seith, 'that my *forbier* lyueth."—*Wycliffe; Epistle* (Pref.), p. 68.

for-bȳe′, ***for-by,** ***for-bi,** *prep. & adv.* [Dut. *voorbij;* Low Ger. *vorbi, vörbi;* Sw. *förbi;* Dan. *forbi.*]

A. *As preposition:*

*1. Through, along.

"Alisaunder . . . flyngeth gode showr hem *forby.*"
Alisaunder, 5,487.

*2. Beyond, above.

"I helded mi hert to do, *forbi* all thinge, thi rightwisenesse." *E. Eng. Psalter, Ps.* cxviii. 112.

3. Besides, over and above, in addition to.

*4. Near to, beside, hard by.

"To rest him selfe *forby* a fountain side."
Spenser: F. Q., I. vii. 2.

*5. According to.

"*Forbi* min red quath thu non del."
Genesis & Exodus, 3,987.

*6. With, by.

"He tooke her up *forby* the lilly hand."
Spenser: F. Q., V. xi. 17.

***B.** *As adv.:* By, past, along.

"As sche cam *forby* ther the juge stood."
Chaucer: C. T., 13,540.

***for-car′ve,** ***for-cerve,** *v.t.* [A.S. *forceorfan.*] To cut to pieces.

"A . . . *forcarf* ys cappe of maille."
Sir Ferumbras, 731.

***for-cat,** ***foir-chet,** *s.* [Fr. *fourchette.*] A rest for a musket.

"That euerie ane of thair nychtbouris burgessis be furnist with ane pik, ane halbert or tua handit suorde, or ells ane muscat with *forcat*, beadrole, and heidpece."—*Acts Jas. VI.*, 1598 (ed. 1814), p. 196.

fōrçe (1), ***fors,** *s.* [Fr. *force*, from Low Lat. *fortia* = strength, from Lat. *fortis* = strong; O. Sp. *forza;* Sp. *fuerza;* Ital. *forza;* Port. *força.*]

I. *Ordinary Language:*

1. Strength, vigour, might, active power.

"Withoute whom al *force* is febilnesse."
Lydgate: Minor Poems, p. 247.

2. Violence; power exerted against the will or consent; coercion.

"For *force* or fraud, resistance or escape."
Scott: The Poacher.

3. Necessity. [PERFORCE.]

"Then of *force* must your oblations be."
Shakesp.: Lover's Complaint, 223.

4. The power or energy exerted by a moving body: as, the *force* of the wind or waves.

5. Virtue; efficacy.

"This flower's *force* in stirring love."
Shakesp.: Midsummer Night's Dream, ii. 2.

6. Full intent; meaning.

"I understand very clearly the *force* of the term."—*Burke: Sublime & Beautiful*, pt. iii., § 2.

7. Validity; legality.

"A testament is of *force* after men are dead."—*Hebrews* ix. 17.

8. Moral power or efficacy to convince the mind; persuasive or convincing power.

"No definitions, no suppositions of any sect, are of *force* enough to destroy constant experience."—*Locke*

*9. Matter, importance; ground for care or anxiety.

"What *fors* were it though al the town bihelde?"
Chaucer: Troilus & Cressida, ii. 378.

10. Power or strength in war; an armament; troops; naval or military array, with their equipment and appurtenances. (Frequently in the plural.)

"O Thou! whose captain I account myself,
Look on my *forces* with a gracious eye."
Shakesp.: Richard III., v. 3.

11. A body of men trained for action in any way: as, a police *force*.

II. *Technically:*

1. *Law:* Unlawful violence done or offered to person or property.

2. *Physics:* An influence or exertion which, if made to act on a body, has a tendency to move it when at rest, or to affect or stop its progress if it be already in motion. The strength of man's arms is a force, so is the power of a horse or ox to pull a vehicle, or turn a wheel, or set in action an agricultural machine. Gravity, friction, elasticity of springs or gases, electrical or magnetical attraction or repulsion are forces.

3. *Mental Philos., &c.:* [MORAL FORCE].

¶ (1) *Accelerated force:*

Physics: The increased force which a body exerts in consequence of the acceleration of its motion.

(2) *Active force:*

Physics: Force which tends to move another body from a state of rest.

(3) *Animal force:*

Physics: The muscular strength of man, horses, asses, cattle, or other animals viewed as a moving power.

(4) *Centrifugal force:* [CENTRIFUGAL].

(5) *Centripetal force:* [CENTRIPETAL].

(6) *Composition of forces:*

Physics: A force produced by two other ones acting on a body. If they operate in the same direction the resultant or the resulting force will be the sum of both. If the two forces act in opposite directions and are equal, they will make the body remain at rest; if they be unequal, they will move in the direction of the greater one, and with a force equivalent to their difference. If the lines of direction make an angle with each other, the resultant will be a mean force in an intermediate direction. If many forces act, the resultant is the line of motion or state of rest produced by their conjoint action. [*Resolution of Forces;* PARALLELOGRAM.]

(7) *Conservation of force*, or *of energy*, or *of vis viva:*

Physics: The doctrine or principle that in all cases force is conserved—*i.e.*, kept in existence even when it appears to perish. Just as a certain definite amount of matter exists in the universe, to which man cannot add, and from which he cannot subtract an atom, so a definite amount of force, incapable of being increased or diminished, exists like the former, in the universe. It can, however, be transformed so as to look quite unlike its former self; but in every case the force or energy communicated to a body or system of bodies is withdrawn from some fund or energy previously existing. [*Correlation of force.*]

(8) *Correlation of force, energy*, or *vis viva:*

Physics: The doctrine or principle that the different kinds of force in the universe are so correlated together that any one can be transformed into an exactly equivalent amount of another. There is equality when one can do precisely the same amount of work as any other. It has long been known that in a machine, the screw for example, what is gained in power is lost in velocity, and *vice versâ*. At first sight motion and heat seem to have no relation to each other; but if a moving body be suddenly arrested in its career, as, for instance, a bullet by a target, heat will be generated, and the same number of units of the work which the motion was capable of effecting can be achieved also by the heat. Conversely, a certain amount of heat can produce an equivalent one of motion; thus the working energy communicated to the piston of a steam-engine is withdrawn from the heat of the steam, and exactly balances the latter. Similarly, when the form of a body is changed by the action of forces, in the way that a spring may be coiled up, the exact amount of force requisite to roll it into form will exist as potential energy in the spring.

(9) *Effective force:* [VERTICAL].

(10) *Equilibrium of forces:*

Physics: The action of forces which, balancing each other, produce an equilibrium or state of balance, or rest in the body or bodies on which they operate.

(11) *Impressed force:* [VERTICAL].

(12) *Impulsive force:*

Nat. Phil.: A force which acts on a body for an unappreciably short time, as when one body strikes another. It is called also an Instantaneous force (q.v).

(13) *Instantaneous force:* [*Impulsive force*].

(14) *Kinetic force:*

Physics: The actual force excited by a moving body as distinguished from the potential force which it is capable of creating.

(15) *Measure of force:*

Physics: The measurement of the magnitude of a force, which is done by noting the momentum which it communicates to a body in a unit of time. [*Unit of force.*]

(16) *Mechanical force:*

Physics: Force of a mechanical nature acting on material bodies. It may be either that of the active force of a body in motion, or the tension or resistance opposed by a body at rest.

(17) *Molecular forces:*

Nat. Phil.: Forces which by means of certain attractions and repulsions, retain the atoms of matter side by side without their touching each other. [ATOM; MOLECULES.]

(18) *Moments of force:* [MOMENT.]

(19) *Moral force:*

Mental Phil.: Force operating on the human mind as distinguished from Physical force (q.v.). A threat is the exertion of moral force, a blow is the application of physical force.

(20) *Natural forces:*

Nat. Phil.: The physical agents which act upon matter. Specif. gravitation, heat, light, magnetism, and electricity.

(21) *Parallelogram of forces:* [PARALLELOGRAM.]

(22) *Physical force:*

Ord. Lang. & Physics: The operation of any thing physical or mechanical on a material body. It is opposed to Moral force (q.v.).

(23) *Polar forces:*

Magnetism, Elect., &c.: Forces acting at the two opposite poles of a body.

(24) *Polygon of forces:* [POLYGON].

(25) *Potential force:*

Physics: The whole force which a body in motion can exert, as distinguished from the kinetic force which it is exerting at the specific moment of time.

(26) *Resisting & retarding forces:*

Physics: Forces which tend to resist or retard the progress of a moving body.

(27) *Resolution of forces:*

Physics: The resolution or decomposition of a force into the forces which by their conjoint action produced it.

(28) *Retarding forces:* [*Resisting forces*].

(29) *Triangle of forces:* [TRIANGLE].

(30) *Unit of force:*

Physics: The force which, acting on a pound of matter, would in one second produce a velocity of a foot per second.

¶ (1) *Of force:* Of necessity; necessarily.

"We must, *of force*, dispense with this decree;
She must lie here of mere necessity."
Shakesp.: Love's Labour's Lost, i. 1.

* (2) *No force:* No matter.

"*No force*, I wote wheder I shalle."
Towneley Mysteries, p. 16.

* (3) *To make force,* * *To give force:* To care, to be concerned.

"Thereof *mad* thai no *force*."
Robert de Brunne, p. 204.

(4) *To come into force:* To be enforced; to be carried out.

¶ (1) Crabb thus discriminates between *force*, and *violence:* "Both these terms imply an exertion of strength; but the former in a much less degree than the latter. *Force* is ordinarily employed to supply the want of a proper will, *violence* is used to counteract an opposing will. *Force* is mostly conformable to reason and equity; *violence* is always resorted to for the attainment of that which is unattainable by law. In an extended and figurative application to things, these terms convey the same general idea of exerting strength." (*Crabb: Eng. Synon.*)

(2) For the difference between *force* and *energy*, see ENERGY.

force-piece, *s.*

Min.: A piece of timber placed in a level shaft to keep the ground open.

force-pump, *s.*

1. *Mech.:* A pump which delivers the water under pressure, so as to eject it forcibly or deliver it at an elevation. The term is used in contradistinction to a lift-pump, in which the water is lifted, and simply runs out of the spout. The single-acting force-pump is that in which the lift and delivery are alternate. The double-acting is that in which the passages are duplicated, so that a lift and delivery are obtained by each motion of the plunger; the pump has a distinct water-way both above and below the piston, so as both to draw and force water at each stroke, and thus cause a continuous stream, which is rendered more uniform by an air-chamber.

2. *Steam-eng.:* The boiler-supply pump sometimes connected to the piston-rod of the cylinder of a locomotive.

fōrçe (2), *s.* [Dan. *fos*; Icel. *foss, fors.*] A waterfall.

"After dinner I went along the Milthrope turnpike four miles to see the falls or *force* of the river Kent."—*Gray: Lett. to Dr. Wharton.*

fōrçe (1), * **forse,** *v.t. & i.* [Fr. *forcer*, from *force* = strength; Sp. *forzar*; Port. *forçar*; Ital. *forzare.*]

A. *Transitive:*

1. To compel or constrain by force or superior power to do or to forbear from any act.

"I have been *forced* to use the cant words of Whig and Tory."—*Swift: Examiner.*

* 2. To enforce, to urge, to exert.

"High on a mounting wave my head I bore,
Forcing my strength, and gathering to the shore."
Dryden: Virgil; Æneid vi. 487.

3. To drive, impel, push, or press by main strength.

"Thou shalt not destroy the trees by *forcing* an axe against them."—*Deut.* xx. 19.

4. To drive or drag away by violence or might.

"*Forced* from home and all its pleasures,
Afric's coast I left forlorn."
Cowper: Negro's Complaint.

5. To gain or draw by violence or power; to extort. (Followed by *from*.)

"If they *forced* from me one kind look or word."
Dryden. (*Johnson.*)

6. To compel by strength of evidence; to compel morally; as, To *force* conviction upon a person.

7. To press with force or energy.

"*Forcing* our own opinions upon others."—*Clarke Sermons*, vol. i., ser. 48.

* 8. To storm; to take or enter by violence.

"Troy walled so high,
Th' Atrides might as well have *forced* the sky."
Waller: His Majesty's Repairing of St. Paul's, 60.

9. To ravish; to violate by force.

"To do a murderous deed, to rob a man,
To *force* a spotless virgin's chastity."
Shakesp.: 2 Henry VI., v. 1.

10. To excogitate or extort, not naturally, but by wresting, straining, or distorting of ideas; to strain, to distort.

"Our general taste in England is for epigram, turns of wit, and *forced* conceits."—*Addison: Spectator.*

11. To compel oneself to give utterance or expansion to; to assume: as, To *force* a smile, To *force* a show of interest.

12. To bring to maturity before the natural or ordinary time; to cause to ripen or produce fruit prematurely; to cause to grow or ripen by artificial heat.

13. To endeavour to produce intellectual results at a premature age: as, To *force* a child's mental faculties.

* 14. To man; to garrison; to strengthen or furnish with soldiers; to reinforce.

"Were they not *forced* with those that should be ours,
We might have met them dareful, beard to beard."
Shakesp.: Macbeth, v. 5.

* 15. To put in force; to enact; to enforce; to make binding.

"What can the church *force* more?"
J. Webster. (*Webster.*)

* 16. To care for, to regard, to value.

"I *force* not argument a straw."
Shakesp.: Rape of Lucrece, 1,021.

* **B.** *Intransitive:*

1. To lay any stress; to care; to be concerned; to hesitate.

"Your oath once broke, you *force* not to forswear"
Shakesp.: Love's Labour's Lost, v. 2.

2. To think of importance.

"I *force* not of such fooleries."—*Camden; Remains; Wise Speeches.*

3. (*Impersonally*): To be of importance; to signify.

"It little *forceth* how long a man liue, but how wel and vertuously."—*Udal: Mark* v.

4. To use force or violence; to strive, to endeavour.

"Howbeit in the ende, perceiving those men did more fiercely *force* to gette up the hill."—*North: Plutarch.*

¶ For the difference between to *force* and to *strain*, see STRAIN.

* **fōrçe** (2), *v.t.* [Fr. *farcer* = to stuff.]

1. To stuff.

"Malice *forced* with wit."
Shakesp.: Troilus & Cressida, v. 1.

2. To exaggerate.

"With fables vaine my historie to fill,
Forcing my good, excusing of my ill."
Mirrour for Magistrates, p. 52.

* **force-a-ble,** *a.* [FORCIBLE.]

fōrçed, *pa. par. & a.* [FORCE, *v.*]

A. *As pa. par.:* (See the verb).

B. *As adjective:*

1. Compelled, constrained.

2. Strained, affected, unnatural: as, a *forced* style, a *forced* metaphor.

* **fōrç´-ĕd-lȳ,** *adv.* [Eng. *forced*; *-ly.*] In a forced, strained, or unnatural manner; constrainedly; unnaturally.

* **fōrç´-ĕd-nĕss,** *s.* [Eng. *forced*; *-ness.*] The quality or state of being forced, strained, or unnatural.

"Against the *forcedness* and incongruity of this sense much might be said."—*Worthington: On the Millennium*, p. 2.

* **fōr´çe-fûl,** *a.* [Eng. *force*; *-ful(l).*]

1. Full of or possessing force, power, or violence; forcible.

"Were it by chance, or *forceful* destiny."
Dryden: Palamon & Arcite, ii. 11.

2. Impelled with force or violence.

"Against the steed he threw
His *forceful* spear."
Dryden: Virgil; Æneid ii. 65.

3. Violent, impetuous.

"Why, what need we'
Commune with you of this? but rather follow
Our *forceful* instigation?"
Shakesp.: Winter's Tale, ii. 1.

* **fōr´çe-fûl-lȳ,** *adv.* [Eng. *forceful*; *-ly.*] In a forcible, violent, or impetuous manner; with force or violence.

* **fōr´çe-lĕss,** *a.* [Eng. *force*; *-less.*] Having little or no force or power; feeble, weak, impotent.

"For feeble heart and *forceless* hand."
Scott: Rokeby, i. 24.

* **fōr´çe-lĕt,** * **force-lette,** * **forse-let,** * **fors-let,** *s.* [O. Fr. *forcelet*, from Low Lat. *forcelletum.*] A little fort or fortress; a castle.

"In Egypt there ben but fewe *forcelettes* or castelles."—*Maundeville*, p. 47.

* **fōr´çe-lȳ,** *adv.* [Eng. *force*; *-ly.*] Vehemently, violently.

"Quhen thay war maist *forcely* given to the execucion thairof, tithingis come that the Volschis war cummand."—*Bellendene: Livius*, p. 202.

fōr´çe-mēat, * **farce-meat,** *s.* [Eng. *force* (2), v., and *meat.*]

Cook.: Meat chopped fine, seasoned, and served up alone, or used as stuffing.

* **fōr´çe-mĕnt,** * **forse-men,** *s.* [Eng. *force*; *-ment.*]

1. The act of forcing or straining.

"Without meere *forcement* of lawe."—*Fox: Martyrs*, p. 137.

2. A fort, a strong place.

"*Forsemens* or strengthis of thin heghe walles shul togiderr fallen."—*Wycliffe: Isaiah* xxv. 12.

for´-çĕps, *s.* [Lat. = pincers, tongs, from *formus* = hot, and *capio* = to take.]

1. A tool applied to grasping, and consisting of two portions pivoted together, the ends forming respectively handles and jaws. A forceps is used by dentists in extracting teeth; by accoucheurs in steadying the head of the fetus in delivery; by surgeons for extracting anything from a wound, &c. Forceps, the arms of which are automatically locked when closed, are known as Locking-forceps (q.v.).

"*Forceps* properly signifies a pair of tongs; but is used for an instrument in chirurgery, to extract anything out of wounds, and the like occasions."—*Quincey.*

2. *Zool.:* Anything shaped like a pair of scissors, as the two projecting movable bodies which terminate the abdomen of an Earwig (q.v.).

"It is furnished with a *forceps* above the mouth."—*Goldsmith: The Bee*, No. 4.

fōrç´-ẽr (1), *s.* [Eng. *forc(e)*; *-er.*]

I. *Ord. Lang.:* One who or that which forces, compels, or constrains.

"To be the *forcer* of a herd."
Chapman: Homer; Hymn to Hermes, pt. iii.

II. *Technically:*

1. *Mech.:* A solid piston applied to pumps for the purpose of producing a constant flow of water, or of raising water to a greater height than is possible by the pressure of the atmosphere.

2. *Min.:* A small pump worked by hand; used in sinking pits, draining cellars, &c.

"The usual means for the ascent of water is either by suckers or *forcers*."—*Wilkins: Dædalus*, vol. ii., ch. xv.

***fôrç'-ẽr** (2), ***fors-er,** *s.* [O. Fr. *forcier, forsier;* Ital. *forziere,* from Low Lat. *forsarius.*] A chest, a box, a casket.

"Of a *forcer* a fair bok sche raught."
William of Palerne, 4,432.

forçh'-ẽr-īte, *s.* [*Forcher,* prob. name of a person (*Weiner Zeitung,* July 11, 1860); *-ite* (Min.).]

Min.: A variety of opal. (*Brit. Mus. Cat.*)

***forch-ure,** *s.* [O. Fr. *forcheure;* Port. *forcadura;* Ital. *forcatura.*] The fork, or point of division of the legs. (*Sir Ferumbras,* 549.)

fôrç'-ĭ-ble, *force-a-ble, *a.* [Eng. *force* (1); *-able.*]

1. Having force, power, or might; powerful, strong, forceful.

"There is no desire more strong and *forcible* in man."—*Bp. Bull,* vol. ii., disc. 3.

2. Characterized or accompanied by force; violent; impetuous: as, *forcible* measures.

3. Done by force or violence; brought about by force.

"Embraces *forcible* and foul."
Milton: P. L., ii. 792.

4. Efficacious, of great influence or force; cogent: as, a *forcible* argument.

5. Making use of powerful, vigorous, effective, cogent, or expressive language.

"He is at once elegant and sublime, *forcible* and ornamented."—*Louth,* vol. ii., lect. 21.

* 6. Valid, binding, obligatory.

forcible abduction, *s.* [ABDUCTION.]

forcible detainer, *s.*

Law: The violent keeping or withholding of the houses, lands, &c., of another from him.

forcible entry, *s.*

Law: A violent taking or entering into houses or lands.

¶ For the difference between *forcible* and *cogent,* see COGENT.

† forcible-feeble, *a. & s.* [From *Feeble,* a character in Shakespeare's *Henry IV.,* pt. ii., whom Falstaff derisively describes as *forcible.*]

1. *As adj.:* Seemingly forcible, vigorous, but in reality weak and feeble.

"Epithets which are in the bad taste of the *forcible-feeble* school."—*North British Review.* (*Webster.*)

2. *As subst.:* One who strives to appear forcible or vigorous, but is in reality weak and feeble.

"Italics, that last resource of the *forcible-feebles.*"—*Disraeli.* (*Webster.*)

fôrç'-ĭ-ble-nĕss, *s.* [Eng. *forcible; -ness.*] The quality or state of being forcible.

fôrç'-ĭ-blĭ, *adv.* [Eng. *forcib(le); -ly.*]

1. With force or strength; strongly, powerfully; cogently.

"Never did any scene, like these 'streams of stones,' so *forcibly* convey to my mind the idea of a convulsion of which, in historical records, we might in vain seek for any counterpart."—*Darwin: Voyage Round the World* (1870), ch. ix., p. 198.

2. By force or violence.

"*Forcibly* drawn from many a close recess."
Cowper: Charity, 529.

fôrç'-ĭng, *pr. par., a., & s.* [FORCE (1), *v.*]

A. & B. *As pr. par. & particip. adj.:* (See the verb).

C. *As substantive:*

1. *Ord. Lang.:* The act of using force or violence; force, compulsion.

"Such *forcings* ever end in hates and ruines."
Beaum. & Flet.: The Pilgrim, i. 1.

2. *Hort.:* The act or process of causing plants, flowers, fruit, &c., to come to maturity before the natural or ordinary time by means of artificial heat.

forcing-engine, *s.* A Fire-engine (q.v.).

forcing-house, *s.*

Hort.: A house in which plants are forced; a hothouse.

forcing-pit, *s.*

Hort.: A sunken hot-bed for containing fermenting materials to produce bottom-heat for forcing plants.

forcing-pump, *s.* [FORCE-PUMP.]

***forç'-ĭ-pal,** *a.* [Lat. *forceps* (genit. *forcipis*); Eng. adj. suff. *-al.*] Of the nature of a forceps.

"Mechanicks make use hereof in *forcipal* organs."—*Browne: Garden of Cyrus,* ch. ii.

***forç'-ĭ-pāte, *forç'-ĭ-pāt-ĕd, for-çĭp'-ĭ-tāte,** *a.* [Lat. *forceps* (genit. *forcipis*); Eng. suff. *-ate, -ated.*]

Ord. Lang., Zool., &c.: Formed like a forceps, to open and inclose; applied to the cornecus appendages at the hinder extremity of the body of the Forficulidæ, and to the claws of lobsters, crabs, &c. In botany it is used in the same sense.

"The locusts have antennæ, or long horns before, with a long falcation or *forcipated* tail behind."—*Browne: Vulgar Errours,* bk. v., ch. iii.

***for-çĭ-pā'-tion,** *s.* [Lat. *forceps* (genit. *forcipis*); *-ation.*] Torture by pinching with forceps or pincers.

"Less torment far than either the wheel or *forcipation,* yea, than simple burning."—*Bacon: Observations on a Libel.*

***for-clō'ave, *for-cleve,** *v.t.* [Pref. *for-* (1), and Eng. *cleave* (q.v.).] To cleave, to cut through.

"A tweyne i wol *forclere* thyn hed."
Sir Ferumbras, 544.

***for-clĕm'med,** *a.* [Pref. *for-* (1), and Eng. *clemmed* (q.v.).] Starved.

"Al schal crye *forclemmed.*"
E. Eng. Allit. Poems; Patience, 392.

***for-clĭng',** *v.i.* [A.S. *forclingan.*] To shrink up.

"Hys lymes so *forclonge* to noghte." *Pilate,* 216.

***for-clō'şe,** *v.t.* [FORECLOSE.]

***for-clōş'-ūre,** *s.* [FORECLOSURE.]

***for-cōld',** *a.* [Pref. *for-* (1), and Eng. *cold.*] Very or extremely cold.

"He was *forcold.*" *Seven Sages,* 2,622.

***for-crāş'ed,** *a.* [Pref. *for-* (1), and Eng. *cruse.*] Broken to pieces; in ruins.

"Old werk, *forcrased* alle." *Seven Sages,* 721.

***for-crook'ed, *for-croked,** *a.* [Pref. *for-* (1), and Eng. *crooked.*] Crooked, bent.

"Myn hond is al *forcroked.*"
St. Edward Confessor, 340.

***for-cŭt', *for-cutte, *for-kutte,** *v.t.* [Pref. *for-* (1), and Eng. *cut.*] To cut through.

"Right as a sword *forkutteth* and forheweth
An arm atwo." *Chaucer: C. T.,* 17,272.

***for-cuth,** *a.* [A.S.] Very depraved or wicked.

"Nu was sum *forcuth* kempe in Arthure's ferde."
Layamon, iii. 128.

fôrd, *foord, *s.* [A.S. *ford;* cogn. with O. Fris. *forda;* O. H. Ger. *furt;* Dut. *voort;* Ger. *furt, furth.*]

1. A shallow part of a river, where it may be crossed by man or beast on foot, or by wading.

"The river having in it many shallow *fords.*"—*P. Holland: Ammianus Marcellinus,* p. 117.

2. A stream, a current.

"Meduss with Gorgonian terror guards
The *ford.*" *Milton: P. L.,* ii., 612.

fôrd, *v.t.* [FORD, *s.*]

1. *Lit.:* To pass or cross over by wading; to wade through, as a shallow river.

"Adam's shin-bones must have contained a thousand fathom, and much more, if he had *forded* the ocean."—*Raleigh: History.*

* 2. *Fig.:* To wade through.

"His last section remains only to be *forded.*"—*Howell: Letters,* bk. i., let. 39, § 6.

fôrd'-ą-ble, *a.* [Eng. *ford; -able.*] That may or can be forded, or passed over on foot, as a shallow stream.

"That part of the Connaught shore where the river was *fordable* was defended by works."—*Macaulay: Hist. Eng.,* ch. xvii.

fôrd'-ą-ble-nĕss, *s.* [Eng. *fordable; -ness.*] The quality or state of being fordable.

***forde,** *s.* [FERD, 2.]

***for-deēm', *for-deme, *for-dem-en,** *v.t.* [A.S. *fordéman.*] To condemn, to damn.

"He nulde tha sunfullen *fordemen.*"
Old Eng. Homilies, p. 95.

***for-del,** *s.* [Dut. *voordeel;* Sw. *fördel;* Dan. *fordeel.*] An advantage. [FOREDEAL.]

***for-der,** *v.* [FURTHER, *v.*]

***for-der,** *adv.* [FURTHER, *adv.*]

***for'-dĕr-ănce,** *s.* [FURTHERANCE.]

for-dô', fōre-dô', *for-don, *for-donne, *v.t.* [A.S. *fordôn;* O. S. *fardôn;* Dut. *verdoen;* O. H. Ger. *fartuon;* M. H. Ger. *vertuon.*]

1. To destroy, to undo, to ruin.

"I se no more, but that I am *fordon.*"
Chaucer: C. T., 11,966.

* 2. To put an end to.

"Abated my balez, *fordidden* my distresse."
E. Eng. Allit. Poems: Pearl, 123.

3. To overcome, to exhaust, to wear out.

"The heavy ploughman snores,
All with weary task *fordone.*"
Shakesp.: Midsummer Night's Dream, v. 2.

***for-drĕad, *for-dred,** *a.* [Pref. *for-* (1), and Eng. *dread,* a.] Very frightened.

"Tho was Joseph *sore fordred.*"
Genesis & Exodus, 2,191.

***for-drĕnçh', *for-drenche,** *v.t. & i.* [A.S. *fordrencan.*]

A. *Trans.:* To make drunk, to intoxicate.

"The king as he that was *fordrenet.*"
Legend; St. Katherine, 2,343.

B. *Intrans.:* To be drowned.

"Al Pharaones forde *fordrencte.*" *St. Juliana,* p. 61.

***for-drī've, *for-dreve,** *v.t.* [A.S. *fordrifan;* Dut. *verdrijven;* Sw. *fördrifva.*]

1. To drive or toss about violently.

"The sipes that arn on *se fordriuen.*" *Bestiary,* 527.

2. To drive out utterly.

"The deucies out sall be *fordreuin.*"
Metrical Homilies, p. xii.

***for-drŭnk'-ęn, *for-dronk-en,** *a.* [Pref. *for-* (1), and Eng. *drunken* (q.v.).] Very drunken or intoxicated.

"The myller that *fordrunken* was al pale."
Chaucer: C. T., 3,122.

***for-drȳ', *for-druye,** *a.* [Pref. *for-* (1), and Eng. *dry.*] Very dry.

"Amyddes a tree *fordruye,* as whit as chalk."
Chaucer: C. T., 10,723.

***for-dŭlled',** *a.* [Dut. *verdullt.*] Very dull or stupid.

"To teche a rude *fordullet* asse."
Lydgate: Minor Poems, p. 191.

***for-dwī'ne, *for-dwyne,** *v.i.* [A.S. *fordwinan.*] To waste away.

"His bodie gan al *fordweyne.*" *Pilate,* 214.

***for-dyt,** *v.t.* [A.S. *fordyttan.*] To shut.

"Anon it was feld and *fordytte.*"
Richard Cœur de Lion, 4,167.

fōre, *prep., adv., s., & a.* [A.S. *fore* = for, before.]

*** A.** *As preposition:*

1. Before. (Always preceded by its object.)

"He ne tolde noughte his doughter *fore* of this reuful case." *Eleven Thousand Virgins,* 24.

2. For, on account of, because of.

"Is sone, that al the *sorwe* is *fore.*"
William of Palerne, 2,941.

B. *As adverb:*

I. *Ordinary Language:*

* 1. Before, previously.

"Er wel longe he tolde us *fore* hou hit scholde beo."
St. Andrew, 27.

2. In the front part, or that part which goes first.

II. *Naut.:* In or towards the parts of a ship near the bows.

C. *As subst.:* An advantage, a help.

D. *As adjective:*

I. *Ordinary Language:*

1. In the front or in advance; anterior: as, the *fore* feet of a horse.

2. Advanced in point of time; earlier, anterior, prior; as, the *fore* part of the year or day.

* 3. Advanced in order or series; antecedent: as, the *fore* part of a document.

II. *Naut.:* A term expressive of the forward portion of a vessel, or the appurtenances of the said forward portion. It is used in contradistinction to aft.

¶ *To the fore:*

1. To the front.

2. Ready; at hand.

"If he has not me *to the fore* to prove what I said, he can do nothing."—*Lever: The Ballads,* ch. xxxv.

3. Still surviving, alive.

"That the said Lord John, after the death of his said father, being *to the fore.*"—*Act Parl.* (1371), *Vindic. of Robert III.*

fore-and-aft, *a.*

Naut.: A term denoting the whole length of a ship, from stem to stern.

Fore-and-aft sail:

Naut.: A sail whose middle portion is fore-and-aft; one which is attached to a spar or stay in the midship line of the vessel, and not to a yard, which is athwart ship. [SAIL.]

* **fore-arson,** * **fore-arsoun,** * **for-arsoun,** *s.* The saddle-bow.

"On ye stede ful the dent, byside the *forarsoun*." *Sir Ferumbras*, 3,385.

fore-beam, *s.*

Weav.: The breast-beam of a loom.

fore-boot, *s.* A boot or box in the fore-part of a carriage.

fore-cabin, *s.* A cabin for passengers in the fore-part of a ship, having inferior accommodation to that of the aft or saloon cabin.

fore-carriage, *s.*

Vehicles: The forward part of the running gear of a four-wheeled vehicle. The fore-wheels, axle, and hounds; with or without the pole and the perch.

* **fore-covert,** *s.* The same as FORE-FENCE (q.v.).

fore-edge, *s.* The front edge of a book or a folded sheet; in contradistinction to the back, which is folded, and holds the stitching.

fore-end, *s.*

1. The front part.

"In the *fore-end* of it, which was towards him, grew a small green branch of palm."—*Bacon.*

2. The earlier part.

"I have lived an honest freedom; paid
More pious debts to Heaven, than in all
The *fore-end* of my time."
Shakesp.: Cymbeline, iii. 3.

* **fore-fence,** *s.* A defence or protection in front.

fore-hammer, *s.* A sledge-hammer, working alternately or in time with the hand-hammer.

* **fore-imagine,** *v.t.* To imagine or conceive beforehand.

"Within compass of a *fore-imagined* possibility in that behalf."—*Camden: Remains.*

fore-palate, *s.*

Anat.: The anterior part of the palate.

"A larger portion of the tongue's surface being brought into contact with the *fore-palate*."—*Beames: Comp. Gram. Aryan Lang. of India* (1872), vol. i., ch. iv., p. 326.

fore-piece, *s.*

Sadd.: The flap attached to the fore-part of a side-saddle, to guard the rider's dress.

* **fore-plan,** *v.t.* To plan or devise beforehand.

fore-plane, *s.*

Carp. & Join.: The first plane used after the saw and axe. It is intermediate in length and application between a jack-plane and a smoothing-plane.

fore-plate, *s.* (See the compound.)

Fore-plate bit:

Metall.: A piece of hard white cast iron let into the front of the puddling-furnace. (*Weale.*)

"Over the *fore-plate bit* the puddler works his tools, and there is, necessarily, great wear of the iron on that part."—*Percy.*

* **fore-possessed,** *a.*

1. Held in possession before.

2. Preoccupied; prepossessed.

"To the satisfaction of any rational man, not extremely *fore-possessed* with prejudice."—*Sanderson.*

fore-rake, *s.*

Shipbuild.: So much of the forward part of a vessel as overhangs the keel.

fore-shot, *s.* The first portion that comes over in distillation of low wines. It is a milky liquid, and abounds in fusel oil.

fore-sight, *s.*

1. A sight forward at the levelling-staff or through the sights of the circumferentor.

2. The muzzle-sight of a gun.

* **fōre,** * **vore,** *s.* [A.S. *fōr;* O. H. Ger. *fōra;* M. H. Ger. *vuore.*]

1. A way, a road, a journey.

"Heo nomen heore *uore* into thas kinges burh." *Layamon*, ii. 147.

2. An example.

"In such wise folwe him and his *fore*." *Chaucer: C. T.*, 5,689.

fōre-, * **foir-,** *pref.* [FORE, *adv.*] A prefix much used in composition, with the force of priority in point of time, order, rank, importance. [FOR-, *pref.*]

* **fōre-ac-quāint,** *v.t.* [Pref. *fore-*, and Eng. *acquaint* (q.v.).] To acquaint beforehand; to make acquainted before.

"*Foreacquaint* thyself with muses, thickets, and burrows."—*Ward: Sermons*, p. 67.

* **fōre-ad-mŏn'-ish,** *v.t.* [Pref. *fore-*, and Eng. *admonish* (q.v.).] To admonish or warn beforehand.

* **fōre-ad-vīṣe',** *v.t.* [Pref. *fore-*, and Eng. *advise* (q.v.).] To advise beforehand.

"Thus to have said,
As you were *foreadvised* had touched his spirit."
Shakesp.: Coriolanus, ii. 3.

fōre-al-lĕġe', *v.t.* [Pref. *fore-*, and Eng. *allege* (q.v.).] To allege, state, or cite before.

* **fōre-ap-pōint',** *v.t.* [Pref. *fore-*, and Eng. appoint (q.v.).] To appoint, set, or order beforehand.

fōre-ap-pōint'-ment, *s.* [Pref. *fore-*, and Eng. *appointment* (q.v.).] A previous appointment; preordination.

fōre-arm', *v.t.* [Pref. *fore-*, and Eng. *arm*, v. (q.v.).] To arm or provide for attack or defence before the time of need.

"He *forearms* his care
With rules to push his fortune or to bear."
Dryden: Virgil; Æneid vi. 1,223.

fō're-arm, *s.* [Pref. *fore-*, and Eng. *arm*, s. (q.v.).]

Anat.: The anterior part of the arm, consisting of two bones, the external one called the radius, and the internal one the ulna (q.v.).

"The bones of the *forearm* are also remarkable for their lightness and elasticity; and they move freely not only on the humerus, but on each other."—*Todd & Bowman: Phys. Anat.*, vol. i., ch. vi., p. 148.

fō're-bāy, *s.* [Pref. *fore-*, and Eng. *bay* (q.v.).]

Hydraul.: A reservoir or conductor between a mill-race and a water-wheel. The discharging-end of a head or mill-race. The term is the equivalent of penchute or penstock, but is used especially in regard to water-wheels, which receive and discharge water at their peripheries, such as the under-shot, over-shot, breast, and flutter-wheels.

fō're-beārṣ, *s.* [FORBEAR, *s.*]

* **fōre-bĕ-liēf',** *s.* [Pref. *fore-*, and Eng. *belief* (q.v.).] Previous belief.

* **fō're-bīrth,** * **for-birth,** * **for-burthe,** *s.* [Pref. *fore-*, and Eng. *birth* (q.v.).]

1. Priority in birth; birthright.

"*Forburthe*, he seide, what serueth me?" *Cursor Mundi*, 3,545.

2. The first born.

"Alle the *forburthes* shal I slo." *Cursor Mundi*, 6,091.

* **fō're-bīt,** * **for-bete,** *s.* [Eng. *fore*, and *bit.*]

Bot.: The Devil's-bit Scabious (*Scabiosa succisa*). (*Cotgrave.*)

* **fō're-bīt-tẹn,** *a.* [Eng. *fore*, and *bitten.*] Bitten on the fore part.

forebitten-more, *s.*

Bot.: *Scabiosa succisa.* [FOREBIT.] More = root, and Forebitten more = bitten-off root. (*Britten & Holland.*) [MORE, *s.*]

* **fōre-bōde',** *s.* [FOREBODE, *v.*] A foreboding, presage, or prognostication.

"There is upon many *forebodes* . . . one great fate to come upon the Church of Christ."—*Goodwin: Works*, vol. ii., pt. iv., p. 72.

fōre-bōde', *v.t. & i.* [Pref. *fore-*, and Eng. *bode* (q.v.).]

A. *Transitive:*

1. To bode beforehand; to foretell; to prognosticate; to predict, to portend. (Generally said of some ill or calamity.)

"Though no new ills can be *foreboded* then." *Cowley: Isaiah* xxxiv.

2. To feel a presentiment of; to foreknow; to be prescient of.

"This hour we part!—my heart *foreboded* this." *Byron: Corsair*, i. 14.

B. *Intransitive:*

1. To prognosticate, to foretell or predict, generally of ill.

"With these *foreboding* words restrains their hate." *Dryden: Virgil; Æneid* iii. 470.

2. To be prescient; to foreknow; to feel a secret sense of something to come, generally ill.

"For she it was,—'twas she who wrought
Meekly with *foreboding* thought."
Wordsworth: White Doe of Rylstone, c. ii.

* **fōre-bōde'-mẹnt,** *s.* [Eng. *forebode;* *-ment.*] The act of foreboding, prognosticating, or foreknowing.

fōre-bōd'-ĕr, *s.* [Eng. *forebod(e); -er.*]

1. One who forebodes, prognosticates, or foretells; a prognosticator.

"A crow that had observed the raven's manner and way of delivering his predictions, sets up for a *foreboder*."—*L'Estrange: Fables.*

2. One who foreknows or is prescient.

fōre-bōd'-ĭng, *pr. par., a., & s.* [FOREBODE, *v.*]

A. & B. *As pr. par. & particip. adj.:* (See the verb).

C. *As subst.:* A prognostication, prescience, or secret sense of some ill to come.

". . . took their seats with reluctance and with many sad *forebodings*."—*Macaulay: Hist. Eng.*, ch. vi.

fōre-bōd'-ĭng-lȳ, *adv.* [Eng. *foreboding;* *-ly.*] In a foreboding manner; with prognostications or presages.

fō're-bŏd-ȳ, *s.* [Pref. *fore-*, and Eng. *body.*]

Naut.: The fore part of a ship, from the mainmast to the stem.

fō're-bōw, *s.* [Pref. *fore-*, and Eng. *bow* (2), s.]

Saddlery: The pommel or horn of a saddle.

fō're-bōw-līne, *s.* [Pref. *fore-*, and Eng. *bowline* (q.v.).]

Naut.: The bowline of the foresail.

fō're-brāçe, *s.* [Pref. *fore-*, and Eng. *brace* (q.v.).]

Naut.: A rope applied to the fore yard-arm to shift the position of the sail.

fō're-broāds, *s. pl.* [Etym. doubtful.] The milk which is first drawn from a cow when she is milked; beestings.

* **fōre-bŭt'-tŏck,** *s.* [Pref. *fore-*, and Eng. *buttock* (q.v.).] The breast.

"Now her *forebuttocks* to the navel bare." *Swift, Pope & Arbuthnot; Miscell.* iv. 222.

* **fō're-buȳ-ĕr,** * **fore-by-ar,** *s.* [Pref. *fore-*, and Eng. *buyer.*] A forestaller.

fōre-bȳ', *prep. & adv.* [FORBY.]

fōre-cast', * **for-kast,** *v.t. & i.* [Pref. *fore-*, and Eng. *cast*, v. (q.v.).]

A. *Transitive:*

* **I.** *Lit.:* To cast out or forth.

"Of maghe *forkast* I am in the." *E. Eng. Psalter, Ps.* xxxi. ii.

II. *Figuratively:*

* 1. To scheme, devise, or plan beforehand.

"He shall *forecast* his devices against the strongholds."—*Daniel* xi. 24.

2. To foresee; to divine; to presage; to calculate beforehand.

"He gives
The beds the trusted treasure of their seeds,
Forecasts the future whole."
Cowper: Task, iii. 651.

B. *Intrans.:* To plan, scheme, or devise beforehand.

"*Forecasting* in what place
To set upon them, what advantaged best."
Milton: Samson Agonistes, 254.

fō're-cast, *s.* [FORECAST, *v.*]

* 1. A contriving, planning, or devising beforehand; preordination.

"He makes this difference to arise from the *forecast* and predetermination of the gods."—*Addison: On Ancient Medals.*

2. Foresight of consequences, and provision against them; prevision; the faculty or power of forseeing consequences.

"Alas! that Warwick had no more *forecast;*
But while he thought to steal the single ten,
The King was slyly fingered from the deck."
Shakesp.: 3 Henry VI., v. 1.

* **fōre-cast'-ĕr,** *s.* [Eng. *forecast; -er.*] One who forecasts, foresees, or makes provision beforehand.

fōre-cast'-ĭng, *a. & s.* [Pref. *fore-*, and Eng. *casting.*]

A. *As adj.:* Foreseeing, farsighted.

"The Emperor is too wise and *forecasting* a prince, either to fall out with Germany or the Pope."—*Ascham: Letter*, in *Works* (1865), i. 279.

B. *As subst.:* The act of one who forecasts; provision against consequences.

"The witty inuencions, *forecastinges* . . . and other laborious affairs of Anselme."—*Bale: English Votaries*, pt. ii.

forecastle (pron. **fōk'-sęl**), *s.* [Pref. *fore-*, and Eng. *castle* (q.v.).]

Nautical:

1. In flush-decks; a part of the upper deck forward of the after fore-shroud.

2. A short upper deck forward. Formerly raised like a castle to command the enemy's decks. A top-gallant forecastle.

3. A forward part of the space below decks for the seamen in merchant-ships.

"The superstitions of the *forecastle*."—*Macaulay: Hist. Eng.*, ch. xxv.

forecastle-deck, *s.*

Naut.: [FORECASTLE (2)].

fō're-căt-harp'-ĭngs, *s.pl.* [Pref. *fore-*, and Eng. *catharpings* (q.v.).]

Naut.: [CATHARPINGS].

* **fō're-chāçe,** *s.* [Pref. *fore-*, and Eng. *chace* (q.v.).] A hunt or pursuit.

"Not a man sustained
The *forechace* nor the after-fight."
Chapman: Homer; Iliad xvii. 657.

fōre-çhōs'-ęn, * **for-chos-en,** *a.* [Pref. *fore-*, and Eng. *chosen*.] Chosen beforehand or before; pre-elected.

"Sche was *forchosen* from the begynnynge of the world."—*Maunderille*, p. 132.

* **fōre-çīt'-ĕd,** *a.* [Pref. *fore-*, and Eng. *cited*.] Cited or quoted before or above; already cited.

"There were many other articles, which I forbear to insert particularly, because they are of less importance than the *forecited*."—*Clarendon: Religion & Policy*, ch. ix.

fōre-clōse', * **for-close,** *v.t.* & *i.* [O. Fr. *forclos*, pa. par. of *forclorre* = to shut out: *for* = Lat. *foris* = out of doors, outside; *clorre* = Lat. *claudo* = to shut.]

A. *Transitive:*

* **I.** *Ordinary Language*

1. To shut out or up; to preclude; to exclude; to block out.

"The wales being *foreclosed* by the enemy."—*Goldinge: Cæsar*, p. 66.

2. To bar, to hinder, to stop.

"Such an impeachment as can *foreclose* the hands of the Court."—*State Trials: Ed. Fitzharris.*

II. *Law:* To *foreclose a mortgager* (commonly but improperly written *mortgage*) is to cut him off from his equity of redemption of the mortgaged property.

"On the other hand, the mortgagee may either compel the sale of the estate, in order to get the whole of his money immediately; or else call upon the mortgager to redeem his estate presently, or, in default thereof, to be for ever *foreclosed* from redeeming the same; that is, to lose his equity of redemption, without possibility of recall."—*Blackstone: Comment.*, bk. ii., ch. 10.

B. *Intransitive:*

Law: To foreclose a mortgager (or mortgage).

fōre-clōs'-ūre, *s.* [Eng. *foreclos(e)*; *-ure*.]

Law: The act or process of foreclosing a mortgage.

"It is accordingly usual to give the mortgagee a power of sale, which indeed is now, unless expressly excluded, incident to every mortgage, whereby he may realize his security much more conveniently than by a *foreclosure*."—*Blackstone: Comment.*, bk. ii., ch. 10.

* **fōre-cŏme',** * **for-come,** *v.t.* [Pref. *fore*, and Eng. *come* (q.v.).] To come before, to anticipate.

"Ris up, Laverd, *forcome* him swa."
E. Eng. Psalter: Ps. xvi. 13.

* **fō're-cŏm-ẽr,** *s.* [Pref. *fore-*, and *comer*.] An ancestor, a forefather.

"Those men whom our *forecomers* found on the Atlantic seaboard."—*Hepworth Dixon: New America*, ch. vi.

* **fōre-cŏn-çēive',** *v.t.* [Pref. *fore-*, and Eng. *conceive* (q.v.).] To conceive or imagine beforehand.

* **fōre-cŏn-clū'de,** *v.t.* [Pref. *fore-*, and Eng. *conclude* (q.v.).] To conclude, settle, or agree on previously.

"They held the same confederation *foreconcluded* by Alfred."—*Daniel: Hist. England*, p. 12.

* **fōre-cŏn-demn'** (**demn** as **dĕm**), *v.t.* [Pref. *fore-*, and Eng. *condemn* (q.v.).] To condemn beforehand.

"*Forecondemn* his adversary in the title."—*Milton: Apology for Smectymnuus*, p. 103.

fō're-cōurse, *s.* [Pref. *fore-*, and Eng. *course*, s.] [COURSE, B. 7 (2).]

Naut.: The same as FORESAIL (q.v.).

fō're-cōurt, *s.* [Pref. *fore-*, and Eng. *court* (q.v.).] A front court; the court in front of a house.

"An entry and *forecourt* or gatehouse."—*P. Holland: Camden*, p. 818.

* **fōre-cŏv'-ĕr,** * **for-cov-er,** *v.t.* [Pref. *fore-*, and Eng. *cover* (q.v.).] To cover in front; to cover over.

"She *forecoveride* the nakid of the nak."—*Wycliffe: Genesis* xxvii. 16.

fōre'-crăg, *s.* [Pref. *fore-*, and Eng. *crag* (3), *s.* (q.v.).] The anterior part of the throat.

"They made diligent search about her, and found the enemies mark to be in her *fore-crag*, or fore-part of her throate."—*News from Scotland* (1591).

* **fōre-dāte',** *v.t.* [Pref. *fore-*, and Eng. *date* (q.v.).] To antedate; to date before the true time.

fo're-dāy, *s.* [Pref. *fore-*, and Eng. *day*.] That part of the day which elapses from breakfast-time till noon.

"The settin moon shone even in their faces, and he saw them as weel as it had been *foreday*."—*Brownie of Bodsbeck*, i. 13.

* **fōre-dēal',** * **fore-dele,** *s.* [FORDEL.] An advantage.

"At lestwise this *foredele* I haue."—*Udal: Apoph. of Erasmus*, p. 157.

fō're-dĕck, *s.* [Pref. *fore-*, and Eng. *deck* (q.v.).]

Naut.: The fore or front part of the deck or of the ship.

"I to the *foredeck* went; and thence did look
For rocky Scylla."
Chapman: Homer: Odyssey.

* **fōre-dĕ-creē',** *v.i.* [Pref. *fore-*, and Eng. *decree* (q.v.).] To preordain.

"God had *foredecreed* to make it His owne worke."—*Daniel: Hist. Eng.*, p. 162.

* **fōre-deēm',** * **fore-deme,** *v.i.* & *t.* [Pref. *fore-*, and Eng. *deem* (q.v.).]

A. *Intrans.:* To judge or know beforehand; to anticipate; to foretell.

"Which could guess and *foredeem* of things past, present, and to come."—*Geneva Testament.*

B. *Trans.:* To presage, to forebode.

"It was more standing with humanitee and gentlenesse to hope the best then to *foredeme* the worste."—*Udal: Apoph. of Erasmus*, p. 320.

* **fōre-dĕ-çīgn** (*g* silent), *v.t.* [Pref. *fore-*, and Eng. *design*, v. (q.v.).] To design, plan, or devise beforehand.

"All the steps of the growth and vegetation both of animals and plants, have been foreseen and *foredesigned* by the wise Author of nature."—*Cheyne.*

* **fōre-dĕ-tĕr'-mĭne,** *v.t.* [Pref. *fore-*, and Eng. *determine* (q.v.).] To determine, settle, or appoint beforehand.

* **fōre-dis-pō'çe,** *v.t.* [Pref. *fore-*, and Eng. *dispose* (q.v.).] To dispose or settle beforehand.

"King James had by promise *foredisposed* the place on the Bishop of Meath."—*Fuller: Church History.*

* **fōre-dō',** (1), *v.t.* [FORDO.]

* **fōre-dō'** (2), *v.t.* [Pref. *fore-*, and Eng. *do* (q.v.).] To do beforehand or previously.

"To obtain of the Lord forgiveness of our *foredone* sins."—*Bale: Select Works*, p. 67.

* **fōre-dōne',** *pa. par.* or *a.* [FOREDO (2), v.]

* **fōre-doōm',** *v.t.* [Pref. *fore-*, and Eng. *doom*, v. (q.v.).] To doom, decree, or appoint beforehand; to predestinate.

"The pen *foredoomed* to aid the mental throes
Of brains that labour, big with verse or prose."
Byron: English Bards & Scotch Reviewers.

* **fō're-doōm,** *s.* [Pref. *fore-*, and Eng. *doom*, s. (q.v.).] Previous doom or judgment.

* **fō're-doōr,** *s.* [Pref. *fore-*, and Eng. *door* (q.v.).] The door in the front of a house; a front-door, as opposed to the back-door.

"Carried through a long entrance to the *foredoor*."—*Richardson: Sir C. Grandison*, i. 218.

* **fō're-ōl-dĕr,** *s.* [Dan. *forældre*.] An ancestor; a forefather.

fō're-ĕnd, *s.* [Pref. *fore-*, and Eng. *end*.] The beginning; as, the *fore-end* of harvest.

fō're-fāirn, *a.* [FORFAIRN.]

fōre-fa-thĕr, * **fore-fa-dre,** * **fore-fa-der,** *s.* [Pref. *fore-*, and Eng. *father* (q.v.); Dut. *voorvader*; Ger. *vorvater*; Icel. *forfadhir*.] An ancestor; one who in any degree of ascending genealogy precedes another; usually spoken of in a remote degree.

"To cheer the rude *forefathers* of mankind."
Cowper: Conversation, 454.

¶ Crabb thus discriminates between *forefather*, *ancestor*, and *progenitor*: "*Ancestor* is said of those from whom we are remotely descended. *Forefathers* is a partial and familiar term for the preceding branches of any family; *progenitors* is a higher term in the same sense, applied to families of distinction: we speak of the *forefathers* of a peasant, but the *progenitors* of a nobleman. *Forefathers* and *progenitors*, but particularly the latter, is said mostly of individuals, and respect the regular line of succession in a family; *ancestors* is employed collectively as well as individually, and regards simply the order of succession: we may speak of the *ancestors* of a nation, as well as of any particular person." (*Crabb: Eng. Synon.*)

* **fōre-feēl',** *v.t.* [Pref. *fore-*, and Eng. *feel* (q.v.).] To feel beforehand; to be prescient of; to feel as if by presentiment.

"The great sea *forefeels* winds
That both ways murmur."
Chapman: Homer; Iliad xiv. 13.

* **fōre-feēl'-ĭng,** *s.* [Pref. *fore-*, and Eng. *feeling* (q.v.).] A premonitory feeling; a feeling in anticipation.

fōre-fĕnd', * **for-fend,** * **for-fend-en,** * **for-fend-yn,** *v.t.* & *i.* [Pref. *fore-* (1), and Eng. *fend* = defend.]

A. *Transitive:*

1. To forbid.

"Thi shreude woordis *forfenden* that."—*Job* xv.

2. To avert, to keep off, to ward off.

"Which peril God *forfend!*"
Shakesp.: 3 Henry VI., ii. 1.

B. *Intrans.:* To avert or keep off evil; to forbid.

"Dead in his bed, my lord; Gloster is dead."
"Marry, God *forefend!*"
Shakesp.: 2 Henry VI., iii. 2.

* **fō're-fīght** (*gh* silent), *v.t.* [Pref. *fore-* = for, and Eng. *fight*.] [FORFOUGHT.] To take exercise so as to weary oneself.

"All these noble gentlemen may *forefight* themselves in our excellent fields."—*Mercur. Caled.* (1661), p. 21.

* **fō're-fīgh-tĕr** (*gh* silent), * **for-fight-ere,** * **for-fyght-ere,** *s.* [Pref. *fore-*, and Eng. *fighter* (q.v.).] One who fights in front of or defends another.

"He shal sende to them a saueour and a *forfightere*."—*Wycliffe: Isaiah* xix. 20.

fō're-fĭn-gĕr, * **fore-fyng-ur,** *s.* [Pref. *fore-*, and Eng. *finger* (q.v.).] The finger next to the thumb; the first or index finger.

"An agate stone
On the *forefinger* of an Alderman."
Shakesp.: Romeo & Juliet, i. 4.

* **fō're-fĭt,** *v.t.* [Pref. *fore-*, and Eng *fit*, v. (q.v.).] To make fit or prepare beforehand.

"Such as . . . *forefit* themselves never the more carefully."—*Ward: Sermons*, p. 54.

* **fō're-flōw,** *v.t.* [Pref. *fore-*, and Eng. *flow* (q.v.).] To flow before.

fō're-foot, *s.* [Pref. *fore-*, and Eng. *foot* (q.v.).]

I. *Ordinary Language:*

1. *Lit.:* One of the anterior feet of a quadruped or multiped.

"He ran fiercely, and smote at Heliodorus with his *forefeet*."—*2 Maccabees* iii. 25.

* 2. *Fig.:* The hand. (Said in contempt.)

"Give me thy fist, thy *forefoot* to me give."
Shakesp.: Henry V., ii. 1.

II. *Ship-build.:* The forward end of a vessel's keel, on which the stem-post is stepped.

* **fō're-form,** *v.t.* [Pref. *fore-*, and Eng. *form* (q.v.).] To form, plan, or prepare beforehand.

"No *forefarmed* evasions or contrivances for escape."—*H. Brooke: Fool of Quality*, i. 176.

fō're-frŏnt, *s.* [Pref. *fore-*, and Eng. *front* (q.v.).] The front or foremost part or position: as, of a building, a battle, &c.

* **fō're-gāme,** *s.* [Pref. *fore-*, and Eng. *game* (q.v.).] A first game or plan.

* **fō're-gāte** (1), * **foir-gait,** *s.* [Pref. *fore-*, and Eng. *gate* (q.v.).] The high or open street.

* **fō're-gāte** (2), *s.* [Pref. *fore-*, and Eng. *gate* (q.v.).] A front gate; an entrance gate.

"As on the only key of Heaven's *foregate*."
Davies: Muse's Tears, p. 15.

fō're-găng-ĕr, *for-gang-er, *s.* [Pref. *fore*, and Eng. *ganger* (q.v.).]

*1. *Ord. Lang.:* One who goes before or precedes another.

"Als anticrist lyms and his *forgangers*."—*Hampole: Pricke of Conscience*, 4,151.

2. *Naut.:* A short rope grafted on to the harpoon, to which the rope is bent.

fō're-gĭft, *s.* [Pref. *fore-*, and Eng. *gift* (q.v.).]

Law: A premium paid by a lessee when taking his lease.

fōre-gō′ (1), ***for-go, *for-gan, *for-ga, *for-gon, *for-goon,** *v.t.* & *i.* [A.S. *forgán*; O. H. Ger. *fargangan, fargán*.]

A. *Transitive:*

1. To part with; to give up; to resign; to renounce; to relinquish voluntarily.

"What has he left that he can yet *forego*?"
Cowper: Charity, 150.

*2. To lose.

"Heo' for hunger had *forgone* hir wit and ek hir mende." *Sir Ferumbras*, 2,583.

*3. To leave, to quit.

"Alc mon the his lond hafde *forgan*."
Layamon, ii. 505.

***B.** *Intrans.:* To give up; to forbear.

"He may not *forgoon* that he nas jalous."
Chaucer: C. T., 9,959.

***fōre-gō′** (2), ***for-gan,** *v.i.* & *t.* [Pref. *fore-*, and Eng. *go* (q.v.).]

A. *Intrans.:* To go before; to go or pass by. (Obsolete except in the pa. par. *foregone*, and the pr. par. *foregoing*.)

"This *foregoing* remark gives the reason why imitation pleases."—*Dryden: Dufresnoy.*

B. *Trans.:* To go before, to precede.

"Milthe and sothiness sal *forgan* thi face."
E. Eng. Psalter; Ps. lxxxviii. 15.

fōre-gō′-ĕr (1), *s.* [Eng. *forego* (1); *-er.*] One who foregoes, relinquishes, or renounces anything.

fōre-gō′-ĕr (2), ***for-go-er, *for-go-ere,** *s.* [Pref. *fore-*, and Eng. *goer* (q.v.).]

1. One who goes before or precedes another; an ancestor.

"When rather from our acts we them derive
Than our *foregoers*." *Shakesp.: All's Well*, ii. 3.

*2. A royal purveyor. (*Wharton.*)

fōre-gō′-ĭng, *pr. par.* or *a.* [Forego (2), *v.*]

A. *As pr. par.:* (See the verb).

B. *As adj.:* Going before; preceding in point of time or place.

"Was man (frail always) made more frail
Than in *foregoing* years?"
Cowper: Bill of Mortality (1787).

fō're-gone (gone = gân), *pa. par.* or *a.* [Forego (2), *v.*]

A. *As pa. par.:* (See the verb).

B. *As adjective:*

1. Gone before; past; preceding.

2. Determined or settled before; predetermined: as, a *foregone* conclusion.

***fōre-grănd′-fa-thĕr,** *s.* [Pref. *fore*, and Eng. *grandfather* (q.v.).] Great-grandfather.

"The pursuer libelled his interest as heir, at least apparent heir to his *fore-grandfather*."—*Spotiswoode*, Suppl., Dec. (1630), p. 179.

***fōre-grănd′-sīre, foir-grand-schir,** *s.* [Pref. *fore-*, and Eng. *grandsire*.]

1. An ancestor.

"To the forsaids persones abonenamit, thair fathers, guidshirs, grandshirs, *foirgrandschirs*, or any vthers thair predicessors of the father or mother syide."—*Act. Chas.* I. (ed. 1814), v. 64.

2. A predecessor. (Used in a moral sense.)

"Frere Martine Lauter your *foirgrandschir* passed mair cannelie to vorke, and did deny that euer S. James vrait ane epistle."—*Nicol Burne*, F. 62 b.

fō're-ground, *s.* [Pref. *fore-*, and Eng. *ground* (q.v.).] The part of a landscape which lies, or expanse of a picture which seems to lie, nearest the eye of the spectator, or in front of the figures; the front.

"A *foreground* black with stones and slags."
Tennyson: Palace of Art, 81.

***fōre-guĕss′, *for-gess,** *v.t.* [Pref. *fore-*, and Eng. *guess* (q.v.).] To guess beforehand; to conjecture.

"Bi *forgessing* grete yuels to comynge on it silf."—*Wycliffe: Wisdom* xvii. 10. (Margin.)

fōre-hănd, *s.* & *a.* [Pref. *fore-*, and Eng. *hand* (q.v.).]

A. *As substantive:*

I. *Lit.:* That part of a horse which is before the rider.

*II. *Figuratively:*

1. The chief or best part.

"The sinew and the *forehand* of our host."
Shakesp.: Troilus & Cressida, i. 3.

2. Advantage, preference.

"Such a wretch
Hath the *forehand* and vantage of a king."
Shakesp.: Henry V., iv. 1.

***B.** *As adjective:*

1. Done before the usual or regular time; anticipative; done or given in advance.

"You'll say she did embrace me as a husband,
And so extenuate the *forehand* sin."
Shakesp.: Much Ado About Nothing, iv. 1.

2. Forward; first in order.

¶ *To be to the forehand wi' any one:* To get the start of any one. (Applied both to time and to any advantage obtained over another.) (*Scotch.*)

forehand-rents, *s.pl.* A premium given by a lessee at the time of taking his lease. It is called also a foregift or income, or often simply a fine.

"Entering at Whitsunday, the first year's rent becomes payable at the first Martinmas, only six months after. The aboye mode of payment is termed forerent or *forehand-rent*."—*Agr. Surv. of Berw.*, p. 141.

fō're-hănd-ĕd, *a.* [Eng. *forehand*; *-ed.*]

1. Early, timely, seasonable; done or used in good time.

"If by thus doing you have not secured your time by an early and *forehanded* care, yet be sure, by a timely diligence, to redeem the time."—*Taylor.*

2. Formed in the forehand or foreparts.

"He's a substantial true-bred beast, bravely *forehanded*."—*Dryden: Dufresnoy.*

3. In good or comfortable circumstances; well off. (*American.*)

fŏr'e-hĕad, *fore-hed, *for-heed, *fore-hede, *for-hevede, *s.* [A.S. *forheáfod*; O. Fris. *furahaved, forhafd*; M. H. Ger. *vorhoubet*; Dut. *voorhoofd*; Ger. *vorhaupt.*]

I. *Lit.:* That part of the face which reaches from the eyes upwards to the hair; the brow.

"Among the crowd of silent members appeared the majestic *forehead* and pensive face of Isaac Newton."—*Macaulay: Hist. Eng.*, ch. x.

*II. *Figuratively:*

1. The top.

"An oak whose roots by noontide dew were damped,
And on whose *forehead* inaccessible
The raven lodged in safety."
Wordsworth: Excursion, bk. vii.

2. Impudence, assurance, audacity.

"My refuter's *forehead* is stronger with a weaker wit."—*Bp. Hall: Honour of the Married Clergie*, bk. i., § 3.

***forehead-cloth,** *s.* A band worn by ladies to prevent wrinkles.

***fore-head-ed,** *a.* [Eng. *forehead*; *-ed.*] Headstrong, brazen-faced, impudent.

"The due planting of the same in this *foreheaded* age."—*Heylin: Hist. Presbyterians*, p. 278.

***fŏr'e-hĕad-lĕss,** *a.* [Eng. *forehead*; *-less.*] Brazen, impudent, bold.

"What do our audacious and *foreheadless* swaggerers require?"—*Ward: Sermons*, p. 121.

***fōre-hēar′,** *v.i.* [Pref. *fore-*, and Eng. *hear* (q.v.).] To hear or be told beforehand.

***fōre-hĕnd′,** *v.t.* [Pref. *fore-*, and Eng. *hend* (q.v.).] To seize before; to overtake.

***fōre-hew′ (ew as ū),** *v.t.* [Pref. *fore-*, and Eng. *hew* (q.v.)] To hew or cut in front.

fō're-hōld, *s.* [Pref. *fore-*, and Eng. *hold* (q.v.).]

Naut.: The front or fore part of the hold of a ship.

***fōre-hōld′-ĭng,** *s.* [Pref. *fore-*, and Eng. *holding* (q.v.).] A prediction; a superstitious prognostication ominous accounts.

"How are superstitious men hagged out of their wits with the fancy of omens, *foreholdings*, and old wives' tales!"—*L'Estrange.*

fō're-hood, *s.* [Pref. *fore-*, and Eng. *hood* (q.v.).]

Ship-build.: One of the most forward of the outside and inside planks.

fō're-hook, *s.* [Pref. *fore-*, and Eng. *hook* (q.v.).]

Ship-build.: A strengthening piece in the stem, binding the bows together; a breast-hook.

fō're-horse, *s.* [Pref. *fore-*, and Eng. *horse* (q.v.).] The foremost horse in a team.

"I shall stay here the *forehorse* to a smock."
Shakesp.: All's Well That Ends Well, ii. 1.

fŏr′-ĕign (*g* silent), ***for-ayne, *for-eine, *for-eyn, *for-eyne, *for-raine,** *a.* & *s.* [Fr. *forain*, from Low Lat. *foraneus* from Lat. *foras* = out of doors; Sp. & Ital. *foraneo*. The *g* is excrescent.]

A. *As adjective:*

1. Of or belonging to another country or nation; alien; extraneous.

"Your son, that with a fearful soul
Leads discontented steps in *foreign* soil,
This fair alliance quickly shall call home."
Shakesp.: Richard III., iv. 4.

2. Strange.

"Al *foreyn* thyng to me mak bittirnesse,
Sauf oonly Jhesu."
Lydgate: Minor Poems, p. 249.

*3. Counterfeit, dissembled; not natural or true.

"Crafft may shewe a *foreyn* apparence."
Lydgate: Minor Poems, p. 46.

4. Of or pertaining to strangers or foreigners.

"I love the king, your father, as yourself,
With more than *foreign* heart."
Shakesp.: Pericles, iv. 1.

*5. Strange, exiled, excluded; kept at a distance.

"They will not stick to say you envied him;
Kept him a *foreign* man still: which so grieved him,
That he ran mad and died."
Shakesp.: Henry VIII., ii. 2.

6. Remote; alien; irrelevant; having no connection with.

"I must dissemble,
And speak a language *foreign* to my heart."
Addison: Cato, i. 1.

*7. Out of doors.

"Into a chambre *forene* the gadelyng gan wende."
Robert of Gloucester, p. 310.

B. *As substantive:*

I. *Ordinary Language:*

1. A foreigner; a stranger.

"The *foreyns* alle aboute
To the kyng felle on knees, his powere did tham loute."
Robert de Brunne, p. 322.

2. A house of office; a privy.

"Joynynge to the walle of a *foreyne*."
Chaucer: Legend of Good Women, Adriane, 74.

II. *Law:* A foreigner or alien living in this country is amenable to its laws in the same manner as a native-born citizen.

¶ For the difference between *foreign* and *extraneous*, see Extraneous.

¶ *Foreign Bill of Exchange:*

Comm. & Banking: A bill of exchange drawn or payable abroad.

foreign-attachment, *s.* [Attachment.]

foreign-built, *a.* Said of ships built in a foreign country.

foreign-enlistment, *s.* The act of enlisting in the military or naval service of a foreign Power. This has been prohibited by two Foreign Enlistment Acts—viz., 59 Geo. III., c. 69, and 33 and 34 Vict. c. 90. Illegal building or fitting-out of ships for a foreign state during the time of war, and illegal expeditions against one or other of the combatants are also prohibited.

Foreign-office, *s.*

Gov.: The department of State through which the sovereign communicates with foreign powers. A Secretary of State is at the head.

foreign-plea, *s.*

Law: A plea objecting to a judge on the ground that he has not cognizance of the subject-matter of the suit.

fŏr′-ĕign-ĕr (*g* silent), *s.* [Eng. *foreign*; *-er.*]

1. *Lit.:* A person born in another country; a native of a foreign country; an alien.

"Solemnly counselled their Sovereign not to employ *foreigners* in his magazines."—*Macaulay: Hist. Eng.*, ch. xix.

2. *Fig.:* A stranger; anything strange.

"Joy is such a *foreigner*,
So mere a stranger to my thoughts."
Denham: Sophy, v.

fŏr′-ĕign-nĕss (*g* silent), *s.* [Eng. *foreign*; *-ness.*] The quality or state of being foreign; strangeness; irrelevancy; remoteness.

"Let not the *foreignness* of the subject hinder you from endeavouring to set me right."—*Locke.*

***fŏr′-ĕign-ĭṣm** (*g* silent), *s.* [Eng. *foreign*; *-ism.*]

1. Foreignness.

2. A foreign idiom or custom.

***fŏr′-ĕign-īze** (*g* silent), ***for-an-ize,** *v.i.*

[Eng. *foreign*; *-ize*.] To talk or act as a foreigner; to use foreign words or idioms.

"Our countryman, Pits, did *foranize* with long living beyond the seas."—*Fuller: Worthies, Warwick.*, ii. 417.

* **fŏr'-ĕin,** *a.* & *s.* [FOREIGN.]

fōre-jŭd'ge, *v.t.* [Pref. *fore-*, and Eng. *judge* (q.v.).]

* 1. *Ord. Lang.:* To judge or form an opinion about beforehand.

"We shall *forejudge* their cause."—*State Trials: Ed. Fitzharris* (1681).

2. *Law:* To expel from a court, or strike off the rolls for malpractices or non-appearance, as an attorney.

* **fōre-jŭd'-ĕr,** *s.* [Eng. *forejudg(e)*; *-er*.]

1. *Ord. Lang.:* One who forejudges or prejudges.

2. *Law:* A judgment by which a man is deprived or put out of the thing in question; a judgment of expulsion or banishment.

* **fōre-jŭd'-ment,** *s.* [Eng. *forejudg(e)*; *-ment*.] A judgment or opinion formed beforehand.

"But seldom seene, *forejudgment* proveth true."
Spenser: Muiopotmos, 320.

* **fō're-kĭng,** *s.* [Pref. *fore-*, and Eng. *king* (q.v.).] A predecessor on a throne.

"The fierce *forekings* had clenched their pirate hides
To the bleak church doors."
Tennyson: Harold, iv. 3.

fōre-knōw' (*k* silent), *v.t.* [Pref. *fore-*, and Eng. *know* (q.v.).]

A. *Trans.:* To know beforehand; to have a prescience of.

"Nor hath Jove given us to *foreknow*
When the rich years of virtue shall succeed."
West: Pindar; Nemean Ode i.

B. *Intrans.:* To have prescience or foreknowledge of things; to be prescient.

"If I *foreknew*,
Foreknowledge had no influence on their fault."
Milton: P. L., iii. 117.

* **fōre-knōw'-a-ble** (*k* silent), *a.* [Eng. *foreknow*; *-able*.] Capable of being known beforehand; that may be foreknown.

"It is certainly *foreknoweable* what they will do in such circumstances."—*More: Divine Dialogues.*

fōre-knōw'-ĕr (*k* silent), *s.* [Eng. *foreknow*; *-er*.] One who foreknows or has previous knowledge of things.

"God, the *foreknower* of all things."—*Udal: Matt.* xxv.

fōre-knōw'-ĭng (*k* silent), *pr. par.*, *a.*, & *s.* [FOREKNOW.]

A. & **B.** *As pr. par. & particip. adj.:* (See the verb).

C. *As subst.:* Foreknowledge, prescience.

"Which neither his *foreknowing* can prevent."
Milton: P. L., xi. 773.

* **fōre-knōw'-ĭng-lȳ** (*k* silent), *adv.* [Eng. *foreknowing*; *-ly*.] With foreknowledge or prescience; deliberately; of deliberate purpose.

"Who seemingly and *foreknowingly* loses his life."—*Jeremy Taylor.*

fōre-knŏwl'-ĕdge (*k* silent), *s.* [Pref. *fore-*, and Eng. *knowledge* (q.v.).]

1. *Ord. Lang.:* Prescience; knowledge of a thing before it happens.

"Of providence, *foreknowledge*, will, and fate."
Milton: P. L., ii. 559.

2. *Theol.:* The prescience of God by which he is believed to have foreseen from all eternity every being who should ever exist, and every incident in the history of each, and all future events of whatever kind.

"Elect according to the *foreknowledge* of God the Father."—*1 Peter* i. 2. (Cf. also Acts ii. 23.)

fōre-knōwn' (*k* silent), *pa. par.* or *a.* [FOREKNOW.]

for'-el, * **for-elle,** *s.* [O. Fr. *forel*, *fourrel*, from *forre*, *fourre* = a case, a sheath; Fr. *fourreau*.]

* 1. *Ord. Lang.:* A case, a bag, a sack, a purse.

"*Forelle*, to kepe yn a boke. *Forulus*."—*Prompt. Parv.*

2. *Book-bind.:* A kind of parchment for bookcovers.

* **for'-el,** * **for'-ell,** *v.t.* [FOREL, *s.*] To bind, to cover.

"As it was new *forrelled* and filletted with gold."—*Fuller: Holy State*, bk. iii., c. 24.

fō're-land, *s.* [Pref. *fore-*, and Eng. *land* (q.v.).]

I. *Ordinary Language:*

1. A piece of land extending some distance into the sea; a promontory; a headland.

"As when a ship, by skilful steersman wrought,
Nigh river's mouth, or *foreland*, where the wind
Veers oft, as oft so steers, and shifts her sails."
Milton: P. L., ix. 514.

2. A house facing the street, as distinguished from one in a close or alley. (*Scotch.*)

"And alss the actioune aganis Alex. Home to werrand, kep, & defend to him a *foreland* of aue tenneument liand in the said Canongate."—*Act. Audit.* A. (1486), p. 149.

II. *Technically:*

1. *Fort.:* A space between a fortified wall and the moat.

2. *Hydraul. Engin.:* That portion of the natural shore on the outside of the embankment which, standing several feet above low-water mark, and having a considerable breadth, acts as an advanced guard to the embankment to receive the shock of the waves and deaden their force upon the bank.

* **fōre-lāy',** *v.t.* [Pref. *fore-*, and Eng. *lay* (q.v.).] To contrive or plan beforehand.

* **fōre-lēad',** * **for-lede,** *v.t.* [Pref. *fore-*, and Eng. *lead* (q.v.).] To draw out or forward; to exalt.

* **fōre-lēad'-ĕr,** *s.* [Pref. *fore-*, and Eng. *leader* (q.v.).] One who leads or draws others forward by his example.

"Thethen sal I *forlede* David horn."
E. Eng. Psalter: Ps. cxxxi. 17.

fō're-lĕg, *s.* [Pref. *fore-*, and Eng. *leg* (q.v.).] One of the front legs of an animal, a chair, &c.

* **fōre-lĕnd',** *v.t.* [Pref. *fore-*, and Eng. *lend* (q.v.).] To lend or give beforehand; to give up entirely.

"As if that life to losse they had *forelent*."
Spenser: F. Q., IV. iii. 6.

* **fōre-lī'e,** *v.i.* [Pref. *fore-*, and Eng. *lie* (q.v.).] To lie in front.

"Knit with a golden bauldricke, which *forelay*
Athwart her snowy brest."
Spenser: F. Q., II. iii. 29.

* **fōre-lift',** *v.t.* [Pref. *fore-*, and Eng. *lift* (q.v.).] To lift up in front, to raise any anterior part.

"So dreadfully he towards him did pass,
Forelifting up aloft his speckled breast."
Spenser: F. Q., I. xi. 15.

* **fōre-lĭt'-tĕr,** *v.i.* [Pref. *fore-*, and Eng. *litter* (q.v.).] To litter or bring forth prematurely.

"As *forelittering* bitches whelp blind puppies."
Stanyhurst: Virgil. (Dedic.)

fō're-lŏck, *s.* [Pref. *fore-*, and Eng. *lock* (q.v.).]

1. *Ord. Lang.:* The lock or hair which grows from the forepart of the head.

"Loose fly his *forelock* and his ample mane."
Cowper: Charity, 176.

2. *Mach.:* A cotter or split-pin in the slot of a bolt to prevent retraction; a linch-pin; a pin fastening the cap-square of a gun; a key.

¶ *To take by the forelock:* To seize at the earliest opportunity, in allusion to the proverb, "Take Time by the forelock, for he is bald behind."

"The fair new forms
That float about the threshold of an age . . .
Are *taken by the forelock*."
Tennyson: The Golden Year, 19.

forelock-bolt, *s.* A bolt retained by a key, gib, or cotter passing through a slot of the shank.

forelock-hook, *s.*

Rope-making: A winch or whirl in the tackle-block by which a bunch of three yarns is twisted into a strand.

fō're-lŏck, *v.t.* [FORELOCK, *s.*] To secure by a forelock, as a bolt.

* **fore-loofe,** *s.* [FURLOUGH.]

* **fōre-loǫk',** * **for-lok,** * **for-loke,** * **for-luke,** *s.* [Pref. *fore-*, and Eng. *look*, *s.* (q.v.).] Foresight, providence.

"Of suche *forloke* was I." *Amadace*, xxxiv.

* **fōre-loǫk',** *v.t.* [Pref. *fore-*, and Eng. *look* (q.v.).] To look forward or beforehand.

* **fōre-loǫk'-ĕr,** * **for-look-ere,** *s.* [Pref. *fore-*, and Eng. *looker* (q.v.).] One who looks after or provides for another.

"God is the *forlookere* of hym that yeldeth grace."—*Wycliffe: Ecclesiasticus* iii. 34.

fō're-man, *s.* [Pref. *fore-*, and Eng. *man* (q.v.).] The first or chief man of a number of persons engaged in the same business or occupation. Specif.:—

(1) The first or chief man of a jury, who acts as their speaker.

"He is a very sensible man, shoots flying, and has been several times *foreman* of the petty jury."—*Addison: Spectator*, No. 122.

(2) An overseer, superintendent, or leading man of a number of hands engaged on works of any kind.

fō're-mast, *s.* & *a.* [Pref. *fore-*, and Eng. *mast* (q.v.).]

A. *As substantive:*

Naut.: The mast nearest to the bow, in vessels carrying more than one mast, except in the case of a ketch, whose forward mast is the main, as being the longer of the two, the after-mast being the mizzen. The foremast carries the foresail and foretopsail yards.

* **B.** *As adj.:* Used to denote a common sailor; one who serves before the mast.

"The vulgar courage of a *foremast* man he still retained."—*Macaulay: Hist. Eng.*, ch. xiv.

* **fōre-mĕant',** *a.* [Pref. *fore-*, and Eng. *meant*.] Meant or intended before; premeditate, deliberate.

* **fōre-mĕlt',** *v.t.* [Pref. *fore-*, and Eng. *melt* (q.v.).] To melt beforehand.

"*Forematting* beautie and love's flame itselfe."
Chapman: Gentleman Usher, iv.

fōre-mĕn'-tioned, *a.* [Pref. *fore-*, and Eng. *mentioned*.] Mentioned or spoken of before; already cited or mentioned.

"Dacier, in the life of Aurelius, has not taken notice of the *forementioned* figure on the pillar."—*Addison: On Italy.*

* **fōre-mīnd',** * **fore-mynd,** *v.t.* [Pref. *fore-* and Eng. *mind* (q.v.).] To design, to plan.

"Neaver I *foremynded* for toe slip in secret by flight."
Stanyhurst: Virgil; Æneid iv. 554.

fō're-most, * **fore-mest,** * **for-mest,** * **for-meste,** *a.* & *adv.* [A double superlative from *fore* (q.v.), the original A.S. superlative being *forma* = first. From this was formed the double super. *formest*, *fyrmest*, which in its turn was corrupted into *foremost*.]

A. *As adjective:*

1. First in point of time, place, or order.

"This *foremost* morn of all the year."
Cowper: The Nightingale.

2. First in point of rank, position, or dignity.

"The *foremost* man of all the world."
Shakesp.; Julius Cæsar, iv. 3.

B. *As adv.:* In the first place; first, soonest, earliest.

"Thou goest *foremost*." *Shakesp.: Coriolanus*, i. 1.

* **fō're-most-lȳ,** *adv.* [Eng. *foremost*; *-ly*.] In the foremost or first place or order; among the foremost.

* **fō're-mŏth-ĕr,** *s.* [Pref. *fore-*, and Eng. *mother* (q.v.).] A female ancestor.

* **for-en,** * **forn,** * **forne,** *prep.* & *adv.* [A.S. *foran*, *forne*; O. Sax. *foran*; O. H. Ger. *forna*.]

A. *As prep.:* Before.

"Mac va godes *foren* us to gon."
Genesis & Exodus, 3,541.

B. *As adverb:*

1. In front, before.

"Vt com Igerne *forn* to than eorl."
Layamon, ii. 374.

2. Before, previously.

"Thes wer *forne* the freest that folyed all the sile."
Gawaine, 2,422.

fō're-nāme, *s.* [Pref. *fore-*, and Eng. *name* (q.v.).] The name which precedes the surname or family name.

"His sonne carrying the same *forename*."—*P. Holland: Camden*, p. 329.

fō're-nāmed, *a.* [Pref. *fore-*, and Eng. *named*. Named or mentioned before; forementioned.

"This *forenamed* maid."
Shakesp.: Measure for Measure, iii. 1.

fōre-nĕnst', *prep.* [Pref. *fore-*, and Eng. *(a)nenst*.] Over against; opposite.

* **fō're-nīght** (*gh* silent), *s.* [Pref. *fore-*, and Eng. *night* (q.v.).]

1. The previous night.

"I that in *forenight* was with no weapon agasted."
Stanyhurst: Virgil; Æneid ii. 753.

2. The evening, the portion of time that elapses between the twilight and going to bed.

"We kent nae but it was drunken fowk riding to the fair, i' the *forenight*."—*Remains of Nithsdale Song*, App. p. 298, 299.

fō're-noōn, *s.* [Pref. *fore-*, and Eng. *noon* (q.v.).] The early part of the day from the morning to noon or midday.

"Curio, at the funeral of his father, built a temporary theatre, consisting of two parts turning on hinges, according to the position of the sun, for the convenience of *forenoon's* and afternoon's diversions."—*Arbuthnot: On Coins.*

***fō're-nō-tĭçe,** *s.* [Pref. *fore-*, and Eng. *notice* (q.v.).] Notice or intimation of an event before it happens; forewarning.

"So strange a revolution never happens in poetry, but either heaven or earth give some *forenotice* of it. —*Rymer: Tragedies.*

***fŏr-ĕn'-sal,** *a.* [Lat. *forens(is)*, from *forum* = the market-place or place of public meeting, and Eng. adj. suff. *-al.*] The same as FORENSIC (q.v.).

fŏr-ĕn'-sĭc, ***fo-rĕn'-sĭck,** *a.* & *s.* [Lat. *forens(is)*, and Eng. adj. suff. *-ic.*]

A. *As adj.:* Of or pertaining to courts of judicature, or to public discussion or debate; used in or fit for public debates or legal proceedings.

"Neither in *forensic* nor in parliamentary eloquence had he any superior."—*Macaulay: Hist. Eng.*, ch. xix.

***B.** *As subst.:* A written argument or thesis by a student in some American colleges, maintaining the affirmative or negative of a question. (*Worcester.*)

forensic medicine, *s.* The science of medicine in its relation to law; medical jurisprudence.

fŏr-ĕn'-sĭc-al, ***for-en-se-cal,** ***for-in-sec-al,** *a.* [Eng. *forensic*; *-al.*] The same as FORENSIC (q.v.).

"Words used either among the Greeks or Hebrews in *forinsecal* senses."—*Hammond: Works*, i. 469.

***fŏr-ĕn'-sĭve,** *a.* [Lat. *forens(is)*, and Eng. adj. suff. *-ive.*] Forensic, legal.

"Before I look upon his *forensive* or political transactions."—*Hacket: Life of Williams*, i. 97.

fōre-or-dāin', *v.t.* [Pref. *fore-*, and Eng. *ordain* (q.v.).]

1. *Script.:* To ordain beforehand. Used of the designation of Christ to his office "before the foundation of the world," though his actual manifestation to men was not to take place till the "last times."

"Who verily was *foreordained* before the foundation of the word, but was manifested in these last times for you."—*1 Peter* i. 20.

Cf. also Romans iii. 25 (margin), where the meaning is the same.

2. *Theol.* (*On the Calvinistic view*): The predestination before the foundation of the world of some to eternal life and others to eternal death. In the authorised version the word foreordain does not occur in this sense, but ordain does: "And as many as were ordained to eternal life believed" (Acts xiii. 48); "who were of old ordained to this condemnation" (Jude 4, 13). [PREDESTINATION.]

"By the decree of God for the manifestation of his glory, some men and angels are predestinated unto everlasting life, and others *foreordained* to everlasting death. These angels and men are predestinated and *foreordained*."—*Westminster Confession of Faith*, ch. iii., § 3, 4.

***fōre-or'-dĭ-nāte,** *v.t.* [Pref. *fore-*, and Eng. *ordinate* (q.v.).] To foreordain.

fōre-or-dĭ-nā'-tion, *s.* [Pref. *fore-*, and Eng. *ordination* (q.v.).]

Theol.: The act of foreordaining; the state of being foreordained. The noun does not occur in Scripture: for the senses in which the verb does so, see FOREORDAIN. [PREDESTINATION.]

fō're-part, *s.* [Pref. *fore-*, and Eng. *part* (q.v.).] The first or most advanced part; the anterior part, whether in time, place, or order: as, the *forepart* of the day, the *forepart* of a vessel, &c.

forepart-iron, *s.* An edge rubber or burnisher for boot and shoe soles.

fōre-past', **fōre-passed',** *a.* [Pref. *fore-*, and Eng. *past*, *passed.*] Already passed; antecedent; previous.

"My *forepast* proofs, howe'er the matter fall,
Shall tax my fears of little vanity,
Having vainly feared too little."
Shakesp.: All's Well That Ends Well, v. 2.

***fōre-pāy'-mĕnt,** *s.* [Pref. *fore-*, and Eng. *payment* (q.v.).] Prepayment.

"I had £100 of him in *forepayment* for the first edition of *Espriella*, or rather in part of *forepayment*." —*Southey: Letters*, ii. 9.

fō're-pēak, *s.* [Pref. *fore-*, and Eng. *peak* (q.v.).]

Naut.: The part of a vessel in the angle of a bow.

fōre-plăn', *v.t.* [Pref. *fore-*, and Eng. *plan* (q.v.).] To plan or arrange beforehand; to prearrange.

"What had been already foreseen and *foreplanned* in her own mind."—*Miss Austen: Sense & Sensibility*, ch. xxxviii.

***fōre-pŏĭnt',** ***fore-poynt,** *v.t.* [Pref. *fore-*, and Eng. *point* (q.v.).] To presage, to forebode, to foreshow, to foreshadow.

"As *forepointing* to a storm that was gathering on that coast."—*Daniel: Hist. Eng.*, p. 10.

***fō're-prīze,** *v.t.* [Pref. *fore-*, and Eng. *prize*, v. (q.v.).] To prize, value, or rate beforehand.

"God hath *foreprized* things of the greatest weight." —*Hooker: Ecclesiastical Polity*, v., § 71.

***fōre-prŏm'-ĭsed,** *a.* [Pref. *fore-*, and Eng. *promised.*] Promised beforehand or previously; already promised.

***fōre-quōt'-ĕd (qu as kw),** *a.* [Pref. *fore-*, and Eng. *quoted.*] Already quoted or cited; forecited, forementioned.

fōre-ran', *pret. of v.* [FORERUN.]

fō're-răṅk, *s.* [Pref. *fore-*, and Eng. *rank* (q.v.).] The front or foremost rank; first rank; the front.

"Within the *forerank* of our articles."
Shakesp.: Henry V., v. 2.

fōre-rĕach, *v.t.* [Pref. *fore-*, and Eng. *reach* (q.v.).]

Naut.: To sail faster than; to reach beyond; to gain upon.

***fōre-rēad',** *s.* [FOREREAD, *v.*] A preface. (*Rowlands.*)

***fōre-rēad',** *v.t.* [Pref. *fore-*, and Eng. *read* (q.v.).] To tell beforehand; to signify by tokens.

"To him *forered*
That he in time would sure prove such an one."
Spenser: Muiopotmos, 29.

fōre-rēad'-ĭng, *s.* [Pref. *fore-*, and Eng. *reading* (q.v.).] A previous perusal.

fōre-rĕ-çīt'-ĕd, *a.* [Pref. *fore-*, and Eng. *recited* (q.v.).] Previously recited, mentioned, or enumerated.

"Bid him recount
The *forerecited* practices."
Shakesp.: Henry VIII., i. 2.

fōre-rĕ-mĕm'-bĕred, *a.* [Pref. *fore-*, and Eng. *remembered.*] Called to mind previously.

fōre-rĕnt', *s.* [Pref. *fore-*, and Eng. *rent* (q.v.).]

Scots Law: Rent payable by a tenant six months after entry, or before he has reaped the first crop; rent payable in advance. [FOREHAND-RENT.]

***fōre-rĕ-pōrt',** *v.t.* [Pref. *fore-*, and Eng. *report* (q.v.).] To declare beforehand.

"*Forereporting* the happiness in heaven."—*Fuller: Holy State*, bk. iii., ch. xxiii.

***fōre-rĕ-quĕst'** (qu as kw), *v.t.* [Pref. *fore-*, and Eng. *request* (q.v.).] To ask beforehand.

"Offa had *forerequested* the granting of these privileges."—*Fuller: Church Hist.*, II. iii. 38.

***fōre-rĕ-çĕm'-ble,** *v.t.* [Pref. *fore-*, and Eng. *resemble* (q.v.).] To typify, to prefigure.

"Christ being as well king as priest was as well *foreresembled* by the kings then as by the high priest."—*Milton: Reason of Church Government*, bk. i., ch. v.

***fō're-rīght** (*gh* silent), *adv.* & *a.* [Pref. *fore-*, and Eng. *right* (q.v.).]

A. *As adv.:* Straight forward, directly forward.

"Though he *foreright*
Both by their houses and their persons passed."
Chapman: Homer; Odyssey vii.

B. *As adjective:*

1. Ready; quick; willing; direct.

"Their sails spread forth, and with a *foreright* gale."
Massinger: Renegado, v.

2. Obstinate; headstrong; abrupt; foolish.

fōre-rŭn', *v.t.* [Pref. *fore-*, and Eng. *run* (q.v.); cf. Goth. *faurrinan*; Ger. *vorrennen.*]

1. To come before as a sign or earnest of something to follow; to precede as an omen or sign; to foretoken; to forebode.

"These signs *forerun* the death or fall of kings."
Shakesp.: Richard II., ii. 4.

2. To precede; to anticipate.

"I heard it to be a maxim at Duldin to follow, if not *forerun*, all that is or will be practised in London."—*Graunt: Bills of Mortality.*

fōre-rŭn'-nĕr, *s.* [Pref. *fore-*, and Eng. *runner* (q.v.). Cf. Icel. *fyrir-rennari*, *forrennari.*]

I. *Ordinary Language:*

1. One who is sent or comes in advance to give notice of the approach of another; a messenger; a harbinger.

"There is a *forerunner* come from a fifth, the prince of Morocco."—*Shakesp: Merchant of Venice*, i. 2.

2. Anything which precedes another.

"*Forerunner* of the sun."
Cowper: Olney Hymns, xxxii.

***3.** A predecessor, an ancestor.

"That great *forerunner* of thy blood."
Shakesp.: King John, ii. 2.

4. A prognostic; an omen; a sign foreshadowing things to come.

"Heaven, by these mute signs in nature, shews,
Forerunners of his purpose."
Milton: P. L., xi. 195.

II. *Naut.:* A piece of red bunting on a logline at a certain distance, say twelve or fifteen fathoms, from the log-chip; the fathoms begin to count at the forerunner, and the noncounting portion is called the strayline. The latter is an allowance to allow the log to be out of the ship's dead-water. [LOG.]

¶ Crabb thus discriminates between *forerunner*, *precursor*, *messenger*, and *harbinger*: "*Forerunner* and *precursor* signify literally the same thing, namely, one *running before*; but the *forerunner* is properly applied only to one who runs before to any spot to communicate intelligence; and it is figuratively applied to things which in their nature, or from a natural connection, precede others; *precursor* is only employed in this figurative sense: thus imprudent speculations are said to be the *forerunners* of a man's ruin; the ferment which took place in men's minds was the *precursor* of the revolution. *Messenger* and *harbinger* are employed for persons: but the *messenger* states what has been or is; the *harbinger* announces what is to be." (*Crabb: Eng. Synon.*)

fō're-said (**said** as **sĕd**), *a.* [Pref. *fore-*, and Eng. *said.*] Already or previously spoken or mentioned.

fō're-sail, *s.* [Pref. *fore-*, and Eng. *sail* (q.v.).]

Naut.: The principal sail set on the foremast.

***fōre-sāy',** *v.t.* [Pref. *fore-*, and Eng. *say* (q.v.).] To decree beforehand; to pre-ordain.

"Let ordinance
"Come as the gods *foresay* it."
Shakesp.: Cymbeline, iv. 2.

fōre-sāy'-ĕr, *s.* [Eng. *foresay*; *-er.*] A prophet; one who foretells or predicts.

***fō're-çĕnt,** *s.* [Pref. *fore-*, and Eng. *scent* (q.v.).] A scent or taste beforehand; an anticipation.

fōre-seē', *v.t.* & *i.* [A.S. *foreseón*, from *fore-*, and *seón* = to see; Dut. *vorzien*; Sw. *forsee*; Ger. *vorsehen.*]

A. *Trans.:* To see beforehand; to have prescience of things not yet happened; to foreknow.

"Events improbable and strange as these,
Which only a parental eye *foresees*."
Cowper: Tirocinium, 371.

B. *Intransitive:*

1. To have or exercise foresight.

***2.** To provide for.

"A king against a storm must *foresee* to a convenient stock of treasure."—*Bacon.*

fōre-seē'-ĭng, *a.* [Pref. *fore-*, and Eng. *seeing.*] Possessing the quality of foresight; prescient, foresighted.

fōre-seēn', *pa. par.* or *a.* [FORESEE.]

1. Seen beforehand; provided for beforehand.

2. Thoroughly understood. (*Scotch.*)

¶ *Foreseen that:* Provided that; on condition that.

fōre-seē'-ĕr, *s.* [Eng. *forese(e)*; *-er.*] One who foresees or foreknows; one who has or exercises the quality of foresight.

***fōre-sē'ize,** *v.t.* [Pref. *fore-*, and Eng. *seize* (q.v.).] To grasp or seize beforehand.

* **fōre-sĕnd′,** *v.t.* [Pref. *fore-*, and Eng. *send* (q.v.).] To send beforehand or in advance.

"Claudius *foresends* Publius Ostorius Scapula proprætor into Britaine."—*Daniel: Hist. Eng.*, p. 4.

* **fōre-sĕn′-tençe,** *s.* [Pref. *fore-*, and Eng. *sentence* (q.v.).] A prophetic doom or sentence.

"With prophet mouth gan thus his son's *foresentence*."
Sylvester: The Arke, p. 599.

* **fōre-sĕt′,** *v.t.* [Pref. *fore-*, and Eng. *set* (q.v.).]

1. To set first, to prefer.

"If I *foreset* the noght, Jerusalem, at."
E. Eng. Psalter: Ps. cxxxvi. 6.

2. To set out beforehand.

"In th' heaven's universal alphabet
All earthly things so surely are *forecast*."
Bp. Hall: Virgidemiarum, bk. ii., sat. 7.

* **fōre-sĕt′-tle,** *v.t.* [Pref. *fore-*, and Eng. *settle* (q.v.).] To settle, arrange, or determine beforehand.

fōre-shăd′-ōw, *v.t.* [Pref. *fore-*, and Eng. *shadow*, v. (q.v.).] To shadow beforehand; to foresignify, to typify, to adumbrate.

"What else is the law but the gospel *foreshadowed!*"—*Hooker.*

* **fōre-shăd′-ōw,** *s.* [FORESHADOW, *v.*] An antetype; a sign or type of things to come; an anticipatory sketch.

"It is only in local glimpses and by significant fragments . . . that we can hope to impart some outline or *foreshadow* of this doctrine."—*Carlyle: Sartor Resartus*, bk. i., ch. viii.

* **fōre-shāme′,** *v.t.* [Pref. *fore-*, and Eng. *shame* (q.v.).] To bring shame or reproach upon; to shame, to disgrace.

"Oh bill, *foreshaming*
Those rich-left heirs, that let their fathers lie
Without a monument."
Shakesp.: Cymbeline, iv. 2.

* **fōre-shā′pe,** *v.t.* [Pref. *fore-*, and Eng. *shape* (q.v.).] To shape or form beforehand; to prepare, to mould.

"And we shall so *foreshape* the minds of men."
Taylor: Edwin the Fair, iii. 5.

* **fōre-shew′ (ew as ō),** *v.t.* [FORSHOW.]

fō′re-shĭp, * **fore-schyp,** *s.* [Pref. *fore-*, and Eng. *ship;* A.S. *forscip;* Dut. *voorschip.*] The fore part of a ship; the forecastle.

"The shipmen would have cast anchors out of the *foreship*."—*Acts* xxvii. 30.

fō′re-shōre, *s.* [Pref. *fore-*, and Eng. *shore* (q.v.).]

1. *Ord. Lang.:* The part of land immediately in front of the shore; the part lying between high and low-water marks.

2. *Hydraulic Engineering:*

(1) A bank a little distance from a sea-wall to break the force of the surf. [FORELAND.]

(2) The seaward projecting, slightly inclined portion of a breakwater.

fōre-short′-en (or as **short′n),** *v.t.* [Pref. *fore-*, and Eng. *shorten* (q.v.).]

"'Tis a greater mystery in the art
Of painting, to *foreshorten* any part
Than draw it out."
Butler: Miscellaneous Thoughts.

Persp.: To represent objects on a plane surface as they appear to the eye, by means of foreshortening.

fōre-short′-en-ĭng (or as **short′n),** *s.* [Pref. *fore-*, and Eng. *shortening* (q.v.).]

Persp.: The art of representing objects on a plane surface as they appear to the eye, depending upon a correct knowledge of form, perspective, and chiaroscuro. It is one of the most difficult studies in the art of design, and, when executed with skill, constitutes the excellence of the master.

"The greatest parts of the body ought to appear foremost: and he forbids the *foreshortenings*, because they make the parts appear little."—*Dryden: Dufresnoy.*

fō′re-shouts, *s. pl.* [Etym. doubtful.]

Naut.: The double ropes which fasten the mainsail of a ship. (*Palsgrave.*)

fōre-shōw′, *v.t.* [Pref. *fore-*, and Eng. show (q.v.).]

1. To discover a thing before it happens; to predict, to anticipate, to forebode, to prognosticate.

"Did he not desperate impulse feel,
Headlong to plunge himself below,
And meet the worst his fears *foreshow!*"
Scott: Lady of the Lake, ii. 31.

2. To represent before it comes; to typify; to foreshadow.

* **fōre-shōw′,** *s.* [FORESHOW, *v.*] A sign or token given beforehand; a prognostication; a foreboding.

fōre-shōw′-ĕr, *s.* [Eng. *foreshow; -er.*] One who or that which foreshadows, foretells, or predicts.

fō′re-shrouds, *s. pl.* [Pref. *fore-*, and Eng. *shrouds* (q.v.).]

Naut.: [SHROUDS].

* **fō′re-sīde,** *s.* [Pref. *fore-*, and Eng. *side* (q.v.).]

1. The front side, the front.

2. A specious outside or show.

"Now when these counterfeits were thus uncased
Out of the *foreside* of their forgerie."
Spenser: F. Q., V. iii. 39.

fō′re-sight (*gh* silent), *s.* [Pref. *fore-*, and Eng. *sight* (q.v.).]

I. *Ordinary Language:*

1. The act or faculty of foreseeing; prescience; perspicacity.

"Let Eve, for I have drenched her eyes,
Here sleep below, while thou to *foresight* wakest."
Milton: P. L., xi. 368.

2. A provident care for futurity; forethought; care in guarding against evil.

"Make a random expense without plan or *foresight*."—*Burke: Letter to a Noble Lord.*

II. *Tech.:* [FORE-SIGHT].

¶ Crabb thus discriminates between *foresight*, *forecast*, and *premeditation:* "*Foresight*, from seeing before, denotes the simple act of the mind in seeing a thing before it happens: *forecast*, from casting the thoughts onward, signifies coming at the knowledge of a thing beforehand by means of calculation; *premeditation*, from *meditate*, signifies obtaining the same knowledge by force of meditating or reflecting deeply. *Foresight* is the general and indefinite term; we employ it either on ordinary or extraordinary occasions; *forecast* and *premeditation* mostly in the latter case: all business requires *foresight;* state concerns require *forecast: foresight* and *forecast* respect what is to happen; they are the operations of the mind in calculating futurity: *premeditation* respects what is to be said or done: it is a preparation of the thoughts and designs for action; by *foresight* and *forecast* we guard against evils and provide for contingencies; by *premeditation* we guard against errors of conduct." (*Crabb: Eng. Synon.*)

* **fō′re-sight-ĕd** (*gh* silent), *a.* [Eng. *foresight; -ed.*] Possessing or acting with foresight or forethought; provident, prudent, foreseeing.

* **fōre-sight′-fŭl** (*gh* silent), *a.* [Eng. *foresight; -ful(l).*] Full of foresight or forethought; prescient, provident.

"Give us *foresightful* minds; give us minds to obey
What foresight tells." *Sidney: Arcadia*, bk. ii.

* **fō′re-sign** (*g* silent), *s.* [Pref. *fore-*, and Eng. *sign* (q.v.).] Divination.

* **fōre-sĭg′-nĭ-fȳ,** *v.t.* [Pref. *fore-*, and Eng. *signify* (q.v.).] To betoken beforehand; to foreshow; to typify; to adumbrate.

"Discoveries of Christ already present, whose future coming the Psalms did but *foresignify*."—*Hooker: Ecclesiastical Polity.*

fō′re-skĭn, *s.* [Pref. *fore-*, and Eng. *skin* (q.v.).] The skin which covers the *glans penis;* the prepuce.

"Thine own hand
An hundred of the faithless foe shall slay
And for a dower their hundred *foreskins* pay."
Cowley: Davideis, iii.

* **fō′re-skĭrt,** *s.* [Pref. *fore-*, and Eng. *skirt* (q.v.).] The loose hanging portion of a coat in front.

"Honour's train
Is longer than his *foreskirt*."
Shakesp.: Henry VIII., ii. 3.

* **fōre-slăck′,** *v.t.* [Pref. *fore-* = for, and Eng. *slack* (q.v.).]

1. To lose or neglect through idleness; to omit.

"It is a great pity that so good an opportunity was omitted, and so happy an occasion *foreslacked*, that might have been the eternal good of the land."—*Spenser: State of Ireland.*

2. To delay, to hinder, to put off.

"Through other great adventures hethertoo
Had it *forslackt*." *Spenser: F. Q.*, V. xii. 3.

fō′re-sleēve, * **fore-sleve,** *s.* [Pref. *fore-*, and Eng. *sleeve* (q.v.).] That part of a sleeve between the wrist and the elbow.

"Of a freres frokke
Were the *foresleeves*." *P. Plowman*, 2,635.

* **fōre-slĭp′,** *v.t.* [Pref. *fore-*, and Eng. *slip* (q.v.).] To lose before.

"Amends of the former time *foreslipt*."—*P. Holland: Pliny*, bk. xix., ch. vi.

* **fōre-slō′w,** * **for-slowe,** * **for-sloe,** *v.t.* & *i.* [Pref. *fore-* = for, and Eng. *slow* (q.v.).]

A. *Transitive:*

1. To delay; to hinder; to impede; to obstruct.

"His journeys to *foreslow*."
Drayton: Poly-Olbion, p. 35.

2. To neglect; to omit.

"Why she did her wonted course *forslowe*."
Spenser: F. Q., VII. vi. 16.

3. To render slow; to delay.

"By no meanes my way I would *forslowe*."
Spenser: F. Q., IV. x. 15.

B. *Intrans.:* To be dilatory or slow; to delay; to loiter.

"*Foreslow* no longer, make we hence amain."
Shakesp.: 3 Henry VI., ii. 3.

* **fōre-snăf′-fle,** *v.t.* [Pref. *fore-*, and Eng. *snaffle* (q.v.).] To restrain by anticipation.

"Had not I *foresnaffled* my mynde by votarye promise
Not toe yoke in wedlock?"
Stanyhurst: Virgil; Æneid iv. 17.

* **fōre-spēak′** (1), *v.t.* [Pref. *fore-*, and Eng. *speak* (q.v.).] To speak, tell, or declare beforehand; to predict; to foretell; to foresay.

* **fōre-spēak′** (2), *v.t.* [FORSPEAK.]

1. To bring bad luck upon by the use of evil words; to damn.

"She threatens me wi' mischiefs and *forespeaks* me."—*Scott: Bride of Lammermoor*, ch. xxxiv.

2. To forbid; to gainsay.

* **fōre-spēak′-ĕr,** *s.* [Eng. *forespeak* (1); *-er.*]

1. *Ord. Lang.:* One who speaks on behalf of another; an introducer.

"Be, as it were, *forespeakers* for his entertainment."—*Breton: Grimello's Fortunes*, p. 10.

2. *Scots Law:* The foreman of a jury.

* **fōre-spēak′-ĭng,** *s.* [Pref. *fore-*, and Eng. *speaking* (q.v.).]

1. A prediction; a prophecy; a prognostication.

"Old Godfrey of Winchester thinketh no ominous *forespeaking* to lie in names."—*Camden: Remains.*

2. A preface.

* **fō′re-speēçh,** * **vore-speche,** *s.* [Pref. *fore-*, and Eng. *speech* (q.v.).] A preface.

"The *vorespeche* of thise boc uolyynde."—*Ayenbite*, p. 2.

* **fōre-speēd′,** *v.t.* [Pref. *fore-*, and Eng. *speed* (q.v.).] To surpass in speed; to outrun.

* **fōre-spĕnd′,** *v.t.* [Pref. *fore-* = for, and Eng. *spend* (q.v.).] To weary out; to exhaust.

"After him came spurring hard,
A gentleman, almost *forespent* with speed."
Shakesp.: 2 Henry IV., i. 1.

* **fōre-spĕnt′,** *a.* [Pref. *fore-*, and Eng. *spent* (q.v.).]

1. Bestowed before.

"Towards himself, his goodness *forespent* on us,
We must extend our notice."
Shakesp.: Cymbeline, ii. 3.

2. Past, foregone, previous.

"You shall find his vanities *forespent*
Were but the outside of the Roman Brutus."
Shakesp.: Henry V., ii. 4.

* **fōre-spōk′-en** (or as **spōk′n),** *a.* [Pref. *fore-*, and Eng. *spoken* (q.v.).] Previously spoken, uttered or said.

* **fōre-spŭr′-rĕr,** *s.* [Pref. *fore-*, and Eng. *spurrer* (q.v.).] One who rides before; a messenger; a harbinger.

"This *forespurrer* comes before his lord."
Shakesp.: Merchant of Venice, ii. 9.

fŏr′-ĕst, *s.* & *a.* [O. Fr., from Low Lat. *foresta* = a forest; *forestis* = an open space of ground over which the right of the chase were reserved, from Lat. *foris* = out of doors; Fr. *forêt;* Ital. *foresta;* O. H. Ger. *forst.*]

A. *As substantive:*

I. *Ord. Lang.:* An extensive wood, or tract of wooded country; a wild uncultivated tract of ground interspersed with wood.

"Hys *forest* and hys wodes, and mest the nywe *forest*,
That ys in Southhamtessyre."
Robert of Gloucester, p. 375.

II. *Technically:*

1. *Botanical Geog.:* Of the acreage of Great Britain about 4 per cent. are in woods; of Ireland, 1⅝ per cent; of France, 16 per cent.; of Prussia, 23 per cent; of Austria, 31 per cent.; and of Russia, 42½ per cent. Of the

United States, once almost a continuous wilderness of trees, only 25 per cent. of the surface is now covered with wood. The British Empire has of forest, or of woods, 340,000,000 acres, which is more than is possessed by any other country in the world. In England, 2,500,000 acres are wooded. Of these, over 100,000 acres belong to the three Crown forests—viz., Windsor Park, with about 10,000 acres; the New Forest, with about 70,000 acres, to afforest which William the Conqueror laid waste the country between the Test and the sea; and the Forest of Dean, with about 22,000 acres, one half of which is under enclosure for the growth of navy timber. Epping Forest, recovered by a lawsuit commenced by the Corporation of London, was dedicated for ever to the use of the people by the Queen on May 6, 1882. The area thus given over was 5,600 acres. It is a primeval forest of hornbeam, beech, and oak. During the present reign the royal forests of Hainault, Whittlewood, and Wichwood have been disafforested.

2. *Meteor.:* The clearing of forests in America, France, &c., has made the climate less extreme than formerly—that is, the winters have been less cold and the summers less hot. Forests do not increase the rainfall, but they prevent it from easily running to waste. The destruction of the forests in the once fertile Palestine, Syria, and Cyprus has made those countries comparatively barren.

3. *Geol.:* The influence of forests in the economy of nature is conservative. A covering of herbage and shrubs tends to protect a loose soil from being carried away by rain or even by the ordinary action of a river, and to prevent hills of loose sand from being blown away by the wind. When trees, in a cold climate, on their fall obstruct the drainage of a forest, peat is in many cases generated, and peat-bogs now mark the site of some old forests. Sometimes a depression of the land, a landslip, or some other cause, places a forest under the water. It is then said said to be Submerged (q.v.). If the waters are those of the ocean, it is said to be Submarine (q.v.). In certain cases insects can destroy a forest by killing the trees of which it is composed. At certain spots a fossil or buried forest exists: thus there is one in Norfolk, resting in some places on chalk, in others on the crag, and covered by drift. There is another in the Portland Purbeck: it is locally called the Dirt-bed (q.v.). Fossil forests are occasionally found in the coal measures.

* 4. *Law:*

(1) A certain territory of woody grounds and fruitful pastures, privileged for wild beasts, and fowls of forest, chase, and warren, to rest and abide in, in the safe protection of the king for his pleasure. Cowel, writing in A.D. 1724, said, "The properties of a forest are these: a forest, as it is strictly taken, cannot be in the hands of any but the king, who hath power to grant commission to a justice in eyre for the forest; the courts; the officers for preserving the vert and venison, as the justices of the forest, the warden or keeper, the verders, the foresters, agistors, regarders, bailiffs, and beadles. The chief property of a forest is the swainmote, which is no less incident to it than the court of pyepowder to a fair." Now, a forest, though properly the king's, can be vested in a subject; and such forest courts as the swainmote are obsolete. [FOREST-COURT, FOREST-LAWS.]

(2) The right or franchise of keeping, for the purpose of hunting, all animals pursued in field sport in a certain territory or precinct of woody ground and pasture.

B. *As adj.:* Of or pertaining to a forest; as, *forest* trees; sylvan, rustic.

> "Like crowded *forest* trees we stand,
> And some are marked to fall."
> *Cowper: Bill of Mortality.* (1787.)

¶ Crabb thus discriminates between *forest, chace,* and *park:* "*Forest, chace,* and *park* are all habitations for animals of venery; but the *forest* is of the first magnitude and importance, it being a franchise and the property of the king; the *chace* and *park* may be either public or private property. The *forest* is so formed of wood, and covers such an extent of ground, that it may be the haunt of wild beasts; of this description are the *forests* in Germany: the *chace* is an indefinite and open space that is allotted expressly for the *chace* of particular animals, such as deer; the *park* is an enclosed space that serves for the preservation of domestic animals." (*Crabb: Eng. Synon.*)

¶ Obvious compounds: *forest-bower* (*Scott*), *forest-cave, forest-crowned* and *forest-walk* (*Thomson*), *forest-glade, forest-path, forest-tree* (*Cowper*).

forest-bed, Cromer forest-bed, *s.*

Geol.: A bed at Cromer, in Norfolk, intervening between certain glacial strata and the subjacent chalk. (*Lyell.*)

* **forest-born,** *a.* Born in a forest or wild.

> "This boy is *forest-born,*
> And hath been tutored in the rudiments
> Of desperate studies."
> *Shakesp.: As You Like It,* v. 4.

forest-bug, *s.*

Entom.: A name given to more than one species of Pentatoma.

forest-court, *s.*

Old Law: A court instituted for the government of the royal forests, and for the punishment of all injuries done to the royal deer or venison, to the vert or greensward, and to the covert in which such deer are lodged. These are the courts of Attachments, of Regard, of Swainmote, and of Justice-seat. (*Blackstone: Comment.,* bk. iii., ch. 3.) No meeting of any of these courts, except one *pro forma,* has been held since the Revolution of 1688. An effort to revive them in connection with the Epping Forest litigation was stopped by the Court of Chancery, but the institution of verderers was perpetuated. [FOREST, II. 4; VERDERER.]

forest-fly, *s.*

Entom. (*Pl.*): A popular name for the insects belonging to the family Hippoboscidæ (q.v.). The name is given because one species, *Hippobosca equina,* parasitic upon the horse, is exceedingly abundant in the New Forest.

forest-food, *s.* Food derived from a forest; subsistance on the branches or woody fibres of trees.

> "The *forest-food* of such a species—*Elephas primigenius*—becomes as perennial as the lichens that flourish beneath the winter snows of Lapland."—*Owen: Brit. Foss. Rem.,* 262, 263.

forest-laws, *s. pl.*

Law: Laws for the regulation of the forest. These were instituted under the Conqueror, and were so severe that the *Saxon Chronicle* said he loved a deer as if he were its father. A man killing one might be mutilated and put to death. This was abolished by the Carta de Foresta (Forest Charter), granted by Henry III. in A.D. 1224. Gradually the forest laws fell nearly into desuetude. Charles I. attempted to revive them, and the Forest Court of Justice Seat fined certain persons heavily for encroachments on the forests committed three or four centuries previously. The Long Parliament put an end to these extortions. [FOREST-COURT.]

forest-marble, *s.*

Geol.: A stratum of lower oolitic age. The typical rock is generally an argillaceous limestone abounding in marine fossils. At Bradford, in Wiltshire, however, this is replaced by a mass of clay. In other places, again, there are rippled sandstones. From Bradford in Wilts to Tetbury in Gloucestershire there are rippled slabs of fissile oolite. The name Forest-marble is from Wichwood Forest, in Oxfordshire, where the finer kinds of the calcareous rock are quarried for marble.

forest-oak, *s.*

Bot.: A commercial name for a species of Casuarina, the timber of which is brought from Australia. In that country oak is the general name for the Casuarina genus which has no close affinity to the genuine Quercus (q.v.).

forest-science, *s.* The same as FORESTRY. (*Pen. Cyclo.,* x. 350.)

forest-sheriff, *s.* The guardian or keeper of a forest; a verderer.

> "No youthful baron's left to grace
> The *forest-sheriff's* lonely chase."
> *Scott: Marmion,* ii. (Introd.)

forest-spirits, *s.pl.*

Comp. Mythol.: Certain spirits said to haunt forests. In the Australian bush, according to the belief of the natives, demons whistle in the branches, and sneak among the trunks to seize the wayfarer; the same belief is found in Brazil, among the Karens, the negroes of Senegambia, and the Indians of North and South America; and the baleful shapes of terror that glide through our own woodlands are familiar still to peasant and poet. All these imaginary beings have been devised to account for the mysterious influences that beset the wanderer in the forest. In some cases the belief is that spirits do not roam through the forest at large, but inhabit particular trees, growing with their growth and losing power with their decay. A similar conception belonged to the mythology of Greece and Rome, and in all cases the spirit inhabitant was supposed to have supernatural power, and sometimes to utter oracles. (*Tylor.*) [SERPENT-WORSHIP, TREE-WORSHIP.]

* **fŏr'-ĕst,** *v.t.* [FOREST, *s.*] To cover or plant with trees; to convert into a forest.

* **fō're-staff,** *s.* [Pref. *fore-,* and Eng. *staff* (q.v.).]

Optics: An instrument formerly used at sea for taking the altitude of heavenly bodies, and also known as a cross-staff. The observer faces the object, the position being the reverse of that assumed in using the back-staff for a similar purpose. The forestaff has a straight square staff, graduated like a line of tangents, and four crosses or vanes which slide thereon. The first and shortest of these vanes is called the ten-cross, and belongs to that side of the instrument whereon the divisions begin at 3° and end at 10°. The next longer vane, called the thirty-cross, belongs to the side of the staff graduated from 10° to 30°. The sixty-cross belongs to the side graduated from 20° to 60°. The ninety-cross belongs to the side of the staff graduated from 30° to 90°.

FORESTAFF.

* **fŏr'-ĕst-age (age** as **ĭj),** *s.* [Eng. *forest; -age.*]

Old Law:

1. A duty or tribute payable by foresters to the king's foresters.

2. An ancient service paid by foresters to the king.

* **fŏr'-ĕst-al,** *a.* [Eng. *forest; -al.*] Of or pertaining to a forest.

> "An appropriate cincture of *forestal* grandeur."—*Land,* Jan. 10, 1883.

fōre-stâll', * **for-stalle,** *v.t.* & *i.* [Pref. *fore-,* and Eng. *stall* (q.v.). A contemporary of Spenser's, who wrote a glossary to the poet's *Shepheards Calender,* includes *forestall* in the list of old words, but since then it has completely revived. (*Trench.*)]

A. *Transitive:*

I. *Ordinary Language:*

* 1. To buy up commodities before they have been exhibited for sale on stalls or in the market.

> "That they *forstalle* no fyssh by the wey."—*English Gilds,* p. 296.

* 2. To take possession of before another person or thing; to hinder by preoccupation or anticipation.

> "They weened fowle reproch
> Was to them doen, their entrauce to *forestall.*"
> *Spenser: F. Q.,* II. x. 11.

3. To anticipate; to be beforehand with.

> "The birds, conceiving a design
> To *forestall* sweet St. Valentine."
> *Cowper: Pairing-time Anticipated.*

4. To deprive.

> "All the better: may
> This night *forestall* him of the coming day."
> *Shakesp.: Cymbeline,* iii. 5.

* **II.** *Law:*

1. To obstruct or stop up as a road; to intercept on the road.

2. To engross or buy up goods before they had been exposed in the market, so as to obtain the control of the market, and be able to sell again at a higher price; to dissuade or hinder persons from bringing goods to market, or to try to induce them to raise the price of

goods already in the market. Forestalling the market was an offence at law up to 1844.

B. *Intrans.:* To anticipate; to be or come too soon or too quick.

"Perhaps *forestalling* night prevented them." *Milton: Comus*, 288.

fō're-stâll, *s.* [Pref. *fore-*, and Eng. *stall* (q.v.).] A slang term for a man who goes in front as a look-out when a garotte robbery is being committed; three were generally concerned in these robberies: the back-stall (or man who kept watch behind), the front-stall or forestall, and the "ugly man," the last being the actual perpetrator.

fōre-stâll'-ēr, *s.* [Eng. *forestall; -er.*] One who forestalls; one who anticipates the market by buying up goods before they are exposed for sale, so as to obtain the control of the market.

"This new sort of engrossers or *forestallers*, having the feeding and supplying this numerous body of workmen, set the price upon the poor landholder."—*Locke.*

fōre-stâll'-ĭng, *pr. par., a., & s.* [FORESTALL, *v.*]

A. & B. *As pr. par. & particip. adj.:* (See the verb).

C. *As substantive:*

1. *Ord. Lang.:* The act of anticipating, or being in advance of others.

2. *Law:* The act of buying up goods before they are exposed for sale, so as to obtain command of the market.

fōre-star'-lĭng, *s.* [Pref. *fore-*, and Eng. *starling* (q.v.).]

Naut.: An ice-breaker in advance of the starling of a bridge.

fō're-stāy, *s.* [Pref. *fore-*, and Eng. *stay*, s. (q.v.).]

Naut.: A large, strong rope, reaching from the foremast head toward the bowsprit end to support the mast.

***fō're-stĕm,** ***fore-stam,** *s.* [Pref. *fore-*, and Eng. *stem* (q.v.).]

1. The prow of a ship.

2. The forepart of anything.

"Fra thare *forestammis* the bullir brayis and raris." *Douglas; Virgil*, 132, 19.

fŏr'-ĕst-ĕr, ***fors-ter,** ***fos-ter,** *s.* [Fr. *forestier*, from Low Lat. *forestarius*, from *foresta* = a wood; O. H. Ger. *forestâri, forstâre;* M. H. Ger. *vorstære.*]

1. One who has charge of a forest or forests; one who has charge of the growing timber on an estate.

"I am *forester* of the emperoures in this forest."—*Gesta Romanorum*, p. 206.

2. One who lives in a forest or wild wooded country.

"Where *foresters* and shepherds dwell." *Wordsworth: White Doe of Rylstone*, v.

*3. A forest-tree.

"This niceness is more conspicuous in flowers and the herbaceous offspring than in *foresters*."—*Evelyn: Silva.*

4. A member of the benefit society so called. It has within its pale some hundred thousand operatives.

***fō're-stĭck,** *s.* [Pref. *fore-*, and Eng. *stick.*] The front stick lying on the andirons in a wood fire.

***fŏr'-ĕst-īne,** *a.* [Eng. *forest; -ine.*] Pertaining to or living in forests.

"These lemuroids were *forestine* and perhaps nocturnal fruit-eaters."—*Grant Allen*, in *Fortnightly Review*, Sept., 1882, p. 319.

fŏr'-ĕst-rȳ, *s.* [Eng. *forest; -ry.*]

1. *Ord. Lang.:* The act, occupation, or art of forming and cultivating forests; the management of growing timber.

¶ Nearly every nation in Europe except Britain has schools of forestry.

2. *Scots Law:* The privileges of a royal forest; forestage.

***fŏr'-ĕst-ȳ,** *a.* [Eng. *forest; -y.*] Like a forest; covered with forests; thickly wooded.

"When the whole country's face was *foresty*, and we Lived loosely in the wilds which now thus peopled be." *Drayton: Poly-Olbion*, s. 22.

***fō're-swât,** *a.* [FORSWAT.]

fŏr'-ĕt (*t* silent), *s.* [FR.]

Ord.: A gimlet or drill used for boring the touch-hole of a gun.

fō're-tăc-kle, *s.* [Pref. *fore-*, and Eng. *tackle* (q.v.).]

Naut.: The tackle on the foremast of a ship.

***fō're-tâlk** (*l* silent), *s.* [Pref. *fore-*, and Eng. *talk* (q.v.).] A preface; an introduction.

fō're-tāste, *s.* [Pref. *fore-*, and Eng. *taste* (q.v).] A taste or experience of beforehand; anticipation of; partial enjoyment in advance; an antepast.

"It is the *foretaste* of heaven, and the earnest of eternity."—*South.*

fōre-tās'te, *v.t.* [Pref. *fore-*, and Eng. *taste* (q.v.).]

1. To taste before another.

"*Foretasted* fruit,
Profaned first by the serpent." *Milton: P. L.*, ix. 929.

2. To have a previous enjoyment or taste of; to have an antepast of; to anticipate.

fōre-tāst'-ēr, *s.* [Eng. *foretast(e); -er.*] One who tastes beforehand; one who has a foretaste or previous enjoyment of.

***fō're-tâught** (*gh* silent), *a.* [Pref. *fore-*, and Eng. *taught* (q.v.).] Taught or instructed beforehand.

"The sacred things and holy hearies *foretaught*." *Spenser: F. Q.*, I. vii. 18.

fō're-tâuld, *a.* [FORTOLD.]

***fōre-tēach',** *v.t.* [Pref. *fore-*, and Eng. *teach* (q.v.)] To teach or instruct beforehand.

***fō're-tēam,** *s.* [Pref. *fore-*, and Lat. *temo* = a beam, a pole.] A front pole or shaft.

"Their chariots in their *foreteams* broke." *Chapman: Homer; Iliad* xvi. 352.

fōre-tĕll', *v.t. & i.* [Pref. *fore-*, and Eng. *tell* (q.v.).]

A. *Transitive:*

*1. To tell beforehand.

"These . . . as I *foretold* you, were all spirits." *Shakesp.: Tempest*, iv. 1.

2. To predict; to prophesy; to declare or tell an event before it happens.

3. To foretoken; to foreshow; to foreshadow.

"What art thou, whose heavy looks *foretell*
Some dreadful story hanging on thy tongue?" *Shakesp.: 3 Henry VI.*, ii. 1.

B. *Intrans.:* To prophesy; to utter a prophecy or prediction.

"One greater, of whose day he shall *foretell*." *Milton: P. L.*, xii. 242.

¶ Crabb thus discriminates between to *foretell*, to *predict*, to *prophesy*, and to *prognosticate*: "*Foretell* is the most general in its sense, and familiar in its application; we may *foretell* common events, although we cannot *predict* or *prophesy* anything important: to *foretell* is an ordinary gift; one *foretells* by a simple calculation or guess: to *predict* and to *prophesy* are extraordinary gifts; one *predicts* by a supernatural power real or supposed; one *prophesies* by means of inspiration. *Prediction* as a noun is employed for both the verbs *foretell* and *predict;* it is therefore a term of less value than *prophesy*. We speak of a *prediction* being verified, and a *prophecy* fulfilled. To *prognosticate* is an act of the understanding; it is guided by outward symptoms as a rule; it is only stimulated and not guided by outward objects: a physician *prognosticates* the crisis of a disorder by the symptoms discoverable in the patient." (*Crabb: Eng. Synon.*)

fōre-tĕll'-ēr, *s.* [Eng. *foretell; -er.*] One who or that which foretells; a predicter; a prognosticator.

"Others are proposed, not that the foretold events should be known; but that the accomplishment that expounds them may evince, that the *foreteller* of them was able to see them."—*Boyle: On Colours.*

***fōre-thĭnk',** *v.t. & i.* [Pref. *fore-*, and Eng. *think* (q.v.).]

A. *Transitive:*

1. To anticipate in the mind; to anticipate; to prognosticate.

"The soul of every man
Prophetically does *forethink* thy fall." *Shakesp.: 1 Henry IV.*, iii. 2.

2. To contrive, plan, or design beforehand.

"Blessed be that God which hath given you an heart to *forethink* this, and a will to honour him with his own."—*Bishop Hall.*

B. *Intrans.:* To think, design, or plan beforehand; to exercise forethought.

"Thou wise, *forethinking*, weighing politician." *Smith.* [*Johnson.*]

***fōre'-thought (ought** as **ât),** *a.* [Pref. *fore-*, and Eng. *thought* (q.v.).] Thought of or contrived beforehand; prepense.

"Alter not the doom *forethought* by heaven." *Shakesp.: King John*, iii. 1.

fō're'-thought (ought as **ât),** *s.* [Pref. *fore-*, and Eng. *thought*, s. (q.v.).]

1. Prescience; anticipation; premeditation.

"Whether it be by spitefulness of *forethought*, or by the folly of oversight or evil counsel."—*L'Estrange.*

2. Provident care or thought; foresight.

"From a people so fed diligence and *forethought* were not to be expected."—*Macaulay: Hist. Eng.*, ch. vi.

¶ For the difference between *forethought* and *forecast*, see FORECAST.

† **forethought felony,** *s.*

Law: Murder. (*Wharton.*)

¶ As other felonies than murder can be planned deliberately, the term is not sufficiently distinctive.

***fōre-thought'-fŭl (ought** as **ât),** *a.* [Eng. *forethought; -ful(l).*] Full of forethought, foresight, or prescience.

***fōre-thrĕat'-ĕn,** *v.t.* [Pref. *fore-*, and Eng. *threaten* (q.v.).] To threaten beforehand.

"It being *forethreatened*, and advertisement being fortunately lighted upon."—*Howell: Dodona's Grove*, p. 44.

***fōre-tōk'-ĕn** (or as **tōk'n),** *v.t.* [Pref. *fore-*, and Eng. *token*, v. (q.v.).] To betoken beforehand; to foreshow, to prognosticate, to forebode.

"If aught were *foretokened* thereby."—*P. Holland: Ammianus Marcellinus*, p. 223.

***fō're-tōk-ĕn** (or as **tōk'n),** *s.* [Pref. *fore-*, and Eng. *token*, s. (q.v.).] A sign, an omen, a prognostic, a foreboding.

"A *foretoken* of bringing in of foreign powers, which indeed happened."—*Camden: Remains.*

fōre-tōld, *pa. par.* or *a.* [FORETELL.]

fō're-tôoth, *s.* [Pref. *fore-*, and Eng. *tooth* (q.v.).] One of the teeth in the anterior part of the mouth; an incisor.

"The *foretooth* should be formed broad, and with a thin sharp edge like chizzles."—*Ray: On the Creation.*

fō're-tŏp, ***fore-toppe,** ***for-top,** ***for-toppe,** *s.* [Pref. *fore-*, and Eng. *top* (q.v.).]

***I.** *Ordinary Language:*

1. That part of a woman's head-dress that is forward; the top of a periwig.

2. The forehead.

"His fax and his *foretoppe* was filterede togeders." *Morte Arthure*, 1,078.

3. An erect tuft of hair on the head; the hair on the forepart of the head.

II *Naut.:* The platform at the head of the foremast.

foretop-man, *s.*

Naut.: A man stationed in the foretop in readiness to set or take in the smaller sails, and to keep the upper rigging in order.

foretop-mast, *s.*

Naut.: The mast erected at the head of the foremast, and surmounted in its turn by the foretop-gallant mast.

for-ĕv'-ēr, *adv.* [Eng. *for*, and *ever.*] In perpetuity; to the end of time; unceasingly, eternally.

***fōre-vŏuçhed',** *a.* [Pref. *fore-*, and Eng. *vouched.*] Vouched, declared, or affirmed before. (*Shakesp.: Lear*, i. 1.)

***fō're-wāg-ĕs,** ***foir-wag-eis,** *s.* [Pref. *fore-*, and Eng. *wages.*] Wages given before the performance of any work or service.

"The saidis collyearis, collberaris, and saltaris, to be estemit, as theiffis, and punischit in thair bodyes—viz., samony of thaine as sall resceve *foirwageis* and feis" [fees].—*Acts Jas. VI.* 1606 (ed. 1814), p. 227.

fō're-wāle, *s.* [Pref. *fore-*, and (?) Eng. *wale* (q.v.).]

Sadd.: The smaller roll of a horse-collar.

***fō're-wâll,** ***fore-wal,** ***for-wal,** *s.* [A.S. *forweall.*] An outer wall or barrier.

"The sauyour schal be set ther yunes, the wal and the *forewal*."—*Wycliffe: Isaiah* xxvi. 1. (*Purvey.*)

***fore-ward** (1), ***for-ward,** ***for-warde,** *s.* [A.S. *forward.*] An agreement, a compact, a treaty.

"Mi *forwarde* with the I festen on this wyse." *E. Eng. Allit. Poems; Cleanness*, 527.

* **fō're-ward** (2), *s.* [Pref. *fore-*, and Eng. *ward* (q.v.).] The front guard, the van, the front.

"They that marched in the *foreward* were all mighty men."—*1 Maccabees* ix. 11.

* **fore-wardes,** *adv.* [A.S. *forweard.*] Forward, after; of time or place.

"Fro this *forewardes* nevere entred suche filthe in that place."—*Maundeville*, p. 61.

fōre-wârn', *v.t. & i.* [Pref. *fore-*, and Eng. *warn* (q.v.).]

A. *Transitive:*

1. To warn or admonish beforehand.

"I will *forewarn* you whom you shall fear."—*Luke* xii. 5.

2. To caution beforehand.

"Phœbus had *forewarned* him of singing wars."—*Dryden: Virgil.* (Dedic.)

3. To inform or give notice to beforehand.

"We were *forewarned* of your coming."
Shakesp.: 2 Henry VI., iv. 7.

* **B.** *Intrans.:* To give warning or notice beforehand.

"In their room, as they *forewarn*,
Wolves shall succeed for teachers."
Milton: P. L., xii. 507.

* **fōre-wās'te,** *v.t.* [FORWASTE.]

* **fōre-wēar'-ȳ,** *v.t.* [FORWEARY.]

* **fōre-wēēp',** *v.t.* [Pref. *fore-*, and Eng. *weep.*] To weep before.

"The sky in sullen drops of rain
Forewept the morn."
Churchill: The Duellist, i. 155.

* **fōre-wĕnd',** *v.t.* [Pref. *fore-*, and Eng. *wend* (q.v.).] To go before.

"And now they have to heaven *forewent*."
Spenser: Shepheards Calender; July.

* **fōrĕ-wĕnt',** *pret. of v.* [FOREGO.]

* **fore-wete,** *v.t.* [A.S. *forewitan.*] To know, determine, or settle beforehand.

* **fore-wet-er,** * **for-wit-er,** *s.* [Eng. *for-wet(e); -er.*] [FOREWITER.]

* **fore-wet-ing,** *s.* [Pref. *fore-*, and Eng. *weting* (q.v.).] Foreknowledge, prescience.

"Whether that Goddes worthy *foreweting*
Streineth me nedeley for to don a thing."
Chaucer: C. T., 15,240.

fō're-wĭnd (1), *s.* [Pref. *fore-*, and Eng. *wind*, s. (q.v.).] A wind which blows a vessel along in her course.

"Long sailed I on smooth seas, by *foreweinds* borne."
Sandys: Job, p. 25.

fō're-wĭnd (2), *s.* [Pref. *fore-*, and Eng. *wind*, v. (q.v.).]

Agric.: One of the leaders of a gang of reapers.

* **fō're-wīse,** * **for-wise,** *a.* [A.S. *forewis.*] Foreseeing; having foresight or foreknowledge.

'In fele things *forwise*, and a fer caster."
Destruction of Troy, 3,949.

* **fōre-wĭsh',** *v.t.* [Pref. *fore-*, and Eng. *wish* (q.v.).] To wish for or desire beforehand.

"The wiser sort ceased not to do what in them lay, to procure that the good commonly *forewished* might in time come to effect."—*Knolles: Historie of the Turkes.*

* **fō're-wĭt,** *s.* [Pref. *fore-*, and Eng. *wit* (q.v.).]

1. Foreknowledge, foresight, prudence.

"Let thy *forewit* guide thy thought."—*Southwell.*

2. One who sets himself up as a leader in matters of taste or literature.

* **fō're-wĭt-ēn,** * **for-wit-en,** *v.t.* [A.S. *forewitan.*] To know beforehand; to have prescience or foreknowledge of.

fō're-wĭt-ĕr, *s.* [Pref. *fore-*, and Eng. *wit; -er.*] One who knows before; one who has prescience.

"God byholder and *forewiter* of alle thinges."
Chaucer: Boethius, p. 178.

* **fōre-wĭth'-ĕred,** *a.* [Pref. *fore-*, and Eng. *withered* (q.v.).] Withered away.

"Her body small, *forewithered* and forespent."
Sackville: Induction, st. xii.

fō're-wŏm-ąn, *s.* [Pref. *fore-*, and Eng. *woman* (q.v.).] A woman who acts as chief or superintendent of other women, as in a shop or a department.

fō're-wōrds, *s. pl.* [Pref. *fore-*, and Eng. *words.*] A preface, an introduction.

* **fōre-wōrn',** *a.* [FORWORN.]

* **fore-wote,** *v.t.* [FORWETE.]

for-fāirn', *a.* [FORFARE.] Distressed; worn out.

"Fenwick, sair *forfairn*." *Burns: Ordination.*

* **for-faite,** *v.t.* [FORFEIT.]

* **for-fâlt,** * **for'-fâult,** *v.t.* To subject to forfeiture; to attaint; to outlaw.

"Sir William Crichton was also *forfaulted* for diverse causes."—*Holinshed.*

* **for-fāng',** *s.* [A.S.] [FANG, v.]

Old Law:

1. The taking of provisions from any person in fairs and markets before the royal purveyors were served with necessaries for the sovereign.

2. The seizing or rescuing of stolen or strayed cattle from the hands of a thief, or from those having illegal possession of them.

3. The reward paid for the rescue or recovery of stolen or strayed cattle.

* **for-fare, for-far-en,** *v.i. & t.* [A.S. *forfaran;* O. Fris. *forfara* = to perish, to die; O. H. Ger. *farfaran;* Icel. *fyrirfara* = to kill.]

A. *Intrans.:* To perish; to become exhausted or worn out.

"No lete noht that wreche wolk *forfaren* al mid hungre." *Layamon*, ii. 568.

B. *Trans.:* To destroy; to kill.

"Folk that were fayn to *forfare* that best."
William of Palerne, 2,762.

* **for-fâught** (*gh* silent or guttural), * **for-fâghte,** *a.* [Pref. *for-*, and Eng. *fought* (q.v.).] Worn out with fighting.

"Sir Bevys was so wery *forfaghte*."
MS. Cantab, Ff. ii. 38, fo. 106.

* **for'-fâult,** *v.i.* [FORFALT.]

* **for'-fâult-ūre,** *s.* [Fr. *forfaiture.*] Forfeiture, attainder.

* **for-fēar',** * **for-fere,** *v.t.* [Pref. *for-*, and Eng. *fear*, v. (q.v.).; M. H. Ger. *verværen;* Dut. *vervaren.*] To terrify greatly.

"He sperd his yate, and in he ran
Forfered of that wode man."
Pearlaw & Gawaine, 1,677.

for'-fĕit, * **for-fait,** * **for-fete,** * **for-fett,** * **for-fette,** *v.i. & t.* [FORFEIT, *s.* Fr. *forfaire* = to transgress; Low Lat. *foris facio* = to trespass: *foris* = abroad, and *facio* = to do.]

* **A.** *Intransitive.*

1. To do wrong or amiss; to be guilty of a crime or fault.

"Sen he has *forfett* agans oure lawe."
Towneley Mysteries, p. 189.

2. To fail to observe an obligation or duty.

"I will have the heart of him if he *forfeit*."
Shakesp.: Merchant of Venice, iii. 1.

B. *Transitive:*

1. To lose all right or claim to anything by any fault, crime, omission, or neglect; to become liable to be deprived of.

"The former class considered him as having *forfeited* his crown; the latter as having resigned it."—*Macaulay: Hist. Eng.*, ch. x.

* 2. To subject to forfeiture or loss of property, &c.

"We mone be *forfetede*, and flemyde for ever."
Morte Arthure, 1,155.

* 3. To give up; to abandon.

"Undone and *forfeited* to cares."
Shakesp.: All's Well That Ends Well, ii. 3.

for'-fĕit, * **for-fet,** * **for-fete,** *s.* [Fr. *forfait* = a crime punishable by fine, a fine, from Low Lat. *forisfactum*, neut. sing. pa. par. of *forisfacio* = to trespass; O. Ital. *forfatto.*]

* 1. A misdeed; a crime; a transgression.

"He schalle fynde no *forfete* amonge us."—*Maundeville*, p. 294.

2. The act or state of losing or being deprived of something through any fault, crime, omission, or neglect; forfeiture; loss; deprivation.

"And he, that throws not up his cap for joy,
Shall for the fault make *forfeit* of his head."
Shakesp.: 3 Henry VI., ii. 1.

3. That which is forfeited or lost; the loss or penalty incurred through any fault, crime, omission, or neglect; a penalty; a fine.

"Let the *forfeit* be nominated for an equal pound of your flesh." *Shakesp.: Merchant of Venice*, i. 3.

* 4. One whose life is forfeited; one obnoxious to capital punishment.

"Your brother is a *forfeit* of the law."
Shakesp.: Measure for Measure, ii. 2.

5. (*Pl.*): A game in which for every breach of the rules the players have to deposit some little article as forfeit, to be redeemed by some sportive fine or penalty.

"Walking out, drinking tea, country dances, and *forfeits* shortened the rest of the day."—*Goldsmith: Vicar of Wakefield*, ch. ii.

* **for'-fĕit,** *pa. par.* or *a.* [FORFEIT, *v.*]

1. Forfeited; lost or alienated through some fault, crime, omission, or neglect.

"All the souls that are, were *forfeit* once."
Shakesp.: Measure for Measure, ii. 2.

2. Subject, due, liable.

"*Forfeit* to a confined doom."
Shakesp.: Sonnet 107.

* **for'-fĕit-ą-ble,** *a.* [Eng. *forfeit; -able.*] That may or can be forfeited; liable or subject to forfeiture.

"So a guardianship in socage, a man may renounce it as well as he may executorship; they are neither of them *forfeitable*."—*State Trials: The King & the City of London* (1682).

for'-fĕit-ĕr, * **for-fet-owre,** *s.* [Eng. *forfeit; -er.*] One who incurs any penalty by failing in his obligations.

"*Forfeiters* you cast in prison."
Shakesp.: Cymbeline, iii. 2.

* **for'-fĕit-mĕnt,** *s.* [Eng. *forfeit; -ment.*] Penalty.

"In *forfeitment*
Bear paper faggots o'er the pavement."
Hall: Satires, II. i. 17.

for'-fĕit-ūre, * **for-fet-ure,** *s.* [O. Fr. *forfaiture, forfeture;* Fr. *forfaiture*, from Low Lat. *forisfactura;* O. Ital. *forfattura.*]

1. The act of forfeiting or losing something through any fault, crime, omission or neglect.

"Vnder payne of *forfeiture* of the saide goods."—*Hacklugt: Voyages*, i. 173.

2. A failure in any obligation.

"Twas due on *forfeiture*."—*Shakesp.: Timon*, ii. 2.

3. That which is forfeited; a penalty, fine, mulct or amercement.

"Old Michael now
Was summoned to discharge the *forfeiture*."
Wordsworth: Michael.

¶ For the difference between *forfeiture* and *fine*, see FINE.

* **for-fĕnd',** *v.t. & i.* [FOREFEND.]

* **for-fere,** *v.t.* [FORFEAR.]

for'-fĕx, *s.* [Lat.] A pair of scissors.

"The peer now spreads the glittering *forfex* wide
T' enclose the lock."
Pope: Rape of the Lock, iii. 147.

for-fĭc'-ū-lą, *s.* [Lat., = a pair of small shears or scissors.]

Entom.: The typical genus of the family Forficulidæ (q.v.). [EARWIG.]

for-fĭ-cū'-lĭ-dæ, *s. pl.* [Lat. *forficul(a)* (q.v.), & fem. pl. adj. suff. *-idæ.*]

Entom.: A family of insects, the only known one belonging to the order Euplexoptera, or Dermaptera (q.v.). [EARWIG.]

* **for-fĭght'** (*gh* silent), *v.t.* [Pref. *for-*, and Eng. *fight*, v. (q.v.).] To exhaust or fatigue with fighting.

"He was so *forfoughten*." *Joseph of Arimathea*, 579.

* **for-flĭt',** * **for-flytte,** *v.t.* [Sw. *förflytta;* Dan. *forflytte.*] To drive away; to cause to flit or remove.

"Alas, for wantynge of wytte,
As a fole y am *forflytte*." *Amadas*, 880.

* **for-fought' for-fought'-ęn (fought** as **fât),** *a.* [Pref. *for-*, and Mid. Eng. *foughten*, pa. par. of *fight.*] Fatigued, wearied, exhausted, worn out.

"Hand a yokin' at the plough,
And though *forfoughten* sair enough."
Burns: twalfwife of Wauchope-house.

* **for-frĕt',** * **for-frete,** * **for-fret-en,** *v.t.* [Pref. *for-*, and Eng. *fret* (q.v.).] To wear out or away; to consume utterly.

"Covertise crepeth among the leves
And *forfreteth* neigh the fruyt."
P. Plowman, 10,853.

* **for-frīght'** (*gh* silent), *v.t.* [Pref. *for-*, and Eng. *fright*, v. (q.v.).] To frighten or terrify exceedingly.

"This *forfrighted* fule figeren stod."
Genesis & Exodus, 2,519.

* **for-găb',** * **for-gabbe,** *v.t.* [Pref. *for-*, and Eng. *gab* (q.v.).] To mock.

"Who so *forgabbeth* a frere yfounden at the stuwe."
P. Plowman's Crede, 1,237.

* **for-gald-ed,** *a.* [Eng. *for; -galled; -ed.*] Greatly galled.

"The griefe of his *forgalded* sides."
Gascoigne: Comp. of Philomena, p. 117.

for-găṭh´-ĕr, fōre-găṭh´-ĕr, * for-găd´-ĕr, *v.i. & t.* [Perf. *for-*, and Eng. *gather* (q.v.).]

A. *Intransitive:*

1. To hold close intercourse; to be friendly or intimate.

"Instead of *foregathering* with an old friend."—*H. Kingsley: Ravenshoe*, ch. vii.

2. To fall in with.

"I downa *forgather* wi' thae things twice in the four-and-twenty hours."—*Scott: Rob Roy*, ch. xviii.

3. To be united in marriage.

"Fouk ay had best begin with dealing fair,
Altho' they sud *forgader* ne'er sae bair."
Ross: Helenore, p. 105.

B. *Trans.:* To be friendly or intimate with.

"The only one I ever did *foregather*."—*Reade: Cloister & Hearth*, ch. liv.

for-gā´ve, *pret.* of *v.* [FORGIVE.]

* **for-găv´-el,** *s.* [Pref. *for-*, and Eng. *gavel*; Low Lat. *forgabulum*.]

Law: A quitrent; a small reserved rent in money. (*Wharton.*)

for´ġe, *s.* [Fr. *forge*, from Lat. *fabrica* = a workshop, from *faber* = a workman; Sp. & Port. *forja*.]

I. *Literally:*

1. A building in which blacksmith's forges or furnaces are arranged. When on a large scale, furnaces, cranes, and steam hammers are necessary adjuncts; a smithy.

2. A blacksmith's open fire, where iron is heated by the aid of a blast.

"In other part stood one, who at the *forge*
Labouring, two massy clods of iron and brass
Had melted." *Milton: P. L.*, xi. 565.

3. A place where iron is puddled and shingled.

4. A field-forge in military service. A travelling forge which accompanies a field battery.

* 5. The act of forging or working iron or steel; the manufacture of metallic bodies.

"In the greater bodies the *forge* was easy, the matter being ductile and sequacious."—*Bacon.* (*Johnson.*)

II. *Figuratively:*

1. Any place where anything is made or manufactured; a workshop.

"Thus at the flaming *forge* of life
Our fortunes must be wrought."
Longfellow: Village Blacksmith.

* 2. Workmanship.

"An horse of brasse thei lette do forge
Of suche entaile, and of suche a *forge*."
Gower, i. 78.

forge-man, *s.* A skilled coachsmith, who has a hammerman under him.

forge-rolls, *s. pl.*

Iron-working: The name given to the train of rolls by which the slab or bloom is converted into puddled bars. They consist of two pairs, the roughing-down rolls and the finishing rolls.

fōrġe (1), *v.i. & t.* [Etym. doubtful; by some taken to be a special use of *forge* (2), by others as a corruption of *force*, *v.* (q.v.).]

A. *Intrans.:* To work or make way slowly and with difficulty; to move laboriously; with an adverb or preposition, as *on*, *past*, *over*, &c.

B. *Trans.:* To force or drive forward; as, To *forge* a ship *over* a shoal.

¶ *To forge ahead:*

Nautical:

1. To draw ahead; to move or pass slowly in front of some other vessel.

"A good start was effected, and Kate soon *forged ahead* and fully maintained and increased her lead."—*Daily Telegraph*, August 28, 1882.

2. To shoot ahead, as in coming to anchor after the sails are furled.

forġe (2), * **forg-yn,** *v.t. & i.* [O. Fr. *forgier*, *forger*, from Lat. *fabrico*; Sp. & Port. *forjar*.]

A. *Transitive:*

I. *Ordinary Language:*

1. *Literally:*

(1) To form or beat into shape, as a metal by heating and hammering.

"An horse of brasse thei lette do *forge*."
Gower, i. 78.

(2) To make or construct of any material.

"Through the crafte of Artemage
Of wexe he *forged* an ymage." *Gower*, vi.

2. *Figuratively:*

* (1) To make by any means; to create.

"Who *forgide* the dowmbe and the deef?"—*Wycliffe: Exodus* iv. 11.

(2) To frame, to invent, to originate.

"And he that *forged*, and he that threw the dart,
Had each a brother's interest in his heart."
Cowper: Hope, 578.

(3) To make falsely, to fabricate, to counterfeit, to coin.

"The paltry story is untrue
And *forged* to cheat such gulls as you."
Butler: Hudibras, pt. ii., c. iii.

II. *Law:* To counterfeit, alter, or make in the likeness of something else with intent to defraud; to form or make wrongfully to resemble or in imitation of something else: as, To *forge* a will, to *forge* a bill of exchange.

B. *Intransitive:*

1. To form by forging.

"Other to grave, or peinte, or *forge* or bete."
Chaucer: C. T., 11,951.

2. To commit forgery; to make or utter anything counterfeit.

"Think not, although in writing I preferred
The manner of thy vile outrageous crimes,
That therefore I have *forged*."
Shakesp.: 1 Henry VI., iii. 1.

¶ *To forge over:*

Naut.: (See extract).

"*To forge over* is to force a ship violently over a shoal by the effort of a great quantity of sail."—*Falconer: Marine Dict.*

* **for´ġe-a-ble,** *a.* [Fr.] That may or can be formed by forging.

"Lechis bihoten that that is of lechis, forgers heten *forgeable* thinges."—*Wycliffe: Pref. Epistle*, p. 67.

forġed, *pa. par.* or *a.* [FORGE, *v.*]

* **forġ´-ĕd-lȳ,** *adv.* [Eng. *forged*; *-ly*.] By way of forgery; falsely, untruly.

"Her adversaries might write many things *forgedly* and falsely."—*Camden: Elizabeth* (an. 1585).

forġ´-ĕr, * **forg-ere,** *s.* [O. Fr. *forgiere*, *forgeur*.]

1. One who makes, forms, or fabricates things; a creator.

"God that is *forgere* of alle thinges."—*Wycliffe: Eccles.* xi. 5.

2. Specifically, one who forges, falsifies, or counterfeits anything fraudulently; one who commits forgery.

"A class of printers who worked steadily at their calling with precautions resembling those employed by coiners and *forgers*."—*Macaulay: Hist. Eng.*, ch. xvi.

forġ´-ĕr-ȳ, * **forg-er-ye,** *s.* [Eng. *forge*; *-ry*.]

I. *Ordinary Language:*

* 1. *Literally:*

(1) The act of forging or forming by heating and hammering.

"Useless the *forgery*
Of brazen shield." *Milton: Samson Agonistes*, 131.

(2) That which is forged; smith's work.

2. *Figuratively:*

* (1) Inventing, devising, planning.

"In *forgery* of shapes and tricks."
Shakesp.: Hamlet, iv. 7.

(2) The act of forging, counterfeiting, or fabricating; fabrication.

"That *forgery* of drift implements has been practised latterly is indisputable."—*Wilson: Prehistoric Man*, i. 29.

(3) That which is forged, counterfeited, or fabricated; a false or fraudulent imitation.

"The writings going under the name of Aristobulus were a *forgery* of the second century."—*Waterland: Works*, viii. 6.

* (4) Deception.

"What! has your king married the lady Gray?
And now, to sooth your *forgery* and his,
Sends me a paper to persuade me patience."
Shakesp.: 3 Henry VI., iii. 3.

II. *Law:* (See extract).

"*Forgery*, or the *crimen falsi*, is an offence which was punished by the civil law with deportation or banishment, and sometimes with death. It may with us be defined at common law to be, 'the fraudulent making or alteration of a writing to the prejudice of another man's right;' for which the offender may suffer imprisonment, and formerly might have been set in the pillory."—*Blackstone: Comment.*, bk. iv., ch. 17.

for-gĕt´, * **for-get-en,** * **for-gete,** * **for-get-yn,** * **fer-yete, for-gite,** *v.t. & i.* [A.S. *forgitan*; Dut. *vergeten*; Dan. *forgiette*; Sw. *förgäta*; Ger. *vergessen*; O. H. Ger. *fargezan*.]

A. *Transitive:*

1. To lose the memory or remembrance of; to let pass from the memory; to cease to have in remembrance.

"*Forget* not thy friend in thy mind, and be not unmindful of him in thy riches."—*Ecclus.* xxxvii. 6.

2. To neglect; to pay no attention to.

"Can a woman *forget* her sucking child? Yea, they may *forget*; yet will I not *forget* thee?"—*Isaiah* xlix. 5.

3. To unlearn; to lose the power or faculty of doing anything.

"We meet like men that had *forgot* to speak."
Shakesp.: 2 Henry IV., v. 2.

B. *Intrans.:* To lose memory or remembrance; to cease to remember.

"The best sometimes *forget*." *Shakesp.: Othello*, ii. 3.

¶ *To forget oneself:* To lose one's self-command, so as to be guilty of some unbecoming or unworthy act; to commit oneself.

"Thou dost *forget* thyself."
Shakesp.: King John, iii. 1.

forget-me-not, *s.*

Bot.: *Myosotis palustris*, the Creeping-water Scorpion-grass, a boraginaceous plant about a foot high. The flowers are bright blue, with a yellow eye and a small white ray at the base of each segment. It is found abundantly in ditches and the sides of rivers, flowering from June to August.

"I move the sweet *forget-me-not*
That grows for happy lovers."
Tennyson: The Brook.

¶ The name is also applied to *Myosotis arvensis*, *Veronica Chamædrys*, and *Ajuga Chamæpitys*. (*Britten & Holland.*)

* **for-get-el,** * **for-yet-el,** * **for-yet-ylle,** *a.* [A.S. *forgitol*.] Forgetful.

"*Foryetel*, slow and wery sone
Of every thing whiche is to done." *Gower*, iii. 98.

* **for-get-el-ness,** * **for-get-el-nes,** * **for-yet-el-nesse,** *s.* [A.S. *forgitolnes*.] Forgetfulness.

"To *forgetelnesse* given be mi right hand."
E. Eng. Psalter; Ps. cxxxvi. 5.

* **for-get-el-ship,** * **for-get-il-schip,** *s.* [Eng. *forgetil*; *-ship*.] Forgetfulness.

"For a *forgetilschip* Richard and he bothe les."
Robert de Brunne, p. 176.

for-gĕt´-fůl, *a.* [Eng. *forget*; *-ful(l)*.]

1. Easily losing the memory or remembrance of things; liable to forget.

"Bear with me, good boy, I am much *forgetful*."
Shakesp.: Julius Cæsar, iv. 3.

2. Inattentive, negligent; neglectful; careless, heedless.

"Be not *forgetful* to entertain strangers."—*Heb.* xiii. 2.

* 3. Rash, inconsiderate.

"That rash humour, which my mother gave me,
Makes me *forgetful*."
Shakesp.: Julius Cæsar, iv. 3.

* 4. Causing forgetfulness or oblivion; oblivious.

"If the sleepy drench
Of that *forgetful* lake benumb not still."
Milton: P. L., ii. 74.

for-gĕt´-fůl-lȳ, *adv.* [Eng. *forgetful*; *-ly*.] In a forgetful manner.

"Silently, thankfully, and *forgetfully* to accept the oppression."—*South: Sermons*, vol. viii., ser. 14.

for-gĕt´-fůl-nĕss, *s.* [Eng. *forgetful*; *-ness*.]

1. The quality of being forgetful, or of easily losing the memory.

"The only pang my bosom dare not brave
Must be to find *forgetfulness* in thine."
Byron: Corsair, i.

2. The state of having lost memory or remembrance of things; oblivion.

"Not in entire *forgetfulness*,
And not in utter nakedness."
Wordsworth: Intimations of Immortality.

* 3. The state of being forgotten; oblivion.

"Blind *forgetfulness* and dark oblivion"
Shakesp.: Richard III., iii. 7.

4. Neglect; negligence or inattention to duty.

"The church of England is grievously charged with *forgetfulness* of her duty."—*Hooker: Eccles. Polity.*

¶ Crabb thus discriminates between *forgetfulness* and *oblivion*: "*Forgetfulness* characterizes the person or that which is personal; *oblivion* the state of the thing: the former refers to him who *forgets*; the latter to that which is *forgotten*. We blame a person for his *forgetfulness*; but we sometimes bury things in *oblivion*." (*Crabb: Eng. Synon.*)

forġ´-ĕt-ĭve, *a.* [Eng. *forge*, *t* connect., and Eng. suff. *-ive*.] Capable of forming or producing; inventive.

"Quick, *forgetive*, full of nimble, fiery, and delectable shapes."—*Shakesp.: 2 Henry IV.*, iv. 3.

* **for-gĕt´-ta-ble,** *a.* [Eng. *forget*; *-able*.] That may be forgotten; liable to be forgotten.

"Hysterical wind, *forgettable* by all creatures."—*Carlyle: Letters of Cromwell*, iii. 115.

for´-ġĕtte, *s.* [Fr. *fourgette*.]

Glove-making: The piece put between the fingers of a glove, and to which the front and back parts of the fingers are sewed.

for-gĕt'-ẗĕr, *s.* [Eng. *forget; -er.*]

1. One who forgets.

"A strange *forgetter* of herself."
Beaum. & Flet.: The Captain, iv. 3.

2. A heedless, careless, or neglectful person.

for-gĕt'-tĭńg, * for-yet-yng, * for-yet-ynge, *pr. par., a., & s.* [FORGET.]

A. & B. *As pr. par. & particip. adj.:* (See the verb).

C. *As subst.:* The act of losing the memory or remembrance of a thing; forgetfulness.

"I am not willing to discover the *forgettings* of reverend men."—*Milton: Doctrine of Divorce,* bk. ii., ch. xxii.

* **for-gĕt'-tĭńg-lȳ,** *adv.* [Eng. *forgetting; -ly.*] In a forgetful manner; forgetfully; through forgetfulness.

"I fear I have, *forgettingly,* transgressed
Against the dignity of the Court."
Ben Jonson: The Fox, iv. 6.

for-gīē', *v.t.* [FORGIVE.]

* **for-gīfte,** *s.* [FORGIVE.] Forgiveness.

forg'-ĭńg, *pr. par., a., & s.* [FORGE, *v.*]

A. & B. *As pr. par. & particip. adj.:* (See the verb).

C. *As substantive:*

I. *Literally:*

1. The act or process of forming or shaping by beating and hammering.

2. That which is forged; a piece of forged work.

"The largest single *forging* ever made for such a purpose."—*Daily News,* Sept. 29, 1881.

II. *Fig.:* The act of counterfeiting or committing forgery.

forging-hammer, *s.* A hammer used by gold-beaters. It weighs three pounds, has a head at one end and a wedge at the other, the face having a square area of 1½ inches on the side. Its handle is six inches long. It is the first hammer in the series, and reduces the ingot of gold to one-sixth of an inch. The anvil is a mass of steel four inches long and three broad. The laminating-machine is often used instead of the forging-hammer.

forging-machine, *s.* A machine having a number of plunging mandrels and stakes between which a heated bar is pressed to form. The opposing faces of the plungers and stakes may be merely hammer-faced, or may be made to act as swages.

forging-press, *s.* A press for forging by means of pressure, as in the Bessemer press, which acts by hydraulic pressure.

for-gĭv'-a-ble, *a.* [Eng. *forgiv(e); -able.*] That may or can be forgiven; pardonable; excusable.

for-gĭve', * for-geve, * for-yeve, * for-gif, * for-gif-en, * for-gyve, *v.t. & i.* [A.S. *forgifan;* Dut. *vergeven;* Icel. *fyrirgefa;* Sw. *förgifva;* Ger. *vergeben;* Goth. *fragiban;* O.S. & O. H. Ger. *fargeban.*]

A. *Transitive:*

*1. To give up, to resign.

"To them that list the worlds gay showes I leave,
And to great ones such follies doe *forgive.*"
Spenser: F. Q., VI. ix. 22.

2. To pardon, to excuse; not to exact; to remit that to which one has a claim.

"The lord of that servant was moved with compassion, loosed him, and *forgave* him the debt."—*Matthew* xviii. 27.

3. To pardon, to excuse, not to exact the penalty for; not to punish, to overlook.

"*Forgif* us, Loverd,
All that we haven here misdone."
Reliquiæ Antiquæ, i. 180.

4. To cease to feel resentment towards; to pardon.

"Sir Thomas Lovel, I as free *forgive* you,
As I would be *forgiven.*"
Shakesp.: Henry VIII., ii. 1.

B. *Intrans.:* To pardon or overlook any injury, fault, crime, or thing due.

¶ Crabb thus discriminates between to *forgive,* to *pardon,* to *remit,* and to *absolve:* "*Forgive* and *pardon* both signify not to give the punishment that is due: to relax from the rigour of justice in demanding retribution. *Forgive* is the familiar term; *pardon* is adapted to the serious style. Individuals *forgive* each other personal offences; they *pardon* offences against law and morals: the former is an act of Christian charity, the latter an act of clemency. . . . *Pardon,* when compared with *remission,* is the consequence of offence; it respects principally the person offending; it depends upon him who is offended; it produces reconciliation when it is sincerely granted and sincerely demanded. *Remission* is the consequence of the crime; it has more particular regard to the punishment; it is granted either by the prince or magistrates; it arrests the execution of justice. *Absolution* is taken in no other sense; it is the consequence of the fault or the sin, and properly concerns the state of the culprit." (*Crabb: Eng. Synon.*)

for-gĭv'-ęn, *pa. par.* or *a.* [FORGIVE.]

for-gĭve'-nĕss, * for-gefe-nesse, * for-yev-en-esse, * for-gif-ness, * for-gife-nesse, * for-gyf-nes, *s.* [A.S. *forgifenness, forgifnes;* Dut. *vergiffenis.*]

1. The act of forgiving, pardoning, or excusing.

"She rather waives than will dispute her right;
And, injured, makes *forgiveness* her delight."
Cowper: Charity, 491.

2. The state of being forgiven or pardoned; pardon or remission of a penalty incurred.

"In whom we have redemption through his blood, the *forgiveness* of sins."—*Ephesians* i. 7.

3. A disposition to forgive or excuse; mildness, clemency.

"Here are introduced more heroick principles of meekness, *forgiveness,* bounty, and magnanimity, than all the learning of the heathens could invent."—*Sprat.* (*Johnson.*)

for-gĭv'-ẗr, *s.* [Eng. *forgiv(e); -er.*] One who forgives, pardons, or remits a penalty.

"What a shameful reproach is this to the infinite mercy of the *forgiver!*"—*Bp. Hall: No Peace with Rome,* § 10.

for-gĭv'-ĭńg, *pr. par., a., & s.* [FORGIVE.]

A. *As pr. par.:* (See the verb).

B. *As adj.:* Disposed to forgive; ready or inclined to overlook offences; merciful; gracious; mild.

"He was of no gentle or *forgiving* temper."—*Macaulay: Hist. Eng.,* ch. xiv.

C. *As subst.:* The act of pardoning or excusing; forgiveness.

for-gĭv'-ĭńg-nĕss, *s.* [Eng. *forgiving; -ness.*] The quality of being forgiving; readiness to forgive; a forgiving disposition.

"His equanimity, generosity, and *forgivingness.*"—*Richardson: Sir C. Grandison,* vi. 115.

* **for-gnâw** (*g* silent), * **for-gnaghe,** *v.t.* [A.S. *forgnagan.*] To gnaw or eat away utterly.

"The deuel him *forgnaghe.*" *Sir Ferumbras,* 1,148.

* **for-gnide,** *v.t.* [A.S. *forgnidan.*] To break down, to destroy utterly.

"He *forgnod* yhates brased ware."
E. Eng. Psalter: Ps. cvi. 16.

for-gō' * **for-gon,** *v.t.* [FOREGO.]

for-gŏt'-ęn (or as **gŏt'n**), * **for-gŏt,** *pa. par.* or *a.* [FORGET.]

1. Lost to memory; passed out of remembrance.

* 2. Forgetful.

"I am all *forgotten.*" *Shakesp.: Othello,* ii. 3.

* **for-grōwe, * for-grow-en,** *a.* [Pref. *for-,* and Eng. *grown* (q.v.).]

1. Far grown; far advanced.

"A man that was right ferr in age certayn,
And alle *forgrowe,* a pilgrim as he were."
Generydes, 3,666.

2. Overgrown.

"It *forgrowen* was with grasse and woode."
Chaucer: Flower & Leaf, 43.

* **for-guĭlt', * for-gilt, * for-gult-en,** *v.t.* [A.S. *forgyltan.*] [GUILT.]

1. To sin against.

"For nawt thu prokest me to *forgulten* and forgan the blisse upon blisse."—*Hali Meidenhad,* p. 47.

2. To make guilty; to bring into guilt; to condemn.

"Swa Adam us *forgulte* erest into helle."—*Old Eng. Homilies,* p. 23.

* **for-hach, * for-hac-che,** *v.t.* [Pref. *for-,* and Eng. *hack* (q.v.).] To hack or cut in pieces.

"In ueh an hyrd ben hated and *forhaht.*"
Lyrical Poems, p. 37.

* **for-hāil',** *v.t.* [Pref. *for-,* and Eng. *hail* = hale, *v.*] To tear or drag asunder; to harass; to torment.

"Ah! but Hobbinoll, all this long tale
Nought easeth the care that doth me *forehail.*"
Spenser: Shepherds Calendar; September.

* **for-hăńg', * for-henge,** *v.t.* [Pref. *for-,* and Eng. *hang* (q.v.).] To hang up.

"Ich shal . . . hire *forhenge* heye." *Havelok,* 2,722.

* **for-hāte',** *v.t.* [A.S. *forhátan.*] To hate or despise strongly.

"Thou dedest . . . thet was *forhote.*"
Shoreham, p. 162.

* **for-have',** *v.t.* [A.S. *forhabban.*] To abstain from.

"Wimmen he *forhedde.*" *Layamon,* i. 109.

* **for-hĕad', * for-hede,** *v.t.* [Pref. *for-,* and Eng. *head* (q.v.).] To behead.

"He that the treson dede was *forhetid* in that stende."
Alisaunder, 1,353.

* **for-he-fed-nesse,** *s.* [A.S. *forhæfednes.*] Abstinence.

"To michel *forhefednesse* on hete."
Old Eng. Homilies, p. 101.

* **for-hele,** *v.t.* [A.S. *forhelan;* O. S. & O. H. Ger. *forhelan.*] To conceal, to hide.

"Thing thid ne thing istole
Ne mai nowt longe be *forhole.*"
Seven Sages, 249.

* **for-hĕnd',** *v.t.* [FOREHEND.]

* **for-hew' (ew** as **ū),** *v.t.* [Pref. *for-,* and Eng. *hew* (q.v.).] To hew or cut in pieces; to dismember by violence.

"To *forhewe* yow flesh and bones."
Sir Ferumbras, 2,266.

* **for-hī'le,** *v.t.* [Pref. *for-,* and Eng. *hile* (q.v.).] To cover, to shelter, to protect.

"*Forhile* him I sal." *E. Eng. Psalter; Ps.* xc. 14.

* **for-hīl'-ẗr,** *s.* [Eng. *forhil(e); -er.*] A protector, a guardian.

"*Forhiler* es he of al that in him hopand be."
E. Eng. Psalter; Ps. xvii. 31.

* **for-hīl'-ĭńg,** *s.* [FORHILE.] Shelter, protection, cover.

"In *forhilling* of God of heven dwelle sal he."
E. Eng. Psalter; Ps. xc. 1.

* **for-hoght,** *s.* [FORHOW.] Contempt, contumely, disdain, scorn.

"Ben fra me upbraiding and *forhoght.*"
E. Eng. Psalter; Ps. cxviii. 22.

* **for-hŏar', for-hore,** *v.i.* [Pref. *for-,* and A.S. *hárian* = to grow hoary or old.] To grow or be old.

"Thou olde and *forhoryd* man."
Guy of Warwick, 11,069.

* **for-hŏw', * for-hoghe,** *v.t.* [A.S. *forhogian.*] To despise, to reject, to abandon.

"He *forhoheth* the anan." *Hali Meidenhad,* p. 41.

* **for-hŭń'-gĕred * for-hon-gryd, * for-hun-gryd, * for-un-grid,** *a.* [Pref. *for-,* and Eng. *hungered* (q.v.).] Exceedingly hungry.

"He was *forungrid* sore."
Seven Sages, 902.

for-ĭn'-sē-cal, *a.* [Lat. *forinsecus* = from without; *foris* = out of doors.] Foreign, alien.

* **for-ĭrk',** *v.t. & i.* [Pref. *for-,* and Eng. *irk* (q.v.).]

A. *Trans.:* To tire out; to satiate.

"Of manna he ben *forirked* to eten."
Genesis & Exodus, 3,658.

B. *Intrans.:* To become tired.

"His wife *forirking* of his reigne."
Mirrour for Magistrates, p. 442.

* **fŏr'-ĭs-fa-mĭl'-ĭ-āte,** *v.t. & i.* [Low Lat. *forisfamilio,* from Lat. *foris* = out of doors, and *familia* = a family.]

Law:

A. *Trans.:* To emancipate from parental authority; to put a son into possession of property during his father's lifetime, and thus discharge him from the family.

"Yet Glanvil, with us, even in the twelfth century, seems to declare for the right of the nephew by representation; provided the eldest son had not received a provision in lands from his father (or as the civil law would call it), had not been *forisfamiliated,* in his life time."—*Blackstone: Commentaries,* bk. ii., ch. 14.

B. *Intrans.:* To renounce a legal title to a further share of paternal inheritance.

* **fŏr'-ĭs-fa-mĭl'-ĭ-āte,** *a.* [Low Lat. *forisfamiliatus.*]

Law: Put into possession of property during the father's lifetime.

* **fŏr'-ĭs-fa-mĭl-ĭ-ā'-tion,** *s.* [Low Lat. *forisfamiliatio,* from *forisfamiliatus,* pa. par. of *forisfamilio.*]

Law: The act of forisfamiliating; the state of being forisfamiliated.

for-jĕs´-kĕt, *a.* [Etym. doubtful.] Jaded with fatigue; worn out. (*Scotch.*)

"*Forjesket* sair, with weary legs,
Rattlin' the corn out-owre the rigs."
Burns: Epistle to J. Lapraik.

* **for-joust, * for-just,** *v.t.* [Pref. *for-*, and Eng. *joust* (q.v.).] To kill in jousting.

"Thus es the geante *forjuste.*"
Morte Arthure, 2,996.

* **for-jŭd´ġe,** *v.t.* [Pref. *for-*, and Eng. *judge* (q.v.).] To judge or condemn wrongfully.

"Falsely accused, and of his soone *forjudged*
Without answere, while he was absent
He damned was." *Chaucer: The Blacke Knight.*

fork, * forke, * furke, * forch, *s.* [A.S. *forc*, from Lat. *furca*; Icel. *forkr*; Dan. *fork*; Dut. *vork*; O. Fris. *forke, furke*; O. Fr. *forche, fourche, forque*; Fr. *fourche*; Ital. & Port. *forca*; Wel. *fforch.*]

I. *Ordinary Language:*

1. An instrument consisting of a handle terminating in a shank, usually of metal, with two or more prongs, used for piercing, lifting, carrying, or throwing.

"At midsummer down with the brambles and brakes,
And after abroad with thy *forks* and thy rakes."
Tusser: Husbandry.

2. Anything resembling a fork in shape, or furcate at the extremity.

(1) The point where the legs of a man separate; the juncture.

(2) A divarication; as, the *fork* of a tree, the *fork* of a river.

(3) A place where the county becomes bifurcated; a point where a road divides into two.

"The white doe followed up the vale,
Up to another cottage—hidden
In the deep *fork* of Amerdale."
Wordsworth: White Doe of Rylstone, vii.

*(4) A barbed point, as of an arrow.

"Let it fall rather, though the *fork* invade
The region of my heart." *Shakesp.: Lear*, i. 1.

*(5) A point.

"Several are amazed at the wisdom of the ancients, that represented a thunderbolt with three *forks.*"—*Addison: On Medals.*

*3. A gibbet.

"Than scholtou don the *forchys* before the castel right." *Sir Ferumbras*, 2,881.

4. The haunch of a deer.

5. A dilemma; choice between two evils.

II. *Technically:*

1. *Agric.:* An implement with prongs for lifting, digging, carrying, or throwing. Such are dung or manure *forks*, hay-*forks*, pitch-*forks*, digging-*forks*.

2. *Mus.:* A tuning-fork: an instrument of steel with two prongs, which, when set in vibration, gives out a musical sound, varying in pitch according to the thickness of the metal or the length or width apart of the prongs. [TUNING-FORK.]

3. *Turn.:* A Fork-chuck (q.v.).

¶ *In fork:*

Min.: A term applied to a mine when it is free from water and in working order: the engine is said to leave the water *in fork*.

fork-beam, *s.*

Shipbuild.: A half-beam to support a deck where hatchways occur.

fork-chuck, *s.*

Turn.: A piece of steel projecting from the live spindle and carrying the front centre and a pair of joints which enter the wood and cause it to rotate.

fork-head, *s.*

*1. The barbed head of an arrow.

"Through his haberioun the *fork-head* flew."
Spenser: F. Q., III. v. 19.

2. The double head of a rod which divides to form a connection by means of a pin.

fork staff-plane, *s.*

Join.: A joiner's plane for working convex cylindrical surfaces.

fork-tailed, *s.*

Ornith.: Having forked tails.

¶ (1) *Fork-tailed Shrikes:*

Ornith.: A name for the Dicrurinæ, a sub-family of Laniadæ. They are more commonly called Drongo Shrikes. (*Swainson.*)

(2) *Fork-tailed Tyrants:*

Ornith.: The genus Milvulus, which belongs to the Tyranninæ, a sub-family of Laniadæ. (*Swainson.*)

fork-wrench, *s.* A spanner with two jaws which embrace a nut or a square on a coupling.

fork, *v.t.* & *i.* [FORK, *s.*]

A. *Transitive:*

1. To raise or pitch with a fork, as hay, &c.

2. To dig or break up with a fork, as ground.

3. To make sharp or pointed.

4. To steal. (*Slang.*)

B. *Intransitive:*

1. To divide into two; as, A road *forks*.

2. To shoot out into blades.

"The corn beginneth to *fork*."—*Mortimer: Husbandry.*

¶ (1) *To fork out:* To hand or deliver over.

"If I am willing to *fork out* a sum of money."—*G. Eliot: Daniel Deronda*, ch. xxviii.

(2) *Forks and knives:*

Bot.: *Lycopodium clavatum.* (*Britten & Holland.*)

forked, * fork-et, *a.* [Eng. *fork*; *-ed.*]

I. *Ordinary Language:*

1. Opening into two or more parts; furcated.

"He would have spoke,
But hiss for hiss returned with *forked* tongue
To *forked* tongue." *Milton: P. L.*, x. 517, 518.

2. Zigzag; as, *forked* lightning.

"The *forked* weapon of the skies can send."
Wordsworth: Excursion, bk. vii.

*3. Having more than one meaning; ambiguous, equivocal.

"What hath this auctor woone nowe by his *forked* question?"—*Bp. Gardner: Explication*, fo. 81.

4. A term applied to the horns of deer when there are only two projections above the sur-royal.

II. *Bot.:* Having long terminal lobes like the prongs of a fork; as *Ophioglossum pendulum*.

forked-beard, *s.*

1. *Ord. Lang.:* A beard dividing out into two parts.

"An old man with a red, *forked-beard*."—*Walpole: Anecdotes of Painting*, vol. i., ch. 4.

2. *Ichthy.:* The genus Raniceps, which belongs to the family Gadidæ (Cods).

* **fork´-ĕd-lȳ,** *adv.* [Eng. *forked*; *-ly.*] In a forked manner or form.

* **fork´-ĕd-nĕss,** *s.* [Eng. *forked*; *-ness.*] The quality or state of being forked or bifurcated.

"Besides the *forkedness* of the arrows themselves."—*Goodwin: Works*, iii. 601.

* **for-kĕr´ve,** *v.t.* [FORCARVE.]

* **fork´-ĕt,** *s.* [Fr. *fourchette.*] A small fork. (*Cotgrave.*)

* **fork´-ĭ-nĕss,** *s.* [Eng. *forky*; *-ness.*] The quality or state of being forked or forky.

* **fork´-lĕss,** *a.* [Eng. *fork*; *-less.*] Destitute of, or having no forks.

fork´-tāil, *s.* [Eng. *fork*, and *tail.*] A salmon in his fourth year's growth.

fork´-ȳ, *a.* [Eng. *fork*; *-y.*] Forked, furcated, opening with two or more parts or points.

"Those he spake to with his *forky* tongue."
Byron: Cain, i. 1.

* **for-lā´-dẹn,** *a.* [Pref. *for-*, and Eng. *laden* (q.v.).] Heavily laden, overladen, overloaded.

* **for-laft,** *a.* [Pref. *for-*, and Eng. *laft* = left.] Left off entirely.

* **for-lang, * forr-lannge,** *adv.* [Pref. *for-*, and M. Eng. *lang* = long.] Very long.

"Biforenn thatt *forrlannge*." *Ormulum*, 7,019.

* **for-langed, * forr-longedd,** *a.* [Pref. *for-*; M. Eng. *lang* = long (q.v.).] Longing exceeding, greatly desirous.

"Yiff thatt tu *forrlangedd* arrt to cummen upp till criste." *Ormulum*, 1,280.

* **for-lāy´,** *v.t.* [Dut. *verläghen* = to lie in wait for.]

1. To lie in wait for, to waylay.

"As ambushed thief *forlays* a traveller."
Dryden: Palamon & Arcite, l. 493.

2. To lay a trap to catch.

"How cunningly doth he *forelay* their confidence."—*Bp. Hall: Contempl., Hezekiah & Sennacherib.*

* **for-lēad´, * for-lede,** *v.t.* [A.S. *forlǣdan*; Dut. *verleiden*; Sw. *förleda*; Dan. *forlede.*] To be led astray, to be seduced.

"Hire workes beoth so swete that fale men *forledeth.*"
Layamon, l. 57.

* **for-lēave, * for-leve,** *v.t.* [Pref. *for-*, and Eng. *leave*, v. (q.v.).]

1. To leave, to give up, to abandon.

"A theef, of venison that hath *forlaft*
His likerousnesse, and al his olde craft,
Can kepe a forest best of any man."
Chaucer: C. T., 12,019.

2. To desert, to forsake.

"God us hath *forlaft* out of his hand."
Political Songs, p. 340.

* **for-leit,** *v.t.* [FORLET.]

* **for-lĕngth´-ẹn,** *v.t.* [Pref. *for-*, and Eng. *lengthen* (q.v.).] To lengthen, to extend.

"Thair wickednesse *forlengthed* thai."
E. Eng. Psalter, Ps. cxxviii. 3.

* **for-lese,** *v.t.* [FORLOSE.]

* **for-lere,** *v.t.* [A.S. *forlǣran.*] To lead astray with words; to deceive.

"That thi dweole song heom ne *forlere.*"
Owl & Nightingale, 923.

* **for-lĕt, * for-leit, * for-lete, * for-let-en,** *v.t.* & *i.* [A.S. *forlǣtan*; Dut. *verlaten*; Icel. *fyrirláta*; Sw. *förlåta*; Dan. *forlade.*]

A. *Transitive:*

1. To give up altogether; to abandon, to abjure.

"Thu wult *forleten* thine misdede."—*Old Eng. Homilies*, p. 25.

2. To desert, to abandon, to forsake.

"Ne *forlet* tu me nawt, lunende lauerd."
St. Markerete, p. 8.

3. To lose.

"Thoru deth he scholde the lyf *forlete.*"
Castel of Love, 176.

4. To forgive.

"*Uorlet* ous oure yeldinges, ase and we *uorleten* oure yelders."—*Ayenbite*, p. 262.

5. To desert, to make deserted or desolate.

"Whanne the citi of Jerusalem was . . . maad desolate, either *forlete.*"—*Wycliffe: Kings.* (Prol.)

B. *Intrans.:* To give up, to omit, to neglect.

"Ne *forlete* ye for nane scame thet ye ne seggen tham prieste alle eower sunne."—*O. Eng. Homilies*, p. 35.

for-leth-ie, *s.* [From Scotch prov. word *forleith* = to disgust.] A surfeit, a disgust. (*Scotch.*)

* **for-līe´, * for-ly,** *v.t.* [A.S. *forliegan*, pt. t. *forlæg*, pa. par. *forlægon, forlegen*; O. H. Ger. *farligan.*] To seduce.

"And alsoo hys doughter he hath *forlayn.*"
Richard Cœur de Lion, 1,201.

* **for-lī´-ĕr, * for-ligh-er,** *s.* [A.S. *forligire.*] A fornicator.

"Ye beoth swilche *forligheres.*"—*Old Eng. Homilies*, p. 117.

* **for-lig-er,** *s.* [A.S.] Fornication.

"*Forliger* and unimete galnesse, that is ihaten *fornicatio.*"—*Old Eng. Homilies*, p. 103.

* **for-lĭst´,** *v.t.* [Pref. *for-*, and Eng. *list* (q.v.).] To desire greatly.

"*Forlistede* hire owen red." *Genesis & Exodus*, 1,847.

* **for-lond,** *s.* [FORELAND.] A promontory, a foreland.

"The ilond Corsica is cornered with many *forlondes* schetynge in to the sea."—*Trevisa*, i. 305.

* **for-lō´re,** *pret. of v.* [FORLORN, *a.*] Deserted.

"When ever they their heavenly bowers *forlore.*"
Spenser: F. Q., II. xii. 52.

* **for-lō´re,** *a.* [FORLORN.] Deserted, abandoned, forsaken, utterly lost.

"Of heaven, and earth, and God, and men *forlore.*"
G. Fletcher: Christ's Triumph over Death.

* **for-lō´re-nĕss, * vor-lor-en-esse,** *s.* [A.S. *forleórniss*; O. H. Ger. *farloranissa*; M. H. Ger. *verlornüsse.*] Forlornness, destitution, solitude.

"The uesond ivond wel touward hire of hire *vorlorenesse.*"—*Ancren Riwle*, p. 66.

for-lorn´, *a.* & *s.* [A.S. *forloren*, pa. par. of *forleósan* = to destroy, to lose utterly; Dan. *forloren* = lost; Dut. *verloren*, pa. par. of *verliezen* = to lose; Ger. *verloren*, pa. par. of *verlieren* = to lose.]

A. *As adjective:*

1. Deserted, abandoned, forsaken, destitute.

"Some say that ravens foster *forlorn* children."
Shakesp.: Titus Andronicus, ii. 3.

2. Helpless, lost, wretched, solitary, friendless.

"The mighty sorrow has been borne,
And she is thoroughly *forlorn.*"
Wordsworth: White Doe of Rylston, vii.

3. Deprived, bereft, destitute.

"Make them seek for that they wont to scorn;
Of fortune and of hope at once *forlorn.*"
Spenser: Mother Hubberds Tale, 258.

* 4. Desolate, deserted.

"To some *forlorn* and naked hermitage." *Shakesp.: Love's Labour's Lost*, v. 2.

5. Despicable, contemptible, miserable.

"He was so *forlorn* that his dimensions to any thick sight were invisible."—*Shakesp.: 2 Henry IV.*, iii. 2.

* **B.** *As substantive:*

1. A forlorn, deserted, or forsaken person.

"Forced to live in Scotland, a *forlorn*." *Shakesp.: 3 Henry VI.*, iii. 3.

2. A forlorn hope; an advanced guard of troops; the van.

"They [the Enniskillen horse] offered with speed to make always the *forlorn* of the army."—*Dryden: Works* (ed. Scott), vii. 8.

¶ For the difference between *forlorn* and *forsaken*, see FORSAKEN.

forlorn-hope, *s.*

Mil.: Those whose hope of emerging alive from a battle is of the most desperate character, from their being the first to bear the brunt of the action; used

* 1. (Originally) of the skirmishers in front of the army.

"Before the main battle of the Carthaginians he sets the auxiliaries and aid-soldiers, a confused rabble and medley of all sorts of nations, who at the *forlorn hope*, bearing the furious heat of the first brunt, might, if they did no other good, yet with receiving many a wound in their bodies, dull and turn the edge of the enemy's sword."—*P. Holland: Livy*, p. 765.

* 2. Skirmishers in front of the army without reference to the amount of danger which this exposed position involved.

"The light-armed *forlorn hope* of archers and darters of the Roman host, which went before the battle to skirmish."—*P. Holland: Livy*, p. 64.

3. A detachment of men selected for some service of uncommon danger, as the storming of a breach, &c., the hope of whose safe return is a forlorn one.

* **for-lorn'-lȳ,** *adv.* [Eng. *forlorn*; *-ly*.] In a forlorn, miserable, or forsaken manner; like one forlorn or forsaken.

for-lorn'-nĕss, *s.* [Eng. *forlorn*; *-ness*.] The quality or state of being forlorn, forsaken, or friendless.

"They compleated the *forlornness* of their condition by the lethargy of not being sensible of it."—*Boyle: Works*, i. 267.

* **for-lôse',** * **for-leos-en,** * **for-leose,** * **for-lese,** *v.t.* & *i.* [A.S. *forleósan* (pa. t. *forleás*, pa. par. *forloren*); O. S. *farliosan*; O. Fris. *forliasa*; O. H. Ger. *farliusan*; Dut. *verliezen*; Ger. *verlieren*.]

A. *Transitive:*

1. To lose utterly.

"He sal *forlesen* eche liht and blisse and lif."—*Old Eng. Homilies*, ii. 18.

2. To destroy utterly.

"*Forlese* mi faas." *E. Eng. Psalter: Ps.* cxiii. 12.

B. *Intrans.:* To be lost or ruined.

"All that lihte of ham twa schulde *forleosen*." *Legend St. Katherine*, 897.

* **for-lost',** *a.* [Pref. *for-*, and Eng. *lost* (q.v.).] Utterly lost or ruined; forlorn.

"She held hire self a *forlost* creature." *Chaucer: Troilus & Cressida*, iv. 728.

* **for-loyne (oy as ōĭ),** *v.i.* [Pref. *for-*, and Fr. *loin* = far.]

1. To wander from the right path.

"Vch freke *forloyned* fro the ryght wayez." *E. Eng. Allit. Poems; Cleanness*, 281.

2. To err, to wander; to go wrong.

"Yif I *forloyne* as a fol." *E. Eng. Allit. Poems; Cleanness*, 750.

* **for-loyne' (oy as ōĭ),** *s.* [FORLOYNE, *v.*] In hunting, a chase in which some of the hounds have tailed, and the huntsman is ahead of some, and following others.

* **for-lȳe',** *v.i.* [FORLIE.]

form, * **forme,** * **fourme,** * **foorme,** *s.* [Fr. *forme*, from Lat. *forma*; Sp., Port., & Ital. *forma*; M. H. Ger. *forme*; Dut. *vorm*; Icel. *formr*; Dan. & Sw. *form*.]

I. *Ordinary Language:*

1. The shape, figure, or external appearance of anything as distinguished from the material of which it is composed; the configuration or outline of a body by which it is recognized by the eye as distinct from other bodies.

"And the earth was without *form* and void."—*Genesis* i. 2.

2. A being appearing in a particular shape; a figure.

"Ten thousand *forms!* ten thousand different tribes People the blaze." *Thomson: Summer*, 249.

3. A particular mode of arrangement, or disposition, organization, or constitution; a system.

"A great part of the reasoning of Butler's 'Analogy' may be exhibited in this *form*."—*Whately: Logic*, bk. ii., ch. iii., § 4.

4. A shape or mould; that by which things are fashioned or arranged; a pattern, a model.

* 5. A picture, a model, a likeness.

"That thou no *form* of thee hast left behind." *Shakesp.: Sonnet* 9.

6. A formula; an established or prescribed mode or arrangement.

"Hold fast the *form* of sound words, which thou hast heard of me."—*2 Timothy* i. 13.

7. Regularity, method, order, system, arrangement.

"What he spoke, though it lacked *form* a little, Was not like madness." *Shakesp.: Hamlet*, iii. 1.

8. Beauty; elegance of appearance or figure; comeliness.

"He hath no *form* nor comeliness."—*Isaiah* liii. 2.

9. External appearance without the essential qualities; empty show.

"Dwellers on *form* and favour." *Shakesp.: Sonnet* 125.

10. Ceremony; external rites; established practice or mode: as, the *form* of consecration of bishops.

"Nor are constant *forms* of prayer more likely to flat and hinder the spirit of prayer and devotion, than unpremeditated and confused variety to distract and lose it."—*King Charles: Eikon Basilike.*

* 11. An outline or plan.

"The *form* of my intent."—*Shakesp.: Twelfth Night*, i. 2.

* 12. Manner of behaving; deportment.

"Can no way change you to a milder *form!*" *Shakesp.: Two Gentlemen of Verona*, v. 4.

* 13. A formal cause; that which gives essence.

"They did admit of a deity besides, but only the soul or essential *form* of the universe."—*Bacon: Natural History.*

* 14. A rule, regulation, ordinance, or agreement.

"An *fourme* hii made, that eyther helde his own in hys hond." *Robert of Gloucester*, p. 424.

15. A long seat without a back; a bench.

"There sat along the *forms*, like morning doves, A patient range of pupils." *Tennyson: The Princess*, ii. 87.

16. A class or rank of boy in a school.

"He was to go up to tea the first night, just as if he were a sixth or fifth *form* boy."—*T. Hughes: Tom Brown's School-Days*, pt. ii., ch. i.

* 17. A class or rank in society.

18. The seat or bed of a hare.

"I buyd as an hare whan he in *forme* lyth." *Popular Science*, 217.

19. A state of high condition and fitness for any competion or contest, as a race.

20. Powers or capabilities displayed in a contest or competition.

"If it be supposed that two three-year-olds, carrying the same weight, could run a mile and a-half, and come in abreast, it is said that the *form* of one is equal to that of the other."—*Walsh: The Horse*, ch. vi.

21. A state or condition of being; a mode of acting or manifestation to the senses or intellect: as, Water assumes the *form* of ice.

II. *Technically:*

1. *Bot.:* The shape of a body itself, as distinguished from the figure made by its outline; the nature of its apex, that of its divisions, &c.

2. *Cook.:* A shape or mould for jellies.

3. *Foundry:* A mould.

4. *Math.:* The mode of algebraic expression. Two expressions are said to be of the same form, when they indicate the same relation between the quantities which enter them.

5. *Metaphysics:*

(1) *Objectively:*

(*a*) The assemblage of qualities which make a body, a substance, or anything be what it is. Whatever is accidental or adventitious in the individual examined or specimen of the substance examined is excluded from examination, and only what is essential taken into account; hence in place of the simple word *form*, the compound one *essential-form* or *substantial-form* is generally employed.

(*b*) The mode in which any object is manifested to the senses, or the intellect. Thus the clouds manifest themselves to the perceptive powers as occupying a certain position, as having a certain shape, and as coloured with certain hues. The forms of immaterial things are called categories.

(2) *Subjectively:* The idea or concept which the mind forms of an object as distinguished from the object itself. According to the philosophy of Kant, it was the province of the sensitive faculty to communicate to the mind the matter of a notion, and that of the understanding to give it form.

6. *Printing* (*Generally as* forme):

(1) A body of type, composed and made ready for printing.

(2) A stereotype in the like condition of readiness. The one containing the first page is the outer forme. The forme for the opposite side of the sheet is the inner forme.

7. *Zool.:* A distinction sometimes used for those minute variations which are not constant enough to be called varieties.

¶ (1) Crabb thus discriminates between *form*, *figure*, and *conformation*: "*Form* is the generic term; *figure* and *conformation* are special terms. The *form* is the work either of nature or art; it results from the arrangement of the parts; the *figure* is the work of design; it includes the general contour or outline; the *conformation* includes such a disposition of the parts of a body as is adapted for performing certain functions. *Form* is the property of every substance; and the artificial *form* approaches nearest to perfection, as it is most natural; the *figure* is the fruit of the imagination; it is the representation of the actual *form* that belongs to things; it is more or less just as it approaches to the *form* of the thing itself; the *conformation* is said only with regard to animal bodies. *Form* and *figure* are used in a moral application, although *conformation* is not."

(2) He thus discriminates between *form*, *ceremony*, *rite* and *observance*: "*Form* is the most general in its sense and application; *ceremony*, *rite*, and *observance* are particular kinds of *form*, suited to particular occasions. *Form*, in its distinct application, respects all modes of acting and speaking, that is adopted by society at large, in every transaction of life; *ceremony* respects those *forms* of outward behaviour which are made the expressions of respect and deference; *rite* and *observance* are applied to national *ceremonies* in matters of religion." (*Crabb: Eng. Synon.*)

form, * **form-en, form-yn,** * **fourme,** *v.t.* & *i.* [Fr. *former*, from Lat. *formo*, from *forma* = form, shape; Sp. & Port. *formar*; Ital. *formare*; Dut. *vormen*; Icel. & Sw. *forma*; Dan. *forme*; Ger. *formen*.]

A. *Transitive:*

I. *Ordinary Language:*

1. To make, shape, or mould out of materials; to give form or shape to.

"And the Lord God *formed* man out of the dust of the ground."—*Genesis* ii. 7.

2. To arrange in any particular manner; as, To *form* troops.

"Other troops should not be *formed* behind them."—*Macdougall: Modern Warfare*, ch. vi.

3. To give existence to; to create.

"Creature in whom excelled
Whatever can to sight or thought be *formed*,
Holy, divine, good, amiable, or sweet."
Milton: P. L., ix. 897.

4. To model or mould according to a pattern.

"From him the orator *formed* a style."—*Goldsmith: On Polite Learning*, ch. ii.

5. To mould or form by instruction or discipline; to train.

"'Tis education *forms* the common mind." *Pope: Moral Essays*, i. 149.

6. To contrive; to devise; to imagine.

"The defeat of the design is the routing of opinions *formed* for promoting it."—*More: Decay of Piety.*

7. To arrange; to adjust; to settle; to continue.

"Our differences with the Romanists are thus *formed* into an interest."—*More: Decay of Piety.*

8. To be an element or component part of; to go to make up; to compose.

"The diplomatick politicians of whom I speak and who *formed* by far the majority in that class."—*Burke: Regicide Peace*, lett. ii.

* 9. To seat or settle in a form.

"The melancholy hare is *formed* in brakes and briers." *Drayton: Poly-Olbion*, s. 2.

II. *Gram.:* To make, coin, or construct a word by derivation, or by the means of affixes or prefixes.

* **B.** *Intransitive:*

1. To take or assume a particular form or shape.

2. To squat down as a hare.

¶ (1) Crabb thus discriminates between to *form*, to *fashion*, to *mould*, and to *shape*: "To

form is to put into a *form*, which is the generic term : to *fashion* is to put into a particular or distinct *form* : to *mould* is to put into a set *form* : to *shape* is to *form* simply as it respects the exterior. As everything receives a *form* when it receives existence, to *form* conveys the idea of producing. When we wish to represent a thing as *formed* in any distinct or remarkable way, we may speak of it as *fashioned*."

(2) He thus discriminates between to *form*, to *compose*, and to *constitute*: "*Form* is a generic and indefinite term. To *compose* and *constitute* are modes of forming. These words may be employed either to designate modes of action or to characterize things. Things may be *formed* either by persons or things ; they are *composed* and *constituted* only by conscious agents." (*Crabb : Eng. Synon.*)

(3) For the difference between to *form* and to *make*, see MAKE.

-form, *suff.* [Lat. *forma* = form.] A suffix largely used to denote in the form or shape of, like, resembling : as, ovi*form* = in the form of or like an egg ; ensi*form* = in the shape of or like a sword, &c.

***form'-a-ble,** *a.* [Fr., from Lat. *formabilis*.]

1. That can be formed, shaped, or constructed.

"A nose of wax *formable* to any construction."—*Adams: Works*, ii. 238.

2. Formal.

"That hys narrative may be *formable*."—*Webbe: English Poetrie*, p. 90

form'-al, *a.* [Lat. *formalis*, from *forma* = form, shape ; Fr. *formel* ; Sp. & Port. *formal* ; Ital. *formale*.]

I. *Ordinary Language:*

1. In a set form ; according to form.

"*Formal*, geometric shapes she draws."
Mason : Dufresnoy ; Art of Painting.

2. Given to the observance of forms or ceremonies ; ceremonious ; precise ; exact ; punctilious.

"Are you so *formal* ?"—*Shakesp. : Taming of the Shrew*, iii. 1.

3. Done according to established rules or forms ; regular ; done in due form : as, a *formal* reception of an ambassador by a king.

*4. Acting according to established rule ; regular ; methodical.

"The *formal* stars do travel so."
Waller : To the Mutable Fair, 21.

5. External ; having outward appearance only, without the essence.

"Of *formal* duty make no more thy boast ;
Thou disobey 'st where it concerns me most."
Dryden : Aurungzebe, i. 1.

6. Depending upon customary forms ; conventional.

"Still in constraint your suffering sex remains,
Or bound in *formal* or in real chains."
Pope : Epistle iv. 42.

7. Having the power of making anything what it is ; formative ; constituent ; essential. [CAUSE, *s.*, III. 5.]

"The *formal* essence and nature of man, is wholly owing to the power of God."—*Bentley : Boyle Lectures.*

8. Retaining the proper and essential characteristics ; regular, orderly, proper.

"Thou shouldst come like a fury covered with snakes,
Not like a *formal* man."
Shakesp. : Antony & Cleopatra, ii. 5.

II. *Metaph.:* Connected with conditions rather than causes.

¶ Crabb thus discriminates between *formal* and *ceremonious*: "*Formal* and *ceremonious* are either taken in an indifferent sense with respect to what contains *form* and *ceremony*, or in a bad sense, as expressing the excess of *form* and *ceremony*. A person expects to have a *formal* dismissal before he considers himself as dismissed ; people of fashion pay each other *ceremonious* visits, by way of keeping up a distant intercourse. . . *Formal*, in the bad sense, is opposed to easy ; *ceremonious* to the cordial. A *formal* carriage prevents a person from indulging himself in the innocent familiarities of friendly intercourse ; a *ceremonious* carriage puts a stop to all hospitality and kindness." (*Crabb : Eng. Synon.*)

form-ăl'-dĕ-hȳde, *s.* [Eng. *form(ic)*, and *aldehyde* (q.v.).]

Chem.: HCO·H, formic aldehyde, methyl aldehyde. Obtained when a current of air, charged with the vapour of methyl alcohol, is directed on an incandescent spiral of platinum wire. The liquid collected reduces nitrate of silver, forming a mirror ; a small quantity is formed by the action of the silent electric discharge on a mixture of hydrogen and carbon dioxide, $CO_2 + 2H_2 = H{\cdot}CO{\cdot}H + H_2O$.

form'-al-ism, *s.* [Eng. *formal* ; *-ism*.] The quality of being formal, or acting according to forms ; formality.

form'-al-ĭst, *s.* [Eng. *formal* ; *-ist* ; Fr. *formaliste*.]

1. One who practises external ceremony ; one who observes strictly external forms, especially in religion ; a stickler for forms.

"Always upright and honourable, but a bigot and a *formalist*."—*Macaulay : Hist. Eng.*, ch. xv.

2. An advocate or supporter of form in disputations.

for-măl'-ĭ-tȳ, *s.* [Fr. *formalité*, from Lat. *formalis*, from *forma* = form.]

I. *Ordinary Language:*

1. External appearance.

"To fix on God the *formality* of faculties or affections, is the imposture of our fancies."—*Glanvill : Scepsis Scientifica.*

2. The condition or quality of being formal.

3. Established order, method, mode, or rule of proceeding.

"As our revolution was a vindication of ancient rights, so it was conducted with strict attention to ancient *formalities*."—*Macaulay : Hist. Eng.*, ch. x.

4. Customary or conventional mode or rules of behaviour, dress, &c. ; conventionality ; ceremonial.

"This to prevent, I set orations by,
For passion seldom loves *formalitie*."
Browne : Britannia's Pastorals, bk. ii., s. 5.

*5. Form without substance.

"The attire, which the minister of God is by order to use at times of divine service, is but a matter of mere *formality*."—*Hooker.*

6. Essence ; that which constitutes a thing, as distinguished from its accidents.

"According to the rule of the casuists, the *formality* of prodigality is inordinateness of our laying out, or misbestowing on what we should not."—*Whitlock : Zootomia*, p. 497.

*7. (*Pl.*): Special dress, as academical, ecclesiastical, &c.

"Every deane besides had *formalities*."—*Life of A. Wood*, Feb. 12, 1558-9.

*II. *Scholastic Philos.:* The manner in which a thing is conceived or constituted by an act of human thinking ; the result of such an act : as, Animality and rationality are *formalities*.

***form'-al-īze,** *v.t. & i.* [Eng. *formal* ; *-ize* ; Fr. *formaliser* ; Sp. *formalizar* ; Ital. *formalizzare*.]

A. *Transitive:*

1. To model ; to modify.

"The same spirit . . . doth so *formalize*, unite, and actuate his whole race, as if both he and they were so many limbs compacted into one body."—*Hooker : Eccles. Polity.*

2. To render formal.

B. *Intrans.:* To affect formality.

"They turned . . . true fasting into *formalizing* and partial abstinence."—*Hales : Remains ; St. Peter's Fall.*

***form'-al-īz-ĕr,** *s.* [Eng. *formaliz(e)* ; *-er*.] One who formalizes ; a formalist.

"The ministers turned *formalisers*."—*North : Life of Lord Guilford*, ii. 144.

form'-al-lȳ, *adv.* [Eng. *formal* ; *-ly*.]

1. In a formal manner ; according to established form ; in set terms.

"For this reason the prince long abstained from *formally* expressing his sentiments."—*Macaulay : Hist. Eng.*, ch. vii.

2. With attention to form and ceremony ; ceremoniously, stiffly, punctiliously.

"To be stiff and *formally* reserved, as if the company did not deserve our familiarity, is a downright challenge of homage."—*Collier : On Pride.*

3. With due or proper rites or forms ; according to precedent ; regularly.

"*Formally*, according to our law,
Depose him." *Shakesp. : Richard II.*, i. 3.

*4. Openly, plainly.

"You and your followers do stand *formally* divided against the authorised guides of the church, and the rest of the people."—*Hooker : Eccles. Polity.*

*5. Essentially.

"The heathens and the Christians may agree in material acts of charity ; but that which *formally* makes this a Christian grace, is the spring from which it flows."—*Smalridge.*

form-ăm'-ĭde, *s.* [Eng. *form(ic)*, and *amide* (q.v.).]

Chem.: $H{\cdot}CO{\cdot}NH_2$. The amide of formic acid, obtained by the dry distillation of formate of ammonium, or by heating two parts of dry ammonium formate with one part of urea to 140°, till no more ammonium carbonate is given off. It is a liquid which distils in a vacuum at 150° at ordinary pressure, at 195° with partial decomposition : when quickly heated, it is decomposed into CO and NH_3.

forma pauperis, *phr.* [Lat. = the form or character of a poor man.]

Law: [IN FORMA PAUPERIS].

form'-āte, *s.* [Eng. *form(ic)* ; *-ate* (*Chem.*) (q.v.).]

Chem.: A salt of formic acid.

¶ The principal formates are : *formate of ammonium*, $H{\cdot}CO{\cdot}OH{\cdot}NH_3$, a soluble deliquescent salt, crystallizing in needles ; it has a pungent taste ; when heated to 180° it is decomposed into hydrocyanic acid, HCN, and water ; the *formates of barium, strontium*, and *calcium*, which are soluble in water, but insoluble in alcohol and ether ; the *formates of potassium*, $H{\cdot}CO{\cdot}O{\cdot}K$, and sodium, $H{\cdot}CO{\cdot}ONa$, which crystallize out of formic acid, with another molecule of acid, as $(H{\cdot}CO{\cdot}OK + H{\cdot}CO{\cdot}OH)$; the *formate of lead* $(H{\cdot}CO{\cdot}O)_2\,Pb''$ crystallizes in shining needles, soluble in thirty-six parts of cold water.

for-mā'-tion, *s.* [Fr., from Lat. *formatio*, from *formatus*, pa. par. of *formo* = to form, shape ; Sp. *formacion* ; Ital. *formazione*.]

I. *Ordinary Language:*

1. The act of forming, creating, or bringing into existence ; a creation, generation or production.

"Nature continues in this labour, until a perfect shape be introduced : and this is called *formation*."—*Howell : Letters*, bk. i., lett. 20.

2. The state of being formed, created or brought into existence.

3. The manner in which anything is formed ; conformation, form, figure.

II. *Technically:*

1. *Geol.:* A group, whether of alluvial deposits, sedimentary strata, or igneous rocks, referred to a common origin or period. Thus there are stratified and unstratified, freshwater and marine, aqueous and volcanic, with many other formations. (*Lyell.*)

2. *Mil.:* An arrangement of troops, as in a square, column, &c.

3. *Philol.:* The forming of a word, as by derivation, or the uses of affixes or prefixes.

"Accent is related to music or song ; as appears in the *formation* of the Latin word, from *ad* and *cantus*."—*Beattie : Moral Science*, pt. i., ch. i., § 11.

form'-a-tĭve, *a.* & *s.* [Lat. *formatif* ; Sp. & Ital. *formativo*, from Lat. *formatus*, pa. par. of *formo*.]

A. *As adjective:*

1. *Ord. Lang.:* Having the power or quality of giving form ; plastic.

"You feel the desolateness of the *formative* thought as well as the root of its bitterness."—*Brit. Quarterly Review*, vol. lvii., p. 408.

2. *Philol.:* Serving to form ; derivate ; not radical : as, a *formative* termination.

B. *As substantive:*

Philology:

1. That which serves to form, and is no part of the root ; as the suff. *-en* in such words as bright*en*, wood*en*, &c.

2. A word formed in accordance with some rule or usage, as from a root.

formative-arts, *s. pl.*

Art: Those arts which, independently of external wants and aims, yet, on the other hand, bound to the imitation of nature, represent life by means of the forms naturally connected. The general style of the formative arts is the result of a principle of selection which necessarily limits imitation. Such general style consists, therefore, in qualities which distinguish those arts from nature. The specific style of any one of the arts consists in the effective use of those particular means of imitation which distinguish it from the other arts. Style is complete when the spectator is not reminded of any want which another art or which nature could supply. (*Fairholt.*)

formative-tissue, *s.*

Bot.: A tissue capable of forming new cells. It is called also generating tissue and Meristem (q.v.). It is distinguished from permanent tissue.

***for-maylle,** *s.* [FORMEL.]

for-mē (1), *a.* [Fr. pa. par. of *former* = to form, to shape.]

Her.: A term applied to a cross having the arms expanding towards the ends and flat at the outer edges; also called *patée* or *pattée.*

***forme** (2), **furme,** *a.* [A.S. *forma;* O. Sax. *formo;* O. Fris. *forma.*] First. [FOREMOST.]

"The *forme* man the com in this middeneard that was Adam."—*O. Eng. Homilies,* ii. 151.

***forme-fader, forme-father,** *s.* An ancestor.

***forme,** *s.* [FORM, *s.*]

formed, *pa. par. & a.* [FORM, *v.*]

A. *As pa. par.:* (See the verb).

B. *As adjective:*

1. Shaped or moulded into form; created, produced, brought into existence.

2. Arranged; as stars into a constellation.

***for'-mĕ-dŏn,** *s.* [Lat. *forma doni* = the form of the gift.]

Law: A writ of right, which lay for him who had right to lands or tenements by virtue of an entail. It was abolished by the statute 3 and 4 William IV., c. 27.

***for-mel, *for-maylle, *for-mell,** *s.* [Etymol. doubtful; cf. O. Fr. *forme* = a hawk or falcon.] Properly a female hawk, but also applied to the females of other birds.

"Who loveth best this gentil *formel* here."
Chaucer: Assembly of Foules, 534.

***for-melt,** *v.t.* [A.S. *formeltan.*] To melt away.

"He hit *formelteth* to watere."
O. Eng. Homilies, ii. 151.

***for'-mēne,** *s.* [Eng. *form(ic); -ene* (*Chem.*) (q.v.).]

Chem.: A name formerly given to Methane CH_4.

form'-ĕr, *for-mere, *a. & s.* [Formed from A.S. *forma* = early by the addition of *-er.* It is a word of false formation, due to the mistaken idea that *formest* (*foremost*), was a simple and not a double superlative form.] [FOREMOST.]

A. *As adjective:*

1. Before or preceding something else in time.

"Daniel saw this vision by the floud whose waters lyke as the later waues thruste forth the *former* sourges."—*Joye: Exposicion of Daniel,* ch. viii.

2. Near the beginning; early; preceding.

3. Earlier, as of two things mentioned at the same time; first mentioned.

"The most obvious division of society is into rich and poor; and it is no less obvious that the number of the *former* bear a great disproportion to those of the latter."—*Burke: A Vindication of Natural Society.*

4. Past; gone by; ancient; as, in *former* times.

"Inquire, I pray thee of the *former* age."—*Job* viii. 8.

* **B.** *As subst.:* A predecessor.

"To use the terms of our *formers.*"—*W. Patten: Exped. to Scotland,* 1547.

***former-ward, *former-warde,** *s.* A vanguard; an advanced guard.

form'-ĕr, *form-our, *formyour, *s.* [Eng. *form; -er.*]

1. One who or that which forms; a creator.

"Fader and *formour* of al that euere was maked."
P. Plowman, 5,294.

2. *Specif.:* A shape around which an article is moulded, woven, wrapped, pasted, or otherwise constructed. A templet, pattern, or gauge by which an article is shaped, as pottery, or an object in the lathe. A cutter by which patterns, blanks, wads, or pieces are cut from sheets for various purposes.

for-mĕr-ĕt', *s.* [Fr.]

Arch.: The arch rib, which, in Gothic groining, lies next the wall, and is consequently less than the other ribs which divide the vaulting.

form'-ĕr-lȳ, *for-mer-lie, *adv.* [Eng. *former; -ly.*]

*1. First; first of all; beforehand.

"Prevented him before his stroke could light,
And on the helmet smote him *formerlie.*"
Spenser: F. Q., VI. i. 38.

2. In former times; in times past; of old; anciently.

"It was enacted that they should pay no more than had been *formerly* wont to be paid."—*Burnet: Hist. of the Reformation* (an. 1531).

3. Previously, heretofore.

"And her faire lockes which *formerly* were bound
Up in one knott, she low adowne did lose."
Spenser: F. Q., II. xii. 67.

¶ Crabb thus discriminates between *formerly, in times past, in days of yore,* and *anciently:* "*Formerly* supposes a less remote period than *in times past,* and that less remote than *in days of yore* and *anciently.* The two first may be said of what happens within the age of man; the last two are extended to many generations and ages. Any individual may use the word *formerly* with regard to himself: thus, we enjoyed our health better *formerly* than now. An old man may speak of *times past,* as when he says he does not enjoy himself as he did *in times past. Old times, days of yore,* and *anciently,* are more applicable to nations than to individuals; and all these express different degrees of remoteness." (*Crabb: Eng. Synon.*)

***for-mest,** *a.* [FOREMOST.]

***form'-fŭl,** *a.* [Eng. *form; -ful*(*l*).] Ready or quick to form; creative, imaginative, fanciful.

"As fleets the vision o'er the *formful* brain."
Thomson: Summer, 1,632.

form'-ĭc, *a.* [Lat. *form* (*ica*) = an ant; *-ic.*] Pertaining to or produced by ants.

"We should borrow from them *formic* laws or apiarian policy."—*Southey: The Doctor,* ch. xcvi.

formic acid, *s.*

Chem.: $HCHO_2$ or $H{\cdot}CO{\cdot}OH$. A monobasic fatty acid, which derives its name from the circumstance that it was first obtained by distilling ants. It occurs in the animal and vegetable kingdoms, especially in the red ant, *Formica rufa.* When an ant walks over moistened blue litmus it turns it red. It exists also in certain caterpillars, in several secretions of the human body, as in blood, in urine, in the flesh-juice and in perspiration. It also occurs in the juice of the stinging-nettle, and in commercial oil of turpentine that has been exposed to the air, and in certain mineral springs. Formic acid can be obtained by the oxidation of methyl alcohol $CH_3{\cdot}OH$, and by boiling hydrocyanic acid HCN with hydrochloric acid. Formic acid is obtained by distilling sugar, gum, and starch with strong sulphuric acid, but it is best prepared by heating equal quantities of oxalic acid, $H_2C_2O_4$, and glycerine, $C_3H_5(OH)_3$; in a retort on a water-bath; it gives off CO_2 and dilute formic acid distils over. When no more gas is given off, more oxalic acid is added; it is again heated, and a more concentrated formic acid comes over. In this reaction a mono-formic ether of glycerine is first formed. Thus—

$$C_3H_5\left\{\begin{matrix}OH\\OH\\OH\end{matrix}\right. + H_2C_2O_4 = C_3H_5\left\}\begin{matrix}OH\\OH\\O{\cdot}COH\end{matrix}\right. + CO_2 + H_2O$$

$$\& \ C_3H_5\left\{\begin{matrix}OH\\OH\\O{\cdot}COH\end{matrix}\right. + H_2O = C_3H_5(OH)_2 + H{\cdot}CO{\cdot}OH.$$

The anhydrous acid is obtained by heating to 100°C lead formate $(H{\cdot}CO{\cdot}O)_2Pb''$ in a stream of sulphuretted hydrogen gas. Pure formic acid is a colourless, transparent liquid, which slightly fumes in the air. It has a pungent, sour taste, and corrodes the skin, forming painful ulcers. Formic acid solidifies at −1° and boils at 99°. It mixes with water and with alcohol in all proportions; its vapour is inflammable, and burns with a blue flame. Formic acid, heated with concentrated sulphuric acid, is decomposed into carbon monoxide, CO, and water. Formic acid reduces salts of gold, silver, and mercury, being converted into carbon dioxide and water. By the action of chlorine, formic acid is converted into hydrochloric acid and CO_2. All salts of formic acid are soluble in water; their aqueous solutions are turned red by the addition of ferric chloride.

formic-ethers, *s. pl.*

Chem.: Chemical substances in which the basic hydrogen of formic acid has been replaced by an alcohol radical.

for-mĭ'-cą, *s.* [Lat. = an ant.]

1. *Entom.:* The typical genus of the family Formicidæ (q.v.). It has the foot-stalk of the abdomen composed of a single joint; the mandibles are triangular, and denticulated at the edge. The females are destitute of a sting. There are about twelve British species. Of these *Formica sanguinea* makes its nest in wood, and is a slave-holder, carrying off the young of other species such as those of *F. cunicularia* and *F. fusca.* Of the foreign species, *F. saccharivora* makes its nest at the foot of sugar canes, so loosening the land that they are blown down by gales. *F. indefessa,* an Indian species, is a great devourer of sweets. [ANT.]

2. *Falconry:* A disease in a hawk's bill.

for'-mĭc-ănt, *a.* [Lat. *formica* = an ant.]

Pathol.: Pulsus formicans—an epithet given to—the pulse when extremely small, scarcely perceptible, unequal, and communicating a sensation like that of the motion of an ant felt through a thin texture. (*Dunglison.*)

for-mĭ-căr-ĭ'-ĭ-dæ, *s. pl.* [Mod. Lat. *formicari(us),* and Lat. fem. pl. adj. suff. *-idæ.*]

Ornith.: Ant-thrushes: a family of birds by some called Formicarinæ, allowed only the position of a subfamily of Turdidæ (Thrushes). They have the wings and tail much shorter than those of the true thrushes, the tip of their bill also is often slightly hooked. They for the most part inhabit the tropical regions of both hemispheres, frequenting forests and thickets, flying badly from the shortness of their wings and consequently feeling most at home on the ground, where they devour ants, coleoptera, &c. The typical genus Formicarius is of sober tints; Pitta, on the contrary, is of a brilliant azure blue. The Dipper or Water Ouzel (*Cinclus aquaticus*), is an aberrant form of the family or sub-family. (*Dallas, &c.*)

for-mĭ-căr-ĭ'-næ, *s. pl.* [Mod. Lat. *formicar(ius),* and Lat. fem. pl. adj. suff. *-inæ.*]

Ornith.: A sub-family of Turdidæ, by some elevated into a family, Formicariidæ (q.v.).

for-mĭ-căr'-ĭ-ūs, *s.* [Lat. *formic(a),* and mas. sing. adj. suff. *-arius.*]

Ornith.: The typical genus of the sub-family Formicarinæ or the family Formicariidæ (q.v.).

for'-mĭ-cāte, *a.* [Lat. *formic(a)* = an ant; *-ate.*] Resembling an ant; pertaining to or in any way connected with the genus Formica (q.v.).

for-mĭ-cā'-tion, *s.* [Lat., from *formico* = to creep or crawl like ants.]

Pathol.: An irritation of the skin, resembling the crawling of ants, produced by pustules.

for-mĭç'-ĭc, *a.* [Lat. *formic(a)* = an ant; *-ic.*]

Chem.: The same as FORMIC (q.v.).

for-mĭç'-ĭ-dæ, *s. pl.* [Lat. *formic(a)* = an ant, and fem. pl. adj. suff. *-idæ.*]

Entom.: A genus of Aculeate Hymenoptera, tribe or subtribe Heterogyna. The abortive females are wingless, the basal joint of the antennæ in the females and neuters is long and elbowed; the upper lip of the neuters large, horny, and perpendicular, the first or second joint of the abdomen knotted. In many species the females and neuters have stings. They are generally social insects living in communities, consisting of males, females, and neuters. The chief genera are Formica, Polyergus, Poneria, Myrmica, and Atta. Formica and Myrmica have representatives in Britain.

for-mĭ-çĭ-nąs, *s.* [Lat. *formicinus* = of or like ants.]

Entom.: A genus of Formicidæ. *Formicina rufa* is the Horse ant. It forms large nests of dry leaves and sticks, here and abroad, in woods. Onisci frequent the nests, and Lomechusa and Pella, two species of Staphylini, are found there also as parasites. (*Shuckard.*)

***for-mĭd-ą-bĭl'-ĭ-tȳ,** *s.* [Eng. *formidable; -ity.*] The quality of being formidable; formidableness.

"Who reduces their *formidability* by being sent to raise two clans."—*Walpole: To Mann,* ii. 98.

for'-mĭd-ą-ble, *a.* [Fr., from Lat. *formidabilis,* from *formido* (v.) = to fear, dread, (*s.*), fear, dread.] Causing or calculated to cause fear or dread; terrible, dreadful, fearful, deterrent.

"But it was well known that he could be as useful a friend and as *formidable* an enemy as any member of the cabinet."—*Macaulay: Hist. Eng.,* ch. xiii.

¶ Crabb thus discriminates between *formidable, dreadful, terrible,* and *shocking:* "*Formidable* is applied to that which is apt to excite fear; *dreadful* is applied to what is calculated to excite dread; *terrible* is applied to that which excites terror; *shocking,* from

shake, is applied to that which violently shakes or agitates. The *formidable* acts neither suddenly nor violently; the *dreadful* may act violently, but not suddenly; thus the appearance of an army may be *formidable*; that of a field of battle is *dreadful*. The *terrible* and *shocking* act both suddenly and violently; but the former acts both on the senses and the imagination, the latter on the moral feelings." (*Crabb: Eng. Synon.*)

for´-mĭd-a-ble-nĕss, *s.* [Eng. *formidable*; *-ness*.] The quality of being formidable or to be dreaded.

"Who could not be deterred by the *formidableness* of destructive flames."—*Boyle: Works*, ii. 6.

for´-mĭd-a-blȳ, *adv.* [Eng. *formidab(le)*; *-ly*.] In a formidable manner.

"The British cannon *formidably* roars." *Dryden: Threnodia Augustalis*, 512.

* **for-mĭd´-ō-lose,** *a.* [Lat. *formidolosus*, from *formido*=dread, fear.] Dreading greatly; very much afraid.

form´-ĭng, *pr. par., a., & s.* [FORM, *v.*]

A. & **B.** *As pr. par. & particip. adj.*: (See the verb).

C. *As substantive*:

1. *Ord. Lang.*: The act or process of giving form, shape, or figure to; creation.

2. *Ship-build.*: Shaping exactly the converted (partially shaped) timbers, so as to give them the required figure. This consists in:—(*a*) Siding; giving them the correct breadth; (*b*) Moulding: giving the correct outline and depth; (*c*) Bevelling: giving the faying surface the proper shape to meet the planking or iron skin.

forming-cylinder, *s.*

Paper-making: That cylinder in a paper-making machine on which the film of pulp is gathered, and which delivers it as a soft and weak web to the machines for hardening and drying.

* **form´-lĕss,** *a.* [Eng. *form*; *-less*.] Wanting form or shape; shapeless; without regularity of form.

"Like that great Spirit, who, with plastic sweep,
Moved on the darkness of the *formless* deep."
Coleridge: To Rev. W. L. Bowles.

* **form´-lĕss-nĕss,** *s.* [Eng. *formless*; *-ness*.] The quality or state of being formless; shapelessness.

for-mō-mĕth´-ȳ-lăl, *s.* [METHYLAL.]

for-mō-nĭt´-rĭl, *s.* [Eng. *form(ic)*, *o* connective, and *nitril* (q.v.).]

Chem.: H·CN. A name sometimes given to hydrocyanic acid, as it may be regarded as the nitril of formic acid.

* **for-mŏs´-ĭ-tȳ,** * **for-mos-i-tie,** *s.* [Lat. *formositas*, from *formosus* = beautiful, handsome, from *forma* = shape, beauty.] Beauty, grace, gracefulness.

"Into your excellent *formositie*."—*Sidney: Wanstead Play*, p. 619.

* **form´-oŭs,** *a.* [Lat. *formosus*, from *forma*.] Beautiful, graceful.

"O pulchrior sole in beautie lucident
Of all famine most *formous* flour."
Balade, The Nine Ladies Worthie.

for´-mu-la (pl. **for´-mu-læ** or **for´-mu-las**), * **for´-mūle** (1) *s.* [Lat. *formula*, dimin. of *forma* = a form; Fr. *formule*.]

I. *Ord. Lang.*: A prescribed set or special form of words in which anything is stated or declared.

"I think I have seen all of them [papers], except the *formula* of association."—*Burke: Letter to Sir H. Langrishe.*

II. *Technically*:

1. *Chem.*: An expression by means of symbols, specially letters and numbers, of the chemical elements contained in a compound. [EMPIRICAL FORMULÆ, GRAPHIC FORMULÆ, RATIONAL FORMULÆ.]

2. *Eccles.*: A formal enunciation or declaration of faith or doctrine.

3. *Math.*: The expression of a general rule or principle in algebraic symbols. For example, the equation—

$$(a+b)(a-b)=a^2-b^2$$

is a formula, being the algebraic expression of the fact that the sum of two quantities multiplied by their difference is equal to the difference of their squares. If a rule or principle is translated into algebraic expressions, the result is a formula; conversely, if a formula is translated into ordinary language, the result is a rule or principle.

4. *Med.*: A prescription.

¶ (1) *Dental formula*: [DENTAL FORMULA].

(2) *Formula of Concord*:

Ch. Hist.: A confession of faith upon the points on which the Lutherans differed from the Calvinists, especially in connection with the Eucharist. The issue of such a document was suggested by Augustus, Elector of Saxony, who employed James Andreä to ascertain opinions on the subject, and draw it out. His chief assistants were first and last Martin Chemnitz, Nicholas Selnecker, Andrew Musculus, Christopher Cörner, and David Chytæus. The formula was published in 1580, all clergymen and schoolmasters being required by the Elector to subscribe to it. It endorsed the opinions of Luther, and widened the breach with the Swiss and other "reformed" churches. (*Mosheim*, &c.)

(3) *Formula Consensus*:

Ch. Hist.: A formula drawn up in 1675, by John Henry Heidegger, a celebrated divine, of Zurich, at the instance of his clerical brethren, to preserve the Calvinistic doctrine from the slight modifications of it introduced by the French divine Amyraut, and others. It was annexed by the magistrates to the common Helvetic formulas of religion. Its effect was found adverse rather than favourable to peace. It was abolished in the canton of Berne and the republic of Geneva in 1686, and ultimately became incapable of enforcement anywhere. (*Mosheim*.)

for´-mu-læ, *s. pl.* [FORMULA.]

for-mu-lā´-ĭc, *a.* [Lat. *formula*, and Eng., &c. suff. *-ic*.]

Math.: Presenting or containing a formula; relating to a formula.

formulaic equations, *s. pl.*

Math.: Equations one member of which is obviously the same in value as the other, though the two are for the moment differently expressed. Thus, $(x-y)(x+y)=x^2-y^2$ is a formulaic equation for $(x-y)\times(x+y)=x^2-y^2$. [FORMULA, II. 3; IDENTITY.]

* **for´-mu-lar,** *a.* [Fr. *formulaire*, from Lat. *formula*.] Of or pertaining to a formula or formulæ; formulary.

* **for-mu-la-rĭs´-tĭc,** *a.* [Eng. *formulariz(e)*; *-tic*.] Pertaining to or exhibiting formularization (q.v.).

* **for-mu-lar-ĭ-zā´-tion,** *s.* [Eng. *formulariz(e)*; *-ation*.]

1. The act of formularizing or formulating.

2. A formularized or formulated statement or exhibition.

* **for´-mu-lar-īze,** *v.t.* [Eng. *formular*; *-ize*.] To formulate or reduce to a formula; to express or set down in a systematic and clear form.

for´-mu-lar-ȳ, *a. & s.* [Fr. *formulaire*, from Lat. *formula*; Sp. *formulario*.]

A. *As adj.*: According to a set form; stated; prescribed; ritual; formal.

"To have here mended the *formulary* part."—*North: Reflections on Le Clerc*, p. 675.

B. *As substantive*:

1. A book containing stated and prescribed forms; a book of precedents or set models, as of declarations, prayers, &c.

2. A prescribed or set form or model; a formula.

"I believe every one hath some mode and model or *formulary* of his own specially for his private cubicular devotions."—*Howell: Letters*, bk. i., let. 32.

for´-mu-lāte, *v.t.* [Lat. *formula*.] To reduce to or express in a formula; to put or set down in a systematic and comprehensive form; to declare or set forth clearly and distinctly.

"The General Synthesis . . . proceeds to *formulate* in such terms the successive phases of progressing life."—*Herbert Spencer: Psychology* (1870), i., p. viii.

* **form´-ūle** (1), *s.* [Fr.] [FORMULA.]

form´-ūle (2), *s.* [FORMYL.]

* **for-mu-līz-ā´-tion,** *s.* [Eng. *formuliz(e)*; *-ation*.] The act of formulizing or formulating; reducing to a formula.

* **for´-mu-līze,** *v.t.* [Eng. *formul(a)*; *-ize*.] To reduce to or explain in a formula; to formulate.

"To *formulize* and impress the uncertain tenant-right custom with the authority of law was the chief object of the Land Act of 1870."—*F. Dun*, in *Times*, April 14, 1881.

for´-mȳl, form´-ūle (2), *s.* [Eng. *form(ic)*; *-yle* = Gr. ὕλη (*hulē*) = matter.]

Chem.: (H·CO)'. A monad fatty acid radical, contained in formic acid. This name was formerly given to the triad radical (CH)''', which is contained in chloroform, CH'''Cl_3.

* **for-nais,** * **for-nays,** *s.* [FURNACE.]

for-năx, *s.* [Lat. = a furnace.]

Fornax-chemica,

Astron.: (The Chemist's Furnace.) One of Lacaille's Southern Constellations. It is situated immediately below Cetus.

for-nĕnt´, fō´re-a-nĕnt, *prep.* [Eng. *fore*, and *anent*.]

1. Directly opposite to.

2. Concerning.

* **fornicarie,** * **fornycary,** *a.* [Lat. *fornicarius*.] Fornicating, lewd.

"Thes shulen haate the *fornicarie* womman."—*Wycliffe: Apocalypse* xvii. 16.

for´-nĭ-cāte, *v.i.* [Eccles. Lat. *fornicatus*, pa. par. of *fornicor*, from Class. Lat. *fornix* (genit. *fornicis*) = (1) a vault, an arch, (2) a brothel.] To commit fornication; to be lewd; to have unlawful sexual intercourse.

"With whom, lest they should *fornicate* or worse,
A tutor's sent by way of a dry nurse."
Churchill: The Farewell.

for´-nĭ-cāte, for´-nĭ-cāt-ĕd, *a.* [Lat. *fornicatus* = arched, vaulted; *fornix* (genit. *fornicis*) = an arch, a vault.]

1. *Arch.*: Vaulted like an oven or furnace; arched; concave within and convex without.

2. *Bot.*: Arching over, as a *fornicate* leaf.

for-nĭ-cā´-tion (1), *s.* [Lat. *fornicatio* = a vaulting, an arching over.

Arch.: The forming of a vault or arch; an arching. [FORNICATE, *a.*]

for-nĭ-cā´-tion (2), * **for-ni-ca-cion,** * **for-ni-ca-tioun,** * **for-ny-ca-cioun,** *s.* [Fr., from Eccles. Lat. *fornicatio*, from *fornicatus*, pa. par. of *fornicor*; Sp. *fornicacion*; Port. *fornicação*; Ital. *fornicazione*.]

I. *Ord. Lang.*: Unlawful sexual intercourse of unmarried persons; incontinence; lewdness.

"This is the will of God . . . that ye should abstain from *fornication*."—1 *Thess.* iv. 3.

II. *Scripture*:

1. Idolatry.

"Thou didst trust in thine own beauty, and playedst the harlot, because of thy renown, and pouredst out thy *fornications* on every one."—*Ezekiel* xvi. 15.

2. Adultery.

3. Incest.

for´-nĭ-cā-tŏr, * **for-ni-ca-tour,** *s.* [Fr. *fornicateur*, from Eccles. Lat. *fornicator*; Sp. *fornicador*; Ital. *fornicatore*.]

1. *Ord. Lang.*: One who commits fornication; an unmarried person who has criminal intercourse with one of the other sex, also unmarried.

"Lest there be any *fornicator* or profane person"—*Hebrews* xii. 16.

2. *Scrip.*: An idolater.

* **for´-nĭ-cā-trĕss,** * **for-ni-ca-tresse,** *s.* [Eng. *fornicator*; *-ess*.] A woman who commits fornication.

"See you the *fornicatress* be removed."
Shakesp.: Measure for Measure, ii. 2.

for-nĭç´-ĭ-form, *a.* [Lat. *fornix* (genit. *fornicis*) = a vault, an arch, and *forma* = form.]

Bot.: Vaulted or arched. (The term is applied to the nectary of some plants.)

* **for-ni-men,** *v.t.* [A.S. *forniman*; O. Sax. *farniman*; O. H. Ger. *farneman*.] To take away.

"Min two childre aren me *fornumen*."
Genesis & Exodus, 2,227.

for´-nĭx, *s.* [Lat. = a vault, an arch.]

1. *Anat.*: Any part shaped like an arch or vault. Thus the fornix conjunctivæ is the globe of the eye.

2. *Bot.*: The lamellæ of the corolla, in some

[illegible]

[illegible]

for old ed, [illegible]

for out, for oute, for owt, for owte [illegible] Without [illegible]

for pained, for payned, [illegible]

for pàm pòr, [illegible]

for pass, [illegible]

A. [illegible]

B. [illegible]

for pet, for pit, [illegible] The fourth part of a peck.

for pinch, [illegible]

for pine, [illegible]

A. [illegible]

B. [illegible]

for prag, [illegible]

for rak yd, [illegible]

for rat, [illegible]

for rat, [illegible]

for rat, [illegible]

for reach [illegible]

for reate, for reed [illegible]

for ri ver, for ri ver, for ri ver [illegible]

for rid [illegible]

for rid [illegible]

for rod, for rod en [illegible]

[illegible]

for sal ten [illegible]

[illegible]

reject, to renounce; to cease or refrain to follow.

"Here [illegible] of me because of the wicked not forsake me [illegible]"

3. To cease or refrain to be [illegible] to, to fail to keep [illegible] to be faithless to.

"[illegible] God [illegible] Cowley: Davideis.

* 4. To refuse.

"If you forsake the offer of your love." Shakesp.: 1 Henry IV., iv. 2.

* 5. To deny.

"Peter forsake our Lord thrice." — Maundeville, p. [illegible]

* **B.** *Intrans.*: To refuse, to decline.

"This bri-liver who forsoke to go into heaven because his wife was there." — R. Greene: News from Heaven & Hell (1593).

for sàk' en, * **for sake,** *pa. part.* or *a.* [FORSAKE.] Deserted, abandoned, left, forlorn.

¶ Crabb thus discriminates between *forsaken*, *forlorn*, and *destitute*: "To be *forsaken* is to be deprived of the company and assistance of others; to be *forlorn* is to be *forsaken* in time of difficulty, to be without a guide in an unknown road; to be *destitute* is to be deprived of the first necessaries of life. To be *forsaken* is a partial situation; to be *forlorn* and *destitute* is a permanent condition. We may be *forsaken* by a fellow traveller on the road; we are *forlorn* when we get into a deserted path, with no one to guide us; we are *destitute* when we have no means of subsistence, nor the prospect of obtaining the means." (*Crabb: Eng. Synon.*)

for sàk' er, *s.* [Eng. *forsak(e)*; *-er.*] One who forsakes, abandons, deserts, or renounces.

"Most hateful forsakers of God." Song of the Three Children, v. 9.

for say, *v.t.* [Pref. *for-*, and Eng. *say* (q.v.).]

1. To renounce, to forsake.

"But shepherd must walke another way
Sike wealthy sweetnes he must forsay." Spenser: Shepherd's Calendar: May.

2. To deny, to forbid.

"Sithens shepherds and a hens forsayed
From pleas of chil [illegible]" Spenser: Colin Clout.

for seé, * **for see,** *v.t.* [A.S. [illegible] To see.

1. To foresee, to look down upon; to neglect.

"[illegible]" — [illegible]

2. To know [illegible].

"[illegible]"

for set, * **for sette,** [illegible]

"[illegible]"

for shake, * **forschake,** [illegible]

"[illegible]"

for shame, [illegible]

"[illegible]"

for shape, * **forschape,** [illegible]

"[illegible]"

for shrinka, for shrink en, [illegible]

"[illegible]"

for sihk [illegible]

for sit [illegible]

for sleek [illegible]

for slep [illegible]

for sleu ths, for sleu ths [illegible]

[illegible]

for smite, [illegible]

"[illegible]"

for-song-en, [illegible] W[illegible] [illegible]

"[illegible]"

for-sooth, * **for-sothe,** [illegible] In truth, certainly, of a truth, [illegible] very well. It is frequently used in the city.

"[illegible]" — [illegible]

¶ It was formerly used as a word of [illegible] in address to women. It is [illegible] inferior, being called, showed his attention by answering in the words *yes, forsooth*, which latter in time lost its true meaning; and instead of a mere exclamatory interjection, was supposed a compellation.

"Carry not too much under-thought betwixt [illegible] wife and them, [illegible] use it not [illegible] madam, and no, madam." — B. Jonson: Epicœne.

for-sooth', *v.t.* [FORSOOTH, *adv.*] To address with the word *forsooth*; hence, to address in a polite and ceremonious manner.

"The captain . . . had *forsooth'd* her." — Pepys Diary, Jan. 1661.

for-sooth', *s.* [FORSOOTH, *adv.*] One who is very polite and ceremonious to ladies; a ladies' man; a coxcomb.

"You sip so like a *forsooth* of the city." — B. Jonson: Poetaster.

for-spēak' (1), *v.t.* [Eng. *for-*, and *speak*.] To speak for or on behalf of another; to act as advocate for another.

for-spēak' (2), * **for speake,** * **for-spek yn,** *v.t.* [A.S. *forspecan*; O. H. Ger. *[illegible]*; M. H. Ger. *[illegible]* = to forbid; Ger. *[illegible]*.]

1. To forbid, to speak against, to [illegible].

"Thou hast [illegible]" — Shakesp.: [illegible]

2. To bewitch; to injure by the [illegible] evil tongue; to charm.

"[illegible]" — [illegible]

* **for-spēak-ēr** (1), * **for-spek-er,** [illegible] M. H. Ger. [illegible] speaker for [illegible]

for-spēak-ēr (2), [illegible]

* **for-spend,** [illegible]

* **for-spill,** * **for spille,** [illegible]

* **for-spread,** * **for-spreda,** [illegible]

* **for-stall,** [illegible]

* **for-stand,** [illegible]

for-stan, * **for-stal-an,** [illegible]

* **for-star** [illegible]

for-stop, for-stop, [illegible]

[illegible]

* **for-stormed′,** *a.* [Pref. *for-*, and Eng. *storm*; *-ed.*] Driven or tossed about by a storm.
"The ship that is *forstormed* and forblowe." *Gower*, i. 160.

* **for-straught,** *a.* [Pref. *for-*, and Eng. *straught*; cf. *distraught*.] Distracted.
"A wery bare,
Were al *forstraught* with houndes gret and smale." *Chaucer: C. T.*, 13,035.

* **for-swăl′-lōw,** * **for-swalghe,** * **for-swolewe,** * **for-swolhen,** *v.t.* [Pref. *for-*, and Eng. *swallow*, v. (q.v.).] To swallow up.
"Thæ eorthe the seal *forswalghe*." *Layamon*, iii. 127.

* **for-swărt′-ĕd,** *a.* [Pref. *for-*, and A.S. *swartian* = to grow black.] Made black or swarthy.
"He isegh his bodie al *forswarted*." *Pilate*, 226.

* **for-swat,** * **for-swatt,** *a.* [Pref. *for-*, and Mid. Eng. *swat*, pa. par. of *sweat* (q.v.).] Covered with sweat.
"Miso and Mopsa, like a couple of *forswat* melters, were getting the pure silver of their bodies out of the ore of their garments."—*Sidney: Arcadia.*

* **for-swāy′,** * **for-swey,** *v.i.* [Pref. *for-*, and Eng. *sway*.] To move or go wrong.
"If so be that a king *forswey*." *Gower*, iii. 224.

for-sweär′, * **for-swere,** * **for-swer-en,** * **for-swer-i-en,** * **for-swer-yn,** *v.t.* & *i.* [A.S. *forswerian* (pa. t. *forswór*, pa. par. *forsworen*); O. S. *forswerian*; O. H. Ger. *forsueran*; O. Fris. *forswera*; Dut. *verzweren*; Icel. *forsvara*; Sw. *forsvara*; Dan. *forsvare*.]

A. *Transitive:*

1. To abjure; to renounce upon oath or with protestations; to swear or protest earnestly that one will have nothing to do with.
"Thou being a goddess, I *forswore* not thee." *Shakesp.: Passionate Pilgrim*, 34.

*2. To swear falsely; to take in vain.
"*Forswore* his soule, his hert also." *Early Eng. Poems*, p. 123.

*3. To deny upon oath.
"As serenely bold
As truth, how loudly he *forswears* thy gold!" *Dryden: Juvenal.* (*Johnson.*)

*4. To take, use, or swear falsely.
"Or, that oaths, made in reverential fear
Of love and his wrath, any may *forswear*." *Donne: Woman's Constancy.*

B. *Reflex.:* To perjure oneself.
"Persons who have no sense of honour or religion, and who are ready to *forswear* themselves for lucre."—*Macaulay: Hist. Eng.*, ch. xv.

* **C.** *Intrans.:* To swear falsely; to perjure oneself.
"Do ye not flatter, lie, *forswear*?" *Shenstone: Charms of Precedence.*

¶ Crabb thus discriminates between to *forswear*, to *perjure*, and to *suborn*: "To *forswear* is applied to all kinds of oaths; to *perjure* is employed only for such oaths as have been administered by the civil magistrate. A soldier *forswears* himself who breaks his oath of allegiance by desertion; a man *perjures* himself in a court of law who swears to the truth of that which he knows to be false. *Forswear* and *perjure* are the acts of individuals; *suborn* signifies to make to *forswear*: a *perjured* man has all the guilt upon himself; but he who is *suborned* shares his guilt with the *suborner*." (*Crabb: Eng. Synon.*)

* **for-sweär′-ĕr,** * **for-swer-ere,** *s.* [Eng. *forswear*; *-er*.] One who forswears or perjures himself; one who is forsworn or perjured.
"*Forswerere*, or he that ys oft forsworen."—*Prompt. Parv.*

* **for-swith-en,** * **for-sweth-en,** *v.t.* [Pref. *for-*, and Icel. *svétha* = to burn.] To burn up completely.
"Fier sulde al this world *forswethen*." *Genesis & Exodus*, 1,140.

* **for-swonk,** * **for-swonke,** * **for-swunke,** *a.* [Pref. *for-*, and Mid. Eng. *swonk*, pa. par. of *swink* (q.v.).] Worn out with labour; exhausted.
"Shee is my Goddess plaine,
And I her shepheard swaine,
Albee *forswonke* and forswat I am." *Spenser: Shepheards Calender; April.*

for-swōre′, *pret.*, & *pa. par.* of *v.* [FORSWEAR.]
¶ Obsolete as a past participle.

for-swōrn′, *pa. par.* or *a.* [FORSWEAR.]

* **for-swōrn′-nĕss,** * **for-swor-en-esse,** *s.* [Eng. *forsworn*; *-ness*.] The act of forswearing or perjuring oneself; the state of being forsworn; perjury.
"Stale and lesunge and *forsworenesse*."—*Old Eng. Homilies*, p. 103.

fōrt, *s.* & *a.* [Fr. = (*a.*) strong, (*s.*) a fort, from Lat. *fortis* = strong; Ital. & Port. *fort*; Sp. *fuerte*.]

A. *As substantive:*

I. *Ordinary Language:*

1. *Lit.:* In the same sense as II.
"This statute, (13 Car. II.,) it is obvious to observe, extends not only to fleets and armies, but also to *forts*, and other places of strength within the realm; the sole prerogative as well as of erecting, as manning and governing of which, belongs to the King in his capacity of general of the kingdom."—*Blackstone: Commentaries*, bk. i., ch. 7.

2. *Figuratively:*

* (1) A protection or shelter of any kind; a stronghold.
"Cæsar, from the naked land,
Whose only *fort* was British hearts, repelled." *Thomson: Liberty*, iv. 642.

* (2) A person's strong point; his forte (q.v.).

II. *Mil.:* A fortified place of small size, surrounded with a ditch, rampart, stockade, or other means of defence, and garrisoned with troops; a small fortress or castle. The orthography of a fort is its profile; the ichnography is its ground plan. [FORTIFICATION.]

* **B.** *As adj.:* Strong, powerful.

fort-adjutant, *s.*
Mil.: An officer in a garrison who is responsible for its internal discipline, and the appropriation of the men to the several corps.

fort-major, *s.*
Mil.: In a fort or fortress, the officer next to the governor or commandant.

fōrt′-a-liçe, * **fort-e-lace,** *s.* [O. Fr. *fortalesce*, from Low Lat. *fortalitia* = a little fort; *fortis* = a fort, from Lat. *fortis* = strong.]
Fort.: An outwork of a fortification; a fortilage.

* **for-tăt′-tĕred,** * **for-tat-yrd,** *a.* [Pref. *for-*, and Eng. *tattered* (q.v.).] All in rags or tatters.
"*Fortatyrd* and torne." *Towneley Mysteries*, p. 239.

* **for-tăxed′,** *a.* [Pref. *for-*, and Eng. *taxed*.] Wrongly or extortionately taxed.
"We are so hamyd, *fortaxed* and ramyd." *Towneley Mysteries*, p. 98.

fōr′-tĕ, *adv.* [Ital., from Lat. *fortis* = strong.]
Music: Loudly; a direction to play or sing with force of tone. It is expressed by the abbreviations *for.* or *f.*

fōrte, * **fort,** *s.* [Fr. *fort* = (*a.*) strong, (*s.*) a fort, a strong point, from Lat. *fortis* = strong.] [FORT.]

1. The strong part of a sword-blade or rapier, as opposed to the *foible* or *faible*.

2. A person's strong point; that in which one excels; a person's peculiar talent or faculty; the point of chief excellence.
"I won't describe, description is my *forte*.
But every fool describes in these bright days." *Byron: Don Juan*, v. 52.

* **fōrt′-ĕd,** *a.* [Eng. *fort*; *-ed*.] Furnished or guarded by forts; fortified.
"A *forted* residence, 'gainst the tooth of time
And rasure of oblivion." *Shakesp.: Measure for Measure*, v. 1.

fōrth, * **forthe,** * **furth,** *adv.* [A.S., from *fore* = before; cogn. with Dut. *voort* = forward, from *voor* = before; Ger. *fort*; M. H. Ger. *vort*, from *vor* = before; Sw. & Dan. *fort*.]

1. Forward, in place or order.
"Uzzah put *forth* his hand to the Ark of God and took hold of it."—*2 Samuel* vi. 6.

2. Abroad; out of doors.
"Bring your music *forth* into the air." *Shakesp.: Merchant of Venice*, v. 1.

3. Forward or onward in time.
"Blessed be the Lord from this time *forth* for evermore."—*Psalm* cxiii. 2.

*4. In the future; hereafter; henceforth; thenceforth.
"If he *forth* haf grace, as he now bigynnes." *Robert de Brunne*, p. 174.

5. Out of or beyond the boundaries of.
"I am Prospero, and that very duke
Which was thrust *forth* of Milan." *Shakesp.: Tempest*, v. 1.

6. Out, as denoting progression or advancement from a state of confinement, concealment, or immaturity.
"When his branch is yet tender, and putteth *forth* leaves, ye know that summer is nigh."—*Matt.* xxiv. 32.

7. Out in public.
"Another parable put he *forth*."—*Matthew* xiii. 24.

8. In continuation; on further; on to the end.
"I repeated the Ave Maria: the inquisitor bad me say *forth*; I said I was taught no more."—*Memoir in Strype.*

*9. Thoroughly; throughout; from beginning to end.
"You, cousin,
Whom it concerns to hear this matter *forth*,
Do with your injuries as seems you best." *Shakesp.: Measure for Measure*, v. 1.

10. To a certain extent or degree.
"Hence we learn, how far *forth* we may expect justification and salvation from the sufferings of Christ."—*Hammond.*

* **B.** *As prep.:* Out of; away from; forth from.
"Steal *forth* thy father's house." *Shakesp.: Midsummer Night's Dream*, i. 1.

¶ *And so forth:* Et cætera, and so on.

¶ *Forth* is largely used in composition as *forth-calling* (*Thomson*), *forth-issuing* (*Pope*), *forth-startled* (*Wordsworth*).

* **fōrth,** * **foorth,** * **forthe,** * **furthe,** *s.* [FORD.]

1. A way; a passage.
"Passage non he nam, the *forthis* wer withsette." *Robert de Brunne*, p. 187.

2. A ford.
"Galadites men occupiden the *forthis* of Jordan."—*Wycliffe: Judges* xii. 5.

* **fōrth′-beär,** * **forth-bere,** *v.t.* [Eng. *forth*, and *bear*.] To bear or carry out.
"Tho hi that heued *forthbere*." *St. Edmund King*, 88.

* **fōrth′-brĭng,** * **forthe-bringe,** * **furth-bryng,** *v.t.* [A.S. *forthbringan*.]

1. To bring forth or out.
"The childe was *forthebroght*." *Seven Sages*, 3,116.

2. To cause to come; to raise; to bring forth.
"He *forthbroght* southen wind fra heven." *E. Eng. Psalter, Ps.* lxxvii. 26.

* **forth-by,** *adv.* [Eng. *forth*, and *by*.] Forth or forward by.

* **fōrth-câll′,** *v.t.* [Eng. *forth*, and *call*.] To challenge.
"And in thar graves at nihte *forthcalled* him." *E. Eng. Psalter, Ps.* lxxvii. 58.

* **fōrth-cast′,** * **forth-kast,** *v.t.* [Eng. *forth*, and *cast*.] To throw forth; to throw away.
"Thou *forthkeste* mi saghes hindward thare." *E. Eng. Psalter, Ps.* xlix. 17.

* **fōrth-clēpe′,** *v.t.* [Eng. *forth*, and *clepe*.] To call forth or out.
"As an egle *forthclepynge* his bryddis to flee."—*Wycliffe: Deuteronomy* xxxii. 11.

* **fōrth-côme′,** *s.* [A.S. *forthcyme*.] A going or coming out; a departure.
"Fained is Egipt in *forthcome* of tham." *E. Eng. Psalter; Ps.* civ. 38.

fōrth-côm′-ĭng, *a.* & *s.* [Eng. *forth*, and *coming*.]

A. *As adj.:* Ready to appear or come on; on the point of coming; brought forward; ready to be produced.
"The Salee rover, who threatened to bastinado a Christian captive to death unless a ransom was *forthcoming*, was an odious ruffian."—*Macaulay: Hist. Eng.*, ch. xv.

B. *As substantive:*
Scots Law: The action by which an assessment is made effectual. In it the arrestee and common debtor are called before the judge to hear judgment given, ordering the debt to be paid, or effects delivered up to the arresting creditor, or otherwise disposing of the matter.

* **fōrth-cŭt′,** * **forth-kut-ten,** *v.t.* [Eng. *forth*, and *cut*.] To cut open; to open with an instrument.
"That he sowe and *forthkutten* and purge his ertha."—*Wycliffe: Isaiah* xxviii. 24.

* **fōrth′-dēale,** *s.* [FORDEL.] An advantage.
"As good a *forthdeale* and auantage towards thende of the werke."—*Udal: Apopth. of Erasmus*, p. 41 (note).

* **fōrth′-dô,** * **forth-don,** *v.t.* [Eng. A.S. *forthdón*.] To put forth.

* **fōrth′-drâw,** *v.t.* [Eng. *forth*, and *draw*.] To draw out or forth.

* **forth-en,** * **forthe,** *v.t.* [A.S. *forthian*.] To further; to promote; to carry out.
"All that I say I shall *forthe*." *Towneley Mysteries*, p. 45.

* **forth-en,** *adv.* [A.S. *forthun, furthun, forthon.*] Even.

* **fortheode,** *v.i.* [Eng. *forth;* Mid. Eng. *eode* = went.] Went out.

"Thusi ther *fortheode.*" *Layamon,* ii. 138.

* **forth-er,** *a.* [A.S. *furthra.*] Foremost, first, front.

"The tother goynge out held with his hoond the *forther* parti of his brother foot."—*Wycliffe: Genesis* xxv. 26.

* **forth-er,** *v.t.* [FURTHER, *v.*]

* **forth-er-mo,** *adv.* [Mid. Eng. *forther* = further; *mo* = more.] Farthermore. (*Chaucer: C. T.,* 6,365.)

* **forth'-fa-thĕr,** * **forth-fa-dre,** * **forth-fe-der,** *s.* [A.S. *forthfæder.*] A forefather; an ancestor.

"Thet hise *forthfadres* helden ifostret." *Legend St. Katherine,* 93.

* **forth-fare,** *s.* [A.S. *forthfaru.*]

1. A departure.

"That weore unimete care of Arthures *forthfare.*" *Layamon,* iii. 145.

2. Death, decease.

"After Locrin his *forthfare.*" *Layamon,* i. 106.

3. A passing bell.

"That from henceforth there be no knells or *forthfares* rung for the death of any man."—*Hooper: Injunctions.* (1551.)

* **forth-fare,** *v.t.* [A.S. *forthfaran;* O. Fris. *forthfara.*]

1. To depart, to go away.

"I sal *forthfare* . . . als a sparwe in to the hil." *E. Eng. Psalter, Ps.* x. 2.

2. To die, to decease.

"Atte laste he moste deyen and *forthfare.*" *Castel of Love,* 218.

* **forth-for,** *s.* [A.S.] A going out or forth.

* **fŏrth'-găng,** * **forth-gong,** *s.* [A.S. *forthgang.*]

1. A going out; a breaking out.

"Ne *forthgang* in waies of tha." *E. Eng. Psalter, Ps.* cxliii. 14.

2. A continuation; a carrying on.

"I *forthgong* of gode liue."—*Ancren Riwle,* p. 374.

* **fŏrth'-glīde,** *v.t.* [Eng. *forth,* and *glide.*] To pass by.

"*Forthglod* this other dais night." *Genesis & Exodus,* 118.

* **fŏrth'-gō,** * **forth-goo,** *v.i.* [A.S. *forthgán;* O. Fris. *forthgá.*]

1. To go out or forth; to set out.

"Thay . . . dyde ham bothe *forthgoo.*" *Seven Sages,* 761.

2. To pass by.

"Nu is *forthgon* the thridde dai." *Genesis & Exodus,* 2,819.

3. To advance; to go forward.

"Sum was with mighte so *forthgon.*" *Genesis & Exodus,* 834.

fŏrth'-gō-ĭng, *a.* & *s.* [Eng. *forth,* and *going.*]

A. *As adj.:* Going out or forth; proceeding.

B. *As subst.:* A going out or proceeding from.

* **for-thĭnk',** **for-thenche,** * **for-thenk, for-thynke,** *v.t.* & *i.* [M. H. Ger. *verdunken;* Icel. *fyrirthykkja.*]

A. *Transitive:*

1. To repent of; to grieve or be sorry for.

"Soon he gan such folly to *forthinke* again." *Spenser: F. Q.,* IV. xii. 14.

2. To grieve; to cause to repent.

"Ageins a thynge that myghte the *forthynke.*" *Chaucer: Troilus & Cressida,* iv. 1,413.

B. *Intrans.:* To repent.

"He schall *forthynk* that comyth to me." *Guy of Warwick,* 984.

* **fŏrth'-lōad,** *v.t.* [Eng. *forth,* and *lead,* v.] To lead forth.

"As the childe was *forthladde.*" *Seven Sages,* 2,442.

* **fŏrth'-look,** * **forth-loke,** *v. i.* [A.S. *forthlócian.*] To look out.

"Laverd fra heven . . . *forthloked* over mennes sones." *E. Eng. Psalter, Ps.* xiii. 2.

* **forth-nim-en,** *v.t.* [Eng. *forth,* and Mid. Eng. *nimen.*] To take away.

"Or he fro Synay ben *forthnimen.*" *Genesis & Exodus,* 3,640.

* **for-thought'** (**ought** as **ât**), *pret.* & *pa. par.* [FORTHINK.]

* **forth-ren,** *v.t.* [FURTHER, *v.*]

* **forth-rest,** *v.t.* [A.S. *forthræstan.*] To twist.

"In the thryd wate *forthrast* al that thryue schuld." *E. Eng. Allit. Poems; Cleanness,* 249.

* **fŏrth'-rīght** (*gh* silent), * **forth-rĭht,** * **forth-rĭhtes,** *adv., a.,* & *s.* [A.S. *forthrihte.*]

A. *As adv.:* Straightforward; in a direct line, directly.

"*Forthriht* faren we him to." *Layamon,* ii. 141.

B. *As adj.:* Direct; immediate; straightforward.

C. *As subst.:* A straight or direct path.

"Here's a maze trod, indeed,
Through *forthrights* and meanders."
Shakesp.; Tempest. iii. 3.

* **for-thring,** *v.t.* [A.S. *forthringan.*] To thrust.

"Forbundenn and *forrthrungen* i cwarrterne." *Ormulum,* 6,168.

* **fŏrth'-shō̄w,** * **forth-schewe,** *v.t.* [Eng. *forth,* and *show.*] To show forth, to manifest, to declare.

"And this might *forthschewe* withal." *E. Eng. Psalter, Ps.* cxliv. 4.

* **fŏrth'-ward,** * **forth-wardes,** *adv.* [A.S. *forthweard;* O. S. *forthwerd.*]

1. Forward. (Of place.)

"Hwi ne swimmest thu *forthweard?*"—*Old Eng. Homilies,* p. 51.

2. Forward, for the future, henceforward.

"Fadir, dothe to me fro hennys *forthward* as the likithe."—*Gesta Romanorum,* p. 225.

* **fŏrth'-wăx,** *v.i.* [A.S. *forthweaxan.*] To increase, to come on.

"Wintres *forthwexen* on Ysaac." *Genesis & Exodus,* 1,211.

fŏrth'-wĭth, *adv.* [Eng. *forth,* and *with.*] Immediately, at once, directly, without delay.

"*Forthwith* from out the ark a raven flies." *Milton: P. L.,* xi. 855.

* **forth-y,** *adv.* & *conj.* [A.S.] Therefore, therefor.

forth-y, furth-ie, *a.*[Eng *forth* adv.; *-y.*] Forward, or perhaps frank; familiar in manner.

"Wherever there is no awe or fear of a king or prince, they, that are most *forthy* in ingrying and furthsetting themselves, live without measure or obedience after their own pleasure."—*Pitscottie,* p. 1.

for'-tĭ-ĕth, * **fowertuthe,** * **fuwertithe,** * **fourtide,** *a.* & *s.* [A.S. *feówertigódha,* from *feówertig* = forty; *feówer* = four.]

A. *As adjective:*

1. Next in order after the thirty-ninth.

2. Being one of forty equal parts into which anything is divided.

"What doth it avail
To be the *fortieth* man in an entail?"
Donne: Love's Diet.

B. *As substantive:*

1. *Ord. Lang.:* One of forty equal parts into which anything is divided; the quotient of one divided by forty.

2. (*Pl.*) *Printing:* A sheet of paper having forty printed pages on each side; 40s.

* **for'-tĭ-fī-ą-ble,** *a.* [Eng. *fortify; -able.*] That may or can be fortified.

for-tĭ-fĭ-cā'-tion, *s.* [Fr., from Low Lat. *fortificatus,* pa. par. of *fortifico* = to make strong: Lat. *fortis* = strong, and *facio* = to make; Sp. *fortificacion;* Ital. *fortificazione.*]

1. The act or science of fortifying or strengthening a place or position in such a way that it may be held by a body of men much inferior in numbers to their assailants.

"*Fortification* is an art shewing how to fortify a place with ramparts, parapets, moats, and other bulwarks; to the end that a small number of men within may be able to defend themselves, for a considerable time, against the assaults of a numerous army without; so that the enemy, in attacking them, must of necessity suffer great loss. It is either regular or irregular; and, with respect to time, may be distinguished into durable and temporary."—*Harris.*

2. That which fortifies or strengthens a place or position; works erected for the purpose of strengthening a place or position; a fortified place or position; a fortress, a fort, a castle. Fortifications are known as Natural, when cliffs, swamps, rivers, &c. conduce to give the advantage to the defending force; Artificial, when labour and skill create advantages or add to the natural ones; Defensive, when opposed to an attacking force; Offensive, in investing a place; Permanent, of a lasting character; and fortifications for emergency or temporary uses.

"The Samnites . . . fiercely skirmished on horseback about the *fortifications.*"—*P. Holland: Livius,* p. 229.

* 3. An addition of strength; a strengthening.

"Give some few advices by way of *fortification* and antidote."—*Government of the Tongue.*

fortification agate, *s.*

Min.: A variety of agate which, when polished, exhibits in its striations some resemblance to a fortified place.

for'-tĭ-fīed, *pa. par.* or *a.* [FORTIFY.]

for'-tĭ-fī-ĕr, *s.* [Eng. *fortify; -er.*]

1. One who fortifies or strengthens a place or position with fortifications.

"The *fortifier* [of Pendennis] made his advantage of the commodity afforded by the ground."—*Carew: Survey of Cornwall,* p. 149.

2. One who strengthens or supports in any way.

"He was led forth by many armed men, who often had been the *fortifiers* of wickedness, to the place of execution."—*Sidney.*

for'-tĭ-fȳ, * **for-tĭ-fie,** *v.t.* & *i.* [Fr. *fortifier,* from Low Lat. *fortifico,* from Lat. *fortis* = strong, and *facio* = to make; Sp. *fortificar;* Ital. *fortificare.*]

A. *Transitive:*

1. To make strong; to strengthen; to add strength to; to secure.

"Let us once again assail your ears,
That are so *fortified* against our story."
Shakesp.: Hamlet, i. 1.

2. To strengthen by the erection of fortifications about; to strengthen or secure against attack by means of forts, ramparts, &c.; to make defensible against the attack of an enemy.

"It is a walled towne and strongly *fortified.*"—*Hacklugt: Voyages,* i. 422.

3. To confirm, to encourage, to support, to strengthen.

"When Interest *fortifies* an argument
Weak Reason serves to gain the Will's assent."
Dryden: Hind & Panther, iii. 397.

4. To add alcoholic strength to: as, Wine is *fortified* by the addition of brandy.

* 5. To defend, to protect.

"Which *fortified* her visage from the sun." *Shakesp.: Lover's Complaint,* 9.

B. *Intrans.:* To raise fortifications or strengthening works.

"And view the Frenchmen how they *fortify.*" *Shakesp.: 1 Henry VI.,* i. 4.

¶ For the difference between *fortify* and to *strengthen,* see STRENGTHEN.

* **fŏrt'-ĭ-lage** (**lage** as **lĭǧ**), *s.* [FORTALICE.] A little fort; a blockhouse.

"In all straights and narrow passages there should be some little *fortilage,* or wooden castle set, which should keep and command the straight."—*Spenser: State of Ireland.*

* **for-tĭl'-ĭ-tȳ,** *s.* [Low Lat. *fortalitium* = a little fort; *fortis* = a fort, from Lat. *fortis* = strong.] A fortified place; a fortification; a castle, a fort.

* **fŏrt'-ĭn,** *s.* [Fr., Sp., & Ital. *fortino.*] A little fort or fortified position; a field fort.

for-tĭs'-sĭ-mō, *adv.* [Ital.]

Music: In the loudest manner; very loud. The letters *ff.* or *ffor.* are used as abbreviations of the word.

* **for-tĭ'-tion,** *s.* [Lat. *forte* = by chance.] Casual choice; fortuitous selection; a trusting to chance.

"No mode of election operating in the spirit of *fortition* or rotation can be generally good."—*Burke.* (*Webster.*)

for'-tĭ-tūde, *s.* [Lat. *fortitudo,* from *fortis* = strong.]

1. Strength, power, force, physical ability.

"He wrongs his fame,
Despairing of his own arm's *fortitude.*"
Shakesp.: 1 Henry VI., ii. 1.

2. Mental strength; firmness of mind or soul, making a person to bear pain or suffering without murmuring, depression, or despondency, or to encounter dangers with coolness and courage; resolution; endurance.

"Russell died with the *fortitude* of a Christian, Sidney with the *fortitude* of a Stoic."—*Macaulay: Hist. Eng.,* ch. ii.

¶ For the difference between *fortitude* and *courage,* see COURAGE.

* **for-tĭ-tū'-dĭn-oŭs,** *a.* [Lat. *fortitudo,* genit. *fortitudin(is);* Eng. adj. suff. *-ous.*] Having fortitude, firmness, or courage; firm, courageous.

"As brave and as *fortitudinous* a man as any in the king's dominions."—*Fielding: Amelia,* bk. v., ch. vi.

***fŏrt′-lĕt,** *s.* [Eng. *fort*, and dimin. suff. *-let.*] A little fort.

fort′-nīght (*gh* silent), ***forte-nyte, *fourte-night, * four-ten-night, *fowrt-nyght,** *s.* [Mid. Eng. *fourt(en)* = fourteen, and *night.*] A period of two weeks or fourteen days.

"Within one *fortnight* you should see five thousand."
Cartwright: The Ordinary, ii. 2.

¶ It was the custom to reckon by nights and winters, instead of days and years: thus we have *sennight* = seven nights = a week.

fort-nīght′-lĭ (*gh* silent), *a.* & *adv.* [Eng. *fortnight; -ly.*]

A. *As adj.:* Happening or appearing once in a fortnight: as, a *fortnightly* meeting.

B. *As adv.:* Once a fortnight; every fortnight; every other week: as, A paper appears *fortnightly*.

***for-trăv′-ailled,** *a.* [Pref. *for-*, and Mid. Eng. *travail* = work.] Worn out with work; exhausted.

"*Fortrauailled* hy were sore that hi most slepe echon."
St. Kenelm, 313.

***for-trĕad′, *for-trede,** *v.t.* [A.S. *fortredan*; Dut. *vertreden.*] To tread down, to tread under foot; to crush.

"Sum [sed] fel bi the wei and was *fortreden*."—*Old Eng. Homilies*, ii. 156.

fŏrt′-rĕss, *fort-resse, *s.* [O. Fr. *forteresce, fortelesce*, from Low Lat. *fortalitia* = a little fort, from *fortis* = a fort; Lat. *fortis* = strong; Fr. *forteresse*; Ital. *forterezza.*] A fortified place; a fort; a castle; a place of defence; a stronghold; a large permanent fortification.

"Here in my Northland,
My fastness and *fortress*,
Reign I for ever!"
Longfellow: Musician's Tale.

***fŏrt′-rĕss,** *v.t.* [FORTRESS, *s.*] To furnish, defend, or strengthen with a fortress; to fortify, to protect, to defend.

"Weakly *fortressed* from a world of harms."
Shakesp.: Rape of Lucrece, 28.

***fŏrt′-rĕt,** *s.* [Eng. *fort*; dimin. suff. *-ret.*] A little fort, a fortlet, a sconce, a field fort.

*** for-trod-en, * for-trod-den,** *pa. par.* or *a.* [FORTREAD.]

***for-tu-ĭt,** *a.* [Fr., from Lat. *fortuitus.*] Fortuitous, chance, accidental, casual. [FORTUITOUS.]

"There been then the causes of the abredgyng of *fortuit* hap."—*Chaucer: Boethius*, v.

for-tū′-ĭ-tĭsm, *s.* [Lat. *fortuit(us)*, and Eng. suff. *-ism.*]

Phil.: The belief that adaptations in nature are produced by the operation of natural laws operating "fortuitously;" by which is here meant undesignedly. It does not mean capriciously, independently of all law. Fortuitism is contradistinguished from belief in final causes. (See extract under FORTUITIST.)

for-tū′-ĭ-tĭst, *s.* [Lat. *fortuit(us)*, and Eng. suff. *-ist.*] One who adopts or defends the principles of Fortuitism (q.v.), as opposed to a teleologist or a believer in the doctrine of final causes.

"There will always be teleologists, no doubt, and there will always be *fortuitists* (if we may coin a needful correlative term); but the great point is that Professor Mivart's teleology now so nearly approaches Mr. Darwin's fortuitism that the difference between them is reduced to a matter of abstract hypothesis."—*St. James's Gazette*, April 14, 1881.

for-tū′-ĭ-toŭs, *a.* [Lat. *fortuitus*, from *forte* = by chance (properly ablat. sing. of *fors* = chance); Fr. *fortuit*; Sp. & Ital. *fortuito.*] Depending on or happening by chance; casual, accidental, not designed; coming or occurring accidentally or unexpectedly.

"Chance is the operator assigned in a *fortuitous* concourse of atoms."—*Brooke: Universal Beauty*, bk. ii. (Note.)

for-tū′-ĭ-toŭs-lĭ, *adv.* [Eng. *fortuitous; -ly.*] By chance, casually, accidentally, undesignedly. (*Cowper: Conversation*, 795.)

for-tū′-ĭ-toŭs-nĕss, *s.* [Eng. *fortuitous; -ness.*] The quality of being fortuitous or accidental; accident, chance.

"Enthrone *fortuitousness* and contingency in the will of an omnipotent being."—*Cudworth: Intell. System*, p. 872.

***for-tū′-ĭ-tȳ,** *s.* [Fr. *fortuité*, from Lat. *fortuitus.*] Accident, chance.

"Those deserved judgements were the effect of mere *fortuity*."—*Forbes: On Incredulity*, p. 79.

For-tū′-nạ, *s.* [Lat.]

1. *Roman Myth.:* The goddess of fortune.

2. *Astron.:* An asteroid, the nineteenth found. It was discovered by Hind on August 22, 1852.

***for′-tụ-nạ-ble,** *a.* [Eng. *fortun(e); -able.*] Fortunate, prosperous, happy.

"The Lord lyueth: in truth, in equite & righteousnesse: and al people shall bee *fortunable* and ioyfull in him."—*Bible* (1551), *Jeremye* iv.

for-tū′-naē-ạ, *s.* [Named after Mr. Robert Fortune, who collected plants in China for the Horticultural Society.]

Bot.: A genus of Juglandaceæ. The fruits of the only known species, *Fortunaa chinensis*, which grows in China and Japan, are used by the Chinese to dye their clothes black.

for′-tụ-nạte, *for-tu-nat, *a.* [Lat. *fortunatus*, pa. par. of *fortuno* = to make fortunate; *fortuna* = fortune; Ital. *fortunato*; Sp. *fortunado*; Prov. *fortunat.*]

1. Coming or happening by some good luck or favourable chance; bringing or presaging good fortune; auspicious (said of things): as, a *fortunate* occurrence, a *fortunate* stroke.

"The haruspex proclaiming it to be a *fortunate* omen."—*Middleton: Life of Cicero*, vol. i., § 1.

2. Receiving or meeting with good fortune; lucky, successful, prosperous; not liable to miscarriage or misfortune. (Said of persons.)

"I am most *fortunate* thus accidentally to encounter you."—*Shakesp.: Coriolanus*, iv. 5.

¶ (1) Crabb thus discriminates between *fortunate, lucky, prosperous*, and *successful*: "The *fortunate* and *lucky* are both applied to that which happens without the control of man; but the latter, which is a collateral term, describes the capricious goddess Fortune in her most freakish humours, and *fortunate* represents her in her most sober mood: in other words, the *fortunate* is more according to the ordinary course of things; the *lucky* is something sudden, unaccountable, and singular. *Prosperous* and *successful* seem to exclude the idea of what is *fortuitous*, although *prosperity* and *success* are both greatly aided by good *fortune*. *Fortunate* and *lucky* are applied as much to the removal of evil as to the attainment of good; *prosperous* and *successful* are concerned only in what is good, or esteemed as such: we may be *fortunate* in making our escape; we are *prosperous* in the acquirement of wealth. *Fortunate* is employed for single circumstances, *prosperous* only for a train of circumstances. The *fortunate* and *lucky* man can lay no claim to merit, because they preclude the idea of exertion; *prosperous* and *successful* may claim a share of merit proportioned to the exertion." (*Crabb: Eng. Synon.*)

(2) For the difference between *fortunate* and *happy*, see HAPPY.

for′-tụ-nạte-lȳ, *adv.* [Eng. *fortunate; -ly.*] In a fortunate manner; by good fortune or luck; luckily, happily, successfully.

"Bright Eliza ruled Britannia's state,
And boldly wise, and *fortunately* great."
Prior: Ode to the Queen. (1708.)

***for′-tụ-nạte-nĕss,** *s.* [Eng. *fortunate; -ness.*] The quality or state of being fortunate; good luck; success; happiness.

"O me, said she, whose greatest *fortunateness* is more unfortunate than my sister's greatest unfortunateness."—*Sidney: Arcadia*, bk. ii.

for′-tụne, *s.* [Fr., from Lat. *fortuna*, from *forte* = by chance, ablat. sing. of *fors* = chance; Ital. & Sp. *fortuna.*]

* 1. A chance; an opportunity.

"Arcite shall have a *fortune*
If he dare make himself a worthy lover.
Shakesp. & Flet.: Two Noble Kinsmen, ii. 2.

2. The personified power to whom was attributed the distribution of the lots of life arbitrarily according to her own humour.

"*Fortune* a goddess is to fools alone."
J. Dryden, jun.: Juvenal, sat. xiv.

3. Luck; chance; fate; accident; hap; the arrival or occurrence of any thing suddenly and unexpectedly.

"Whatever *fortune* stays him from his word."
Shakesp.: Taming of the Shrew, iii. 2.

4. The good or ill that befalls men; the appointed lot or fate in life; success, good or bad. (Frequently used in this sense in the plural).

"The *fortunes* and affairs of noble Brutus."
Shakesp.: Julius Cæsar, iii. 1.

5. Futurity; future events; future success in life.

"You who men's *fortunes* in their faces read,
To find out mine, look not, alas, on me."
Cowley: Mistress.

6. That which a person has experienced in life; circumstances or events in life.

7. Good success; prosperity; good luck.

"I thank my *fortune* for it."
Shakesp.: Merchant of Venice, i. 1.

8. Estates; property; possessions; great wealth.

"Twelve men of honourable birth and ample *fortune*."—*Macaulay: Hist. Eng.*, ch. xxiii.

9. The portion of a woman.

"The next sparks that go a *fortune* stealing."
Prologue to Otway's Orphan.

¶ For the difference between *fortune* and *chance*, see CHANCE.

***fortune-hunter,** *s.* One who seeks after women with large portions, in order that he may enrich himself by marrying them.

"The worst of it is, our modern *fortune-hunters* are those who turn their heads that way because they are good for nothing else."—*Addison: Spectator*, No. 311.

fortune-hunting, *a.* & *s.*

A. *As adj.:* Seeking after women with large portions with a view to marriage.

B. *As subst.:* The act or practice of seeking after a fortune by marriage.

***fortune-maker,** *s.* One who rises superior to circumstances, or bends them to his will; a special favourite of fortune.

"Are these the men that conquer by inheritance,
The *fortune-makers?*"
Beaum. & Flet.: Bonduca, i. 1.

*** fortune-stealer,** *s.* One who steals or runs away with an heiress.

"We must, however, distinguish between fortune-hunters and *fortune-stealers*."—*Addison: Spectator*, No. 311.

*** for′-tūne,** *v.t.* & *i.* [Fr. *fortuner*, from Lat. *fortuno*, from *fortuna* = fortune.]

A. *Transitive:*

1. To make fortunate; to dispose or arrange the fortunes of.

"And him *fortunes* as the lust devyse."
Chaucer: C. T., 2,379.

2. To endow or provide with a fortune.

"He is to *fortune* her out to a young lover."—*Richardson: Clarissa*, ii. 166.

3. To happen to; to befall; to bechance.

"If it *fortune* me to be buried oute of London."—*Testam. Vet.*, ii. 511.

4. To foretell the fortunes or lot of; to presage.

"Fortune *fortuned* the dying notes of Rome."
Dryden: Juvenal, sat. x.

B. *Intrans.:* To happen; to fall out; to befall; to chance.

"You will wonder what hath *fortuned*."
Shakesp.: Two Gentlemen of Verona, v. 4.

***for′-tụne-book,** *s.* [Eng. *fortune*, and *book.*] A book consulted to discover fortunes or future events.

"Thou knowest a face, in whose each look
Beauty lays ope love's *fortunebook*." *Crashaw.*

***for′-tụned,** *a.* [Eng. *fortun(e); -ed.*] Supplied or favoured by fortune; fortunate; in a state of prosperity.

"Not th' imperious show
Of the full *fortuned* Cæsar ever shall
Be brooked with me."
Shakesp.: Antony & Cleopatra, iv. 15.

***for′-tụ-nĕl,** *a.* [O. Fr.; Sp. *fortunal*; Ital. *fortunale.*] Chance; casual.

"Many *fortunel* happes or maneres."—*Chaucer: Boethius*, p. 152.

for′-tụne-lĕss, *for-tune-les, *a.* [Eng. *fortune; -less.*]

* 1. Luckless, unlucky, unfortunate.

"For to wayte olde at home in idlenesse
Is disaduentrous, and quite *fortuneless*."
Spenser: Mother Hubberds Tale.

2. Destitute of a fortune or portion.

***for′-tụne-tĕll,** *v.t.* & *i.* [Eng. *fortune*, and *tell.*]

A. *Trans.:* To tell the fortune or future lot of; to teach to tell fortunes.

"I'll conjure you; I'll *fortunetell* you."
Shakesp.: Merry Wives of Windsor, iv. 2.

B. *Intrans.:* To tell or pretend to tell futurity or future events.

"He tipples palmestry, and dines
On all her *fortunetelling* lines." *Cleveland.*

for′-tụne-tĕll-ĕr, *s.* [Eng. *fortune*, and *teller.*]

1. *Lit.:* One who pretends to be able to reveal future events; one who pretends to the knowledge of futurity.

¶ By 17 Geo. II., c. 5, § 2, passed in 1743, a person pretending to tell fortunes by palmistry or any other method was adjudged a rogue and vagabond; and by 5 Geo. IV., c. 83, § 4, passed in 1824, such person is liable to three months' imprisonment. Convictions for this offence are not uncommon.

"Now to rivulets from the mountains
Point the rods of *fortunetellers*."
Longfellow: Drinking Song.

2. *Fig.:* The Dandelion. The name is given from the practice, very common among rustic children, of blowing away the down to tell the time. (*Britten & Holland.*)

for´-tūne-tĕll-ĭng, *a. & s.* [Eng. *fortune*, and *telling*.]

A. *As adj.:* Telling or pretending to tell beforehand future events.

¶ Though illegal [FORTUNE-TELLERS], the practice is far from extinct in various parts of England.

"Belong they to the *fortunetelling* tribe?"
Wordsworth: Excursion, bk. vii.

B. *As subst.:* The act or practice of foretelling or pretending to foretell future events; palmistry.

"The gypsies were to divide the money got by stealing linen, or by *fortunetelling*."—*Walton: Angler.*

***for´-tu-nīze,** *v.t.* [Eng. *fortun(e)*; *-ize*.] To regulate the fortunes of; to make fortunate.

"Each vnto himselfe his life may *fortunize*."
Spenser: F. Q., VI. ix. 30.

***for´-tu-noŭs, *for-tu-nouse,** *a.* [Ital. *fortunoso*.] Preceding from or depending on fortune; chance; casual.

"So certyne thinges scholde be moeued by *fortunouse* fortune."—*Chaucer: Boethius*, p. 26.

for-tu-ӯn´-ĭ-a, *s.* [Named by Shuttleworth after Fortuyn, a Dutch collector.]

Bot.: A genus of Crucifers, the typical one of the family Fortuynidæ (q.v.).

for-tu-ӯn´-ĭ-dæ, *s. pl.* [Mod. Lat. *fortuynia*, and Lat. fem. pl. adj. suff. *-idæ*.]

Bot.: A family of Cruciferæ, tribe Orthoploceæ.

for´-tӯ (1), ***four-ty,** *a. & s.* [A.S. *feówertig*, from *feower* = four, and *tig* = ten; cogn. with Dut. *veertig*; Icel. *fjörutiu*; Dan. *fyretyve*; Sw. *fyratio*; Ger. *viertig*; Goth. *fidwortigjus*.]

A. *As adj.:* Four times ten.

"Ye shal pay *fourty* pounds, so God me save."
Chaucer: C. T., 16,829.

B. *As substantive:*

1. The number amounting to four times ten; the sum of forty units.

2. A symbol employed to express forty units: as, 40 or XL.

¶ *Forty days' court:*

Old Law: The court of attachment in forests, the woodmote court.

***for´-tӯ** (2), *a.* [Lat. *fortis* = brave, strong.] Brave, valiant.

"O you of Grekis maist *forty* Diomede,
Quhy mycht I not on feildis of Troye haue deid?"
Douglas: Virgil, 16, 10.

for-tӯ-eight´-mō (eight as āt), *s.* [Eng. *forty-eight*, and *-mo*, the termination of most Lat. ordinal adverbs.]

Print.: A book made up of sheets printed forty-eight pages on a side; usually written and printed 48mo.

fŏr´-ŭm, *s.* [Lat.]

*1. The market-place or public place in Rome in which were the courts of law, public offices, &c.

"The *forum* was a publick place in Rome, where lawyers and orators made their speeches before their proper judge in matters of property, or in criminal cases, to accuse or excuse, to complain or defend."—*Watts: On the Mind.*

*2. A market-place; an open space or court.

"And bellowing herds in the proud *forum* grazed."
Pitt: Virgil; Æneid viii.

3. A tribunal; a court of law; any judicial assembly.

"The *forum's* champion, and the people's chief."
Byron: Childe Harold, iv. 114.

4. A place of meeting where public events, either social or political, are considered: as, a discussion *forum*.

***for-wāked´, *for-wak-ed, *for-wak-yd, *for-wak-it,** *a.* [Pref. *for-*, and Eng. *wake*, v. (q.v.).] Weary or worn out with watching or sleeplessness.

"Wery, *forwaked* in hire orisons,
Slepeth Custance, and Hermegilde also."
Chaucer: C. T., 5,016.

***for-wâlked´** (*l* silent), *a.* [Pref. *for-*, and Eng. *walk*; *-ed*.] Weary or worn out with walking.

"Whanne thei theder come al wery *forwalked*."
William of Palerne, 2,235.

***for-wăn´-dĕr, *for-wan-dre,** *v.i.* [Pref. *for-*, and Eng. *wander* (q.v.).] To wander wildly and wearily.

"They far espy'd
A weary wight *forwandering* by the way."
Spenser: F. Q., I. vi. 34.

***for-wăn´-dĕred, *for-wan-dred,** *a.* [Pref. *for-*, and Eng. *wander*; *-ed*.] Worn out or exhausted by wandering about.

"His armes, which he had vowed to disprofesse,
She gathered up and did about him dresse,
And his *forwandred* steed unto him gott."
Spenser: F. Q., III. xi. 20.

***for´-ward, *fore-ward, *for-warde,** *s.* [A.S. *foreweard*.]

1. The beginning.

"On *forward* thos cristendomes ech man leornede his bileue."—*Old English Homilies*, p. 73.

2. A covenant, an agreement, a promise.

"Mi *forwarde* with the I festen on this wyse."
Early Eng. Allit. Poems: Cleanness, 327.

for´-ward, *for-warde, *adv., a., & interj.* [A.S. *forweard*, from *fore* = before, and suff. *weard* = ward; Dut. *voorwaarts*; Ger. *vorwärts*.]

A. *As adverb:*

1. (*Of place.*) Towards a part or place in front or before; onwards; towards the front.

"As they *forward* went
They spide a knight faire pricking on the plaine."
Spenser: F. Q., III. viii. 44.

2. (*Of time.*) For the future; onwards.

"Fro that day *forward*." *Amis & Amiloun*, 154.

B. *As adjective:*

1. Being at or towards the front; near or at the forepart; anterior; fore.

"She disposed his *forward* cause to let."
Drayton: Barons' Wars, bk. i. 1.

*2. Turned towards the front; directed forward.

"With *forward* faces not confessing fear."
Dryden: Cymon & Iphigenia, 594.

3. Early, advanced.

"Short summer lightly has a *forward* spring."
Shakesp.: Richard III., iii. 1.

4. Advanced beyond the common; early ripe; premature.

"The *forward* violet thus did I chide."
Shakesp.: Sonnet 99.

*5. Advanced; going or gone far.

"When a jest is so *forward* . . . I hate it."
Shakesp.: 1 Henry IV., ii. 2.

6. Not behindhand; not inferior; in advance.

"She is as *forward* of her breeding, as
She is i' th' rear o' our birth."
Shakesp.: Winter's Tale, iv. 4.

7. Advanced in preparation or execution: as, The work is well *forward*.

8. Advanced in learning or study: as, The boy is very *forward* for his years; a very *forward* pupil.

*9. Ready, willing, prompt; strongly disposed or inclined.

"To show myself a *forward* guest within thy house."
Shakesp.: Taming of the Shrew, ii. 1.

10. Wanting in reserve or modesty; pert, bold, over-ready, or eager; presumptuous.

"He in the various conversation bore
A willing, and at times a *forward* part."
Wordsworth: Excursion, bk. viii.

*11. Eager, zealous, ardent.

"How fondly dost thou spur a *forward* horse."
Shakesp.: Richard II., iv.

*12. Highly gifted; hopeful, promising.

"Long live thou, and these thy *forward* sons."
Shakesp.: 3 Henry VI., i. 1.

C. *As interj.:* On; move or hasten forward; towards or to the front.

"But, live who can, or die who may,
Still, '*Forward, forward!*' on they go."
Scott: The Chase, xv.

¶ For the difference between *forward* and *onward*, see ONWARD.

forward-fire, *a.* Firing the charge at its forepart, close to the projectile, and not at the rear of the charge.

Forward-fire cartridge: A cartridge in which the fulminate is at or in the base of the ball, forward of the powder. It is exploded by a stem, or else by a needle which penetrates the whole extent of the powder, and strikes the fulminate in the base of the bullet. [NEEDLE-GUN.]

***forward-looking,** *a.* Looking or directed towards the future; foreseeing. (*Wordsworth: Michael.*)

for´-ward, *v.t.* [FORWARD, *adv.*]

I. *Ordinary Language:*

1. To help forward or onward; to urge on, to hasten, to promote.

"The bill which Lord Roos had brought in against his wife, for adultery, was *forwarded* by the king, with as much zeal as if the case was his own."—*Parliamentary History; Charles II.* (an. 1669).

2. To hasten in growth; to force.

"As we house hot country plants, as lemons, to save them, so we may house our own country plants to *forward* them, and make them come in the cold seasons."—*Bacon: Natural History.*

3. To send forward or on to the destination; to transmit; as, To *forward* a letter or a parcel.

II. *Book-bind.:* To prepare for the finisher by plain covering a sewed book.

¶ For the difference between to *forward* and to *encourage*, see ENCOURAGE.

for´-ward-ẽr, *s.* [Eng. *forward*; *-er*.]

I. *Ordinary Language:*

1. One who helps forward, hastens, or promotes anything; a promoter.

"Nor am I accessary, . . .
Helper, seconder, persuader, *forwarder*,
Principal, or maintainer, of this vile theft."
Barry: Ram Alley, v. 1.

2. One who sends forward or transmits goods; a goods-carrier, a forwarding merchant.

II. *Book-bind.:* One who prepares a sewed book for the finisher, by plain covering.

for´-ward-ĭng, *pr. par., a., & s.* [FORWARD, *v.*]

A. & B. *As pr. par. & particip. adj.:* (See the verb).

C. *As substantive:*

1. *Ord. Lang.:* The act of helping forward, promoting, or hastening; the transmission of goods, &c.

2. *Book-bind.:* That department which concerns the operation of plain-covering a sewed book, ready for the finisher.

forwarding-agent, *s.* One who receives and forwards goods to their destination.

forwarding-merchant, *s.* The name by which a forwarding-agent is known in America.

forwarding-note, *s.*

Comm.: A note in which is entered a description of goods or parcels, with the names and addresses of consignor and consignee, to be sent along with goods, &c., conveyed by a carrier. (*American.*)

***for´-ward-lӯ,** *adv.* [Eng. *forward*; *-ly*.] In a forward manner; eagerly, hastily, readily, quickly.

for´-ward-nĕss, *s.* [Eng. *forward*; *-ness*.]

1. The state of being forward or advanced towards maturity, completion or perfection.

"The saying went that he [a friar] practised with the Turk to have undone again all that was there in so good *forwardness*."—*Strype: Memorials; Edward VI.* (an. 1552).

2. Earliness; as, the *forwardness* of the season, or of the crops.

3. Eagerness, readiness, zeal, ardour.

"This cheers my heart, to see your *forwardness*."
Shakesp.: 2 Henry VI., v. 4.

4. Assurance, pertness; immodest confidence or boldness.

"Since the youth will not be entreated, his own peril on his *forwardness*."—*Shakesp.: As You Like It*, i. 2.

for´-wards, *adv.* [FORWARD, *adv.*] Forward, onward, towards the front.

"The Rhodian ship passed through the whole Roman fleet, backwards and *forwards* several times, carrying intelligence to Drepanum."—*Arbuthnot.*

***for-wā´ste,** *v.t.* [Pref. *for-*, and Eng. *waste*, (q.v.).] To lay utterly waste; to spoil, to desolate.

"*Forwasted* all their land and them expelled."
Spenser: F. Q., I. i. 5.

***for-wāy´,** *v.i.* [Pref. *for-*, and Eng. *way*.] To wander; to go out of the way.

***for-way,** *s.* [FORWAY, *v.*] An error.

"Tharfor wald God I had there eris to pull,
Misknawis the crede, and threpis vthir *forwayis*."
Douglas: Virgil (Prol.) i. 66, 28.

* **for′-weăr′, * for-were,** *v.t.* [Pref. *for-*, and Eng. *wear* (q.v.).] To wear completely out.

"The fyngres weren *forweerd* and ful of fen honged."
P. Plowman's Crede, 851.

* **for-wĕar′-ĭĕd, * for-wer-ied,** *a.* [Pref. *for-*, and Eng. *wearied*.] Very weary; quite exhausted; wearied out.

"*Forweried* guicheden he thoa."
Genesis & Exodus, 3,893.

for-wĕar′-y̆, * for-wer-y, *a.* [Pref. *for-*, and Eng. *weary*, a. (q.v.).] Exceedingly weary; exhausted; tired out.

"*Forwery* thei hem rested."
William of Palerne, 2,443.

* **for-wĕar′-y̆, * for-wer-y, * for-wer-ye,** *v.t.* & *i.* [Pref. *for-*, and Eng. *weary*, v. (q.v.).]

A. *Trans.*: To tire out; to make exhausted.

"As man in werre were *forweriede*."
Romaunt of the Rose, 2,563.

B. *Intrans.*: To become wearied; to be exhausted or worn out.

"I *forwerye*, *je lasse*."—*Palsgrave*.

for-weēp′, *v.i.* [Pref. *for-*, and Eng. *weep* (q.v.).] To exhaust with weeping.

"He was *forwept*, he was forwaked." *Gower*, ii. 15.

* **for-wĕlked′,** *a.* [Pref. *for-*, and Eng. *welked* (q.v.).] Exceedingly welked or wrinkled.

"A foule *forwelked* thynge was she,
That whylom rounde and soft hadde be."
Romaunt of the Rose, 361.

* **for-wĕnd′,** *v.i.* [M. H. Ger. *verwenden*; Ger. *verwanden*.] To be turned; to become.

"So ist nu *forwent* mirie dale
In to dririhed and in to bale."
Genesis & Exodus, 1,121.

* **for-wer-ed,** *pa. par.* or *a.* [Forwear.]

* **for-wern-en, * for-wær-nen,** *v.t.* [A.S. *forwyrnan*; O. Sax. *farwernian*.] To forbid; to keep or drive from.

"Nule heo me do na wurse thanne hire lond *forwurnen*." *Layamon*, i. 148.

* **for-werp, * for-werpe,** *v.t.* [A.S. *forweorpan*; Dut. *verwerpen*; O. H. Ger. *farwerfan*; Ger. *verwerfen*.] To reject.

"Ne *forwerpe* me fra face of the."
E. Eng. Psalter, *Ps.* l. 13.

* **for-won-dere, * for-won-dir, * for-won-dre,** *v.t.* [Dut. *verwonderen*; M. H. Ger. *verwundern*; Sw. *förundra*; Dan. *forundre*; Ger. *verwundern*.] To fill with astonishment; to amaze.

"Al *forwondered* watz the wyghe."
Gawaine, 1,658.

* **for-word, * fore-worde,** *s.* [Forward, *s.*] A promise, an agreement, a covenant, a bargain.

"To keepe his *forword* by his free assent."
Chaucer: *C. T.*, 854.

* **for-wo̊und′-ĕd, * for-won-ded, * for-wund-ed, * for-wound-id,** *a.* [A.S. *forwundian*; M. H. Ger. & Ger. *verwunden*; Dut. *verwonden*.] Wounded seriously or dangerously.

"Forfouten in feld and *forwounded*."
William of Palerne, 3,685.

* **for-wrăpped′,** *a.* [Pref. *for-*, and Eng. *wrapped* (q.v.).] Completely wrapped up or covered.

"Why artow al *forwrapped* save thi face?"
Chaucer: *C. T.*, 14,183.

* **for-wrei-en,** *v.t.* [A.S. *forwrēgan*.] To accuse.

"Ther soulle ben deofles swo fele thi wulleth us *forwreien*." *Moral Ode*, st. xlix.

* **for-wrought′ (ought as ât), * for-wroht, * for-wroght,** *a.* [A.S. *forwyrcan* (pa. t. *forworhte*, *forwrohte*; pa. par. *forworht*, *foroht*); Dut. *verwerken*; O. Fris. *forwerka*; O. H. Ger. *firwurchen*.] [Work, *v.*]

1. To cause.

"Hu wærenn they *forrwrohhte*."
Ormulum, 17,588.

2. Destroyed.

"Thre harest thas hoghe bush swa swithe *forworht*."
Layamon, ii. 275.

3. Worn out with work; exhausted.

"He was wery *forwroght* and wounded full sore."
Destruction of Troy, 5,861.

* **for-yeme,** *v.t.* [A.S. *forgēman*, *forgyman*.] To neglect.

"I see the mislyken and al *foryemed*."
Castel of Love, 947.

* **for-yete, * for-yet-en, * for-yet-yn,** *v.t.* & *i.* [Forget.]

* **for-yet-el, * for-yet-ylle,** *a.* [A.S. *forgitol*.] Forgetful.

"*Foryetel*, slow, and wery sone." *Gower*, iii. 96.

* **for-yet-el-ness, * for-yet-el-nesse,** *s.* [A.S. *forgitolnes*.] Forgetfulness.

"I plaine of my *foryetelnesse*." *Gower*, ii. 23.

* **for-yet-ful,** *a.* [Mid. Eng. *foryete* = forget, Eng. *-full*.] Forgetful.

"Not maad a *foryetful* herer, but a doer of werk."—*Wycliffe*: *James* i. 25.

* **for-yet-ing-nes,** *s.* [Mid. Eng. *foryete* = forget; *-ness*.] Forgetfulness.

"Receyuynge *foryetingnes* of the purgynge of his olde trespassis."—*Wycliffe*: 2 *Peter* i. 9.

* **for-yet-ten,** *pa. par.* or *a.* [Forget.]

* **for-yeve, * for-yife, * for-yive,** *v.t.* [Forgive.]

* **for-yiēld′, * for-yeld, * for-yelde,** *v.t.* [A.S. *forgeldan*, *forgildan* (pa. t. *forgeald*, pa. par. *forgolden*); O. Sax. *forgeldan*; O. Fris. *forjelda*; O. H. Ger. *forgeltan*; Dut. *vergelden*; Ger. *vergelten*.] To return, to recompense.

"Krist hit you *foryelde*." *Gawaine*, 839.

forz-an′-dō, sforz-an′-dō (z as ts), *adv.* [Ital., pa. par. of *forzare* or *sforzare* = to force.]

Music: Lit. forcing. Emphasis or musical accent upon specified notes or passages marked by the signs *sf.* or >.

fŏss, *s.* [Fosse.]

foss-dyke, *s.* The name given to a canal in Lincolnshire constructed by the Romans.

fŏs′-sa (*pl.* fŏs′-sæ), *s.* [Lat.: though used as a noun, *fossa* is really the fem. nom. sing. of *fossus*, pa. par. of *fodio* = to dig; thus *fossa* (terra) = land dug up; hence, a ditch, a fosse, a trench.] A depression, a furrow.

1. *Zool.*: A term applied to certain depressions on the external surface, generally the seat of cutaneous glands, as the lachrymal fossæ in deer and antelopes.

2. *Anatomy*:

(1) *Sing.*: A groove. There are in the ear a fossa of the helix, which is a groove called also *Fossa innominata* or *scaphoidea*, and a fossa of the antihelix, which is a somewhat triangular depression, called also *Fossa triangularis* or *ovalis*. There are also a fossa of the heart, one of the gall-bladder, &c. There are also a canine, a coronoid, a digastric, a digital, and many another fossa. (*Quain*.)

(2) *Pl.*: Grooves. There are nasal fossæ, superior and inferior occipital, &c. (*Quain*.)

fossa ovalis, *s.*

Anat.: A depression marking the place where, before birth, an orifice connected the two auricles of the heart, the passage between the two, however, being obliterated during the first few months of life. (*Todd & Bowman*: *Physiol. Anat.*, ii. 333.)

* **fŏs′-sage (sage as sĭg),** *s.* [Eng. *fosse*; *-age*.]

Old Law: A composition paid in lieu of the duty of cleaning out the fosse or moat surrounding a town.

fŏs′-săn, fŏs′-săne, *s.* [Fr. *fossane*. Remote etym. doubtful. A Madagascar word (?)]

Zool.: A kind of Genet (*Genetta fossa*), found in Madagascar. Pennant calls it the Fossan Weasel. (*Buffon*, *Pennant*, &c.)

fŏsse, fŏss, *s.* [Lat. *fossa*.]

I. *Ord. Lang.*: A ditch, a moat.

"There is, on a high mountain ridge above the farm of Ashestiel, a *fosse* called Wallace's Trench."—*Scott*: *Marmion.* (Note to Introd.)

II. *Technically*:

1. *Anat.*: [Fossa].

2. *Fort.*: A moat or ditch around a fortification, commonly filled with water. The excavation of the fosse contributes materials for the walls of the fort it is designed to protect. An advance fosse is a ditch encircling the glacis or esplanade of a fortification.

* **fŏs′-sĕt,** *s.* [Faucet.]

* **fosset-seller,** *s.* One who sells faucets or taps.

"Hearing a cause between an orange-wife and a *fosset-seller*."—*Shakesp.*: *Coriolanus*, ii. 1.

* **fŏs-sĕt′te,** *s.* [Fr., dimin. of *fosse* = a ditch.]

1. *Ord. Lang.*: A little hollow; a dimple.

2. *Med.*: A small ulcer of the transparent cornea, the centre of which is deep.

* **fŏsse′-wāy,** *s.* [Eng. *fosse*, and *way*.] One

FOSSEWAY.

of the great military roads which the Romans constructed in England, so called from the ditches on each side.

fŏs′-sĭck, *v.i.* [Etym. doubtful; perhaps connected with *fuss* or *fussy* (q.v.).]

1. To be fussy or troublesome.

2. Amongst the gold-miners of Australia, applied to the buying up of abandoned claims for the purpose of re-working.

3. To search or hunt for anything persistently.

"They are more suited . . . to plodding, *fossicking*, persevering industry, than for hard work."—*Fraser's Magazine*, Oct. 1878, p. 449.

fŏs′-sĭck-ĕr, *s.* [Eng. *fossick*; *-er*.] One who reworks abandoned claims or workings in the gold mines.

fŏs′-sĭl, *a.* & *s.* [Lat. *fossilis* = dug out, dug up, fossil, from *fossus*, pa. par. of *fodio* = to dig; Fr. *fossile*.]

A. *As adjective*:

I. *Literally*:

1. *Gen.*: Pertaining to what is dug up. [B. I. 1.]

"*Fossil*, or rock salt, and sal gemm differ not in nature from each other."—*Woodward*: *Nat. Hist.*

2. *Spec.*: Pertaining to organic remains. [B. I. 2.]

"The upright position of *fossil* trees, both in Europe and America."—*Lyell*: *Princip. of Geol.*, ch. vi.

II. *Fig.*: Antiquated, belonging to a bygone age.

"Language is *fossil* poetry."—*Emerson*: *Essays*; *The Poet.*

B. *As substantive*:

I. *Literally*:

1. *Originally*: Anything dug up.

"*Fossils*, all bodies whatever that are dug out of the earth are by naturalists commonly called by the general name of *fossils*."—*Glossog. Nov.* (1719.)

¶ Johnson (1776) gives no other meaning to the word *fossil* than "that which is dug out of the earth." Prof. Robt. Jamieson, in his mineralogical and geological works, published early in this century, used the word *fossil* in this obsolete sense, often calling minerals fossils.

2. *Now*: Any body, or the traces of the existence of any body, whether animal or vegetable, which has been buried in the earth by natural causes; one of the bodies called organic remains. Even the cast of a fossil shell, that is the impression which it has left on the rock, is deemed a fossil. (Used often in the plural.)

¶ In the early part of the sixteenth century fossils were supposed by some Italians to have been formed in the hills by the action of the stars, a view which, prior to 1579, Leonardo da Vinci combated. Then the hypothesis arose of a plastic force, or, according to Andrea Mattioli, a fatty matter capable of fashioning stones into organic forms. But the hypothesis which held its place longer than any other, and is not yet extinct among the unscientific, is that they were relics of the Mosaic deluge. It is now thoroughly proved that the relics are really those of plants and animals, that they were nearly all of them in existence ages before the Mosaic deluge, that they are not nearly contemporaneous with each other, but differ in age by untold millions of years, that there is at least a progression among them, if not even the evolution of the last from the more antique. There are breaks or gaps in the series of fossiliferous strata, especially one between the palæozoic and the secondary strata, and another between the secondary and the tertiary. Once it was supposed that

there had been in the earth's geological history alternate periods of repose and convulsion; now it is believed that there would be no breaks if all lands were geologically explored, if all strata now submerged were accessible for investigation, and if local causes acting during bygone ages had been less effective in destroying portions of the record. Mr. Darwin shows that it is almost exclusively strata deposited in seas or lakes which at the time were slowly sinking that have been preserved; those formed when land was rising have, as a rule, been washed away. In the older strata, and sometimes in those not so ancient, fossils have been destroyed by metamorphic action, and when any rock is called non-fossiliferous or azoic, the cautious geologist means by the term only that fossils have not been found in it up to the present time. What coins are to the numismatologist and the historian, that fossils are to the palæontologist and the geologist: they enable him to recover forgotten chapters of history. Fossils are, however, more valuable than coins, they cannot any of them be so easily forged, and few of them can be forged at all.

II. *Fig.:* A contemptuous appellation for a person greatly behind the age.

¶ Obvious compounds: *Fossil-animals, fossil-birds, fossil-fishes, fossil-plants,* &c.

fossil-botanist, *s.*

Bot.: A proficient in fossil-botany (q.v.).

fossil-botany, *s.*

Bot.: The department of botanical science that treats of fossil plants; palæobotany.

fossil-copal, *s.*

Min.: The same as COPALINE (q.v.).

*** fossil-cork,** *s.*

Min.: An old name for what was subsequently called mountain cork, a variety of asbestos. Named on account of its lightness, which is such that it floats in water.

*** fossil-farina,** *s.*

Min.: An old name for a soft carbonate of lime.

*** fossil-flax,** *s.*

Min.: A popular name for amianthus, the variety of asbestos which has long flexible fibres.

fossil-flour, *s.* A siliceous, mealy earth, consisting of siliceous shields of infusoria. It is used for fire-proof bricks.

† fossil-paper, *s.*

Min.: A papery-looking sub-variety of asbestos.

† fossil-screws, *s. pl.* A popular name for the casts in the rock left by spiral shells, or for those of encrinites when their impressions are horizontally furrowed.

fossil-wood, *s.*

1. *Palæont.:* Wood found fossil. In many cases the medullary rays in exogens and the ends of ducts in endogens are at least as clearly visible as in recent wood.

2. *Min.:* A popular name for some woody-looking specimens of asbestos.

fŏs-sĭl-ĭf′-ĕr-oŭs, *a.* [Lat. *fossilis* = dug out, fossil; *fero* = to produce, to yield, and suff. *-ous.*] Containing or producing fossils.

¶ Tabular view of the Fossiliferous Strata in the order of their superposition, which is also that of their chronological succession. The lower—*i.e.*, the older ones—are placed first:—

I. PRIMARY OR PALÆOZOIC ROCKS.

1. Laurentian	(1) Lower (2) Upper	4. Devonian or Old Red Sandstone	(7) Lower (8) Middle (9) Upper
2. Cambrian	(3) Lower (4) Upper	5. Carboniferous	(10) Lower (11) Upper
3. Silurian	(5) Lower (6) Upper	6. Permian	(12) Permian

II. SECONDARY OR MESOZOIC ROCKS.

7. Trias	(13) Lower (14) Middle (15) Upper	10. Cretaceous	(20) Lower Cretaceous or Neocomian (21) Upper
8. Lias	(16) Lias		
9. Oolite	(17) Lower (18) Middle (19) Upper		

III. TERTIARY OR CAINOZOIC ROCKS.

11. Eocene	(22) Lower (23) Middle (24) Upper	12. Miocene	(25) Lower (26) Upper
		13. Pliocene	(27) Older (28) Newer

IV. POST-TERTIARY ROCKS.

14. Post-Tertiary (29) Post-Pliocene (30) Recent.

The foregoing table is from Sir Charles Lyell's *Student's Elements of Geology* (1871); but with the order reversed. For subdivisions of the several formations, see Laurentian, Silurian, &c. &c. Dr. Hicks, F.G.S., has added a Dimetian and an Arvonian formation, both he believes Precambrian. Their exact place in the system, and even their existence, are subjects of controversy. (*Quar. Jour. Geol. Soc.*, xxxix. (1883), 261-333.)

fŏs-sĭl-ĭ-fĭ-cā′-tion, *s.* [Eng. *fossilify*; *c* connective, and suff. *-ation.*]

fŏs-sĭl′-ĭ-fȳ, *v.t.* & *i.* [Lat. *fossilis* = dug out, fossil, and *fio* (pass. of *facio*)=to become.]

A. *Trans.:* To render fossil, to convert into a fossil, to fossilize.

B. *Intrans.:* To become fossil; to be converted into a fossil.

fŏs′-sĭl-ĭsm, *s.* [Eng. *fossil*; *-ism.*] The science of fossils; that branch of palæontology which treats of fossil substances.

fŏs′-sĭl-ĭst, *s.* [Eng. *fossil*; *-ist.*] One versed in Fossilism (q.v.); a person who studies the nature and character of fossil substances.

"A species, as Mr. Janes the *fossilist* informed me, uncommonly valuable."—*Johnson: Journey to Western Islands.*

fŏs-sĭl′-ĭ-tȳ, *s.* [Eng. *fossil*; *i* connective; suff. *-ty* (q.v.).] The state or condition of a fossil.

fŏs-sĭl-īz-ā′-tion, *s.* [Eng. *fossiliz(e)*; *-ation.*] The act or process of converting animal remains or vegetable substances into fossils; fossilizing.

¶ The burying of animal or vegetable remains—the first step towards their fossilization—can take place on land by the growth of peat, by their being covered by blown sand, by the ejections and alluviums of volcanoes, in alluviums generally, in the ruins of landslips, or in the mud and stalagmite of caves and fissures. They are also constantly imbedded in subaqueous deposits, whether these be marine, lacustrine, or fluviatile. Peat is an antiseptic, and preserves organized bodies well. They are better kept in shale or any other fissile stratum than in sandstone: the latter is too porous. Some are silicified, some preserved from obliteration by the influence of calcareous matter, some by being made ferruginous, &c. Plants are often carbonized.

fŏs′-sĭl-īze, *v.t.* & *i.* [Eng. *fossil*; *-ize.*]

A. *Transitive:*

1. *Lit.:* To convert into a fossil.

"A small number of plants . . . will be *fossilized.*"—*Lyell: Geology*, ch. xlvii.

2. *Fig.:* To check the natural development by rendering fixed and immutable; to render permanently antiquated.

"Whereas Sanscrit remained fixed and *fossilized* for ever."—*Beames: Compar. Gram. Aryan Lang. of India*, vol. i. (1872) (Introd.), p. 5.

B. *Intransitive:*

1. *Lit.:* To become fossil; to be changed or converted into a fossil.

2. *Fig.:* To become antiquated and incapable of being influenced or affected by present circumstances.

fŏs-sĭl′-ō-ĝĭst, *s.* [Eng. *fossilog(y)*; *-ist.*] The same as FOSSILOLOGIST (q.v.).

fŏs-sĭl′-ō-ĝȳ, *s.* [Eng. *fossil*, and Gr. λόγος (*logos*) = a discourse.] The same as FOSSILOLOGY (q.v.).

fŏs-sĭl-ŏl′-ō-ĝĭst, *s.* [Eng. *fossilolog(y)*; *-ist.*] A person versed in Fossilology (q.v.); a fossilist.

fŏs-sĭl-ŏl′-ō-ĝȳ, *s.* [Eng. *fossil*; *o* connective, and Gr. λόγος (*logos*) = a discourse.] The science of fossils.

fŏs-sŏr′-ēs, fŏs-sŏr′-ĭ-ąs, *s.* [Lat. *fossor* = a digger, a delver; *fodio* = to dig, to delve.]

Entom.: Burrowing Hymenoptera. A subtribe of the hymenopterous tribe Aculeata. Sexes two, the individuals in both of which are furnished with wings, legs formed for burrowing or for running, tongue not elongated, but widened at the extremity. Habits not social. The females of the fossores construct holes in the ground, where they form their nests. Depositing their eggs, they next lay up for the future larvæ a supply of food consisting of spiders and caterpillars rendered half dead by being stung. Many of the fossores are called sandwasps. The subtribe is divided into eight families: (1) Scoliadæ, (2) Sapygidæ, (3) Pompilidæ, (4) Sphecidæ, (5) Bembicidæ, (6) Larridæ, (7) Nyssonidæ, and (8) Crabronidæ (q.v.).

fŏs-sŏr′-ĭ-ąl, *a.* & *s.* [Lat. *fossori(a)* = digging (as an occupation); Eng., &c. suff. *-al.*]

1. *Ord. Lang.:* Adapted for digging.

"The first is characterized . . . by the feet being *fossorial.*"—*Wright: Animal Life*, p. 70.

2. *Zoology:*

(1) Adopted for digging: as, *fossorial* feet.

(2) Having the power of digging; pertaining or relating to the Fossores (q.v.).

fŏss′-rōad, *s.* [Eng. *foss*, and *road.*] A fosseway (q.v.).

fŏs′-sū-lāte, *a.* [Lat. *fossul(a)* = a little trench; Eng. suff. *-ate.*]

Comp. Anat.: A term applied to long, narrow depressions in any surface, which is said to be *fossulate* when the hollows are not sufficiently deep to be termed fossæ. [FOSSA.]

fŏs′-tĕr, *v.t.* & *i.* [A.S. *fóstrian*, from *fóstor*, *fóstur* = nourishment, from *fóda* = food: cogn. with Dan. *fostre* = to bring up; *foster* = offspring; Icel. *fóstr* = nursing; *fóstra* = to nurse; Sw. *foster* = embryo; *fostra* = to foster.]

A. *Transitive:*

1. To feed, to nourish, to support, to bring up, to nurse.

"Some say that ravens *foster* forlorn children."—*Shakesp.: Titus Andronicus*, ii. 3.

2. To promote the growth of; to sustain and promote; to forward.

"Western winds do *foster* forth our flowers."—*Gascoigne: Complaint of Philomene.*

3. To encourage, to pamper.

"A prince of great courage and beauty, but *fostered* up in blood by his naughty father."—*Sidney.*

4. To cherish, to indulge, to harbour: as, To *foster* ill feeling.

"The greater part of those who live but to infuse malignity, and multiply enemies, have no hopes to *foster*, no designs to promote, nor any expectations of attaining power by insolence."—*Johnson.*

*** B.** *Intrans.:* To be fostered or brought up together.

¶ Crabb thus discriminates between to *foster*, to *cherish*, to *harbour*, and to *indulge*: "To *foster* in the mind is to keep with care and positive endeavours; as when one *fosters* prejudices by encouraging everything which favours them: to *cherish* in the mind is to hold dear or set a value upon; as when one *cherishes* good sentiments, by dwelling upon them with inward satisfaction: to *harbour* is to allow room in the mind, and is generally taken in the worst sense, for giving admission to that which ought to be excluded; as when one *harbours* resentment by permitting it to have a resting-place in the heart: to *indulge* in the mind, is to give the whole mind to, to make it the chief source of pleasure." (*Crabb: Eng. Synon.*)

foster-babe, *s.* An infant foster-child.

"All thy *foster-babes* are dead."—*Byron: Childe Harold*, iv. 29.

foster-brother, *s.* A male child nursed at the same breast, or fed by the same nurse, but not the offspring of the same parents.

foster-child, *s.* A child nursed by a woman not the mother, or bred by a man not the father. According to the sex of the child, the term Foster-daughter or Foster-son is employed.

"The homely nurse doth all she can
To make her *foster-child* her inmate man."—*Wordsworth: Intimations of Immortality.*

*** foster-dam,** *s.* A nurse; one who performs the office of a mother by giving food to a young child; a foster-nurse, a foster-mother.

"The *foster-dam* lolled out her fawning tongue."—*Dryden: Virgil: Æneid* viii. 828.

foster-daughter, *s.* [FOSTER-CHILD.]

*** foster-earth,** *s.* Earth by which a plant is nourished, though it did not grow in it at first.

"In vain the nursling grove
Seems fair a while, cherished with *foster-earth.*"—*J. Philips: Cider*, i.

foster-father, *s.* A man who takes the place of a father in feeding and bringing up a child.

"He was her *foster-father's* son."—*Scott: Lay of the Last Minstrel*, ii. 27.

* **foster-land,** *s.*

1. Land allotted for the support of a person.

2. One's adopted country.

foster-mother, *s.* A woman who takes the place of a mother in feeding and bringing up a child.

* **foster-nurse,** *s.* A nurse.

"Our *foster-nurse* of nature is repose." *Shakesp.: Lear*, iv. 4.

foster-parent, *s.* A foster-mother or father.

foster-sister, *s.* A girl nursed at the same breast or fed by the same nurse, but not the offspring of the same parents.

foster-son, *s.* [FOSTER-CHILD.]

* **fŏs′-tĕr** (1), * **fos-tre,** *s.* [A.S. *fóstre*; Icel. *fóstra*.] A nurse; a foster-mother or father; a fosterer.

"God was my *foster*,
He fostered me
Under the book of the Palm-tree!"
Longfellow: Golden Legend, ii.

* **fŏs′-tĕr** (2), *s.* [FORESTER.] A contraction of forester, in which form it still exists as a proper name. It is several times used by Spenser, and is found in the romance of *Bevis of Hampton*. Percy explains the word as "foresters of the king's demesne." (*Nares*.)

"A *foster* was he sothely." *Chaucer: C. T.*, 117.

* **fŏs′-tĕr-age (age** as **ĭġ),** * **fŏs′-tĕr-ĭdġe,** *s.* [Eng. *foster*; *-age*.] The act of fostering; the charge or care of a foster-child.

"There still remains in the islands, though it is passing fast away, the custom of *fosterage*. A laird, a man of wealth and eminence, sends his child, either male or female, to a tacksman or tenant, to be fostered. In Mull, the father sends with his child a certain number of cows, to which the same number is added by the fosterer."—*Johnson: A Journey to the Western Islands*.

fŏs′-tĕr-ẽr, *s.* [Eng. *foster*; *-er*.]

1. One who takes the place of a parent in feeding and educating a child; a nurse; a foster-parent.

"In Ireland they put their children to *fosterers*; the rich men selling, the meaner sort buying the alterage of their children."—*Davies: On Ireland*.

2. One who or that which encourages, promotes, or supports.

"The *fosterer* of shooting is labour, that companion of vertue, the mainteyner of honestye, the encrease of healthe and wealthenesse."—*Ascham: Toxophilus*.

* **fŏs′-tĕr-hood,** *s.* [Eng. *foster*, v., and *hood*.] The state of being fostered or of a foster-child.

"Shame to a parentage or *fosterhood*." *Ford: Perkin Warbeck*. (Epilogue.)

fŏs′-tĕr-ĭng, * **fos-tryng,** * **fos-trunge,** *pr. par., a., & s.* [FOSTER, *v.*]

A. & B. *As pr. par. & particip. adj.*: (See the verb).

C. *As substantive*:

1. The act of fostering, nourishing, or cherishing.

2. Nourishment, education.

"That me engendred and yaf *fostryng*." *Romaunt of the Rose*, 6,115.

* **fŏs′-tĕr-lēan,** *s.* [A.S. *fóstre*, and *lǽn* = a loan.]

1. The payment or remuneration given for the fostering of a child.

2. The jointure of a wife.

* **fŏs′-tĕr-lĭng,** *s.* [Eng. *foster*, and dimin. suff. *-ling*.] A foster-child.

"Take her again among you,
I'll none of your light heart *fosterlings*."
Ben Jonson: New Inn, v. 1.

* **fŏs′-tĕr-ment,** *s.* [Eng. *foster*; *-ment*.] The act of fostering; food; nourishment.

* **fŏs′-tĕr-shĭp,** *s.* [Eng. *foster* (2); *-ship*.] Forestership.

* **fŏs′-trĕss,** * **fŏs′-trĕsse,** * **fos-ter-esse,** *s.* [Eng. *foster*; *-ess*.] A female who acts as a parent; a nurse; a foster-mother.

"Glory of knights, and hope of all the earth,
Come forth; your *fostresse* bids."
Ben Jonson: Speeches at Prince Henry's Barriers.

* **fostress-maiden,** *s.*

1. *Gen.*: A maiden who acts as a nurse; a nourisher.

2. *Spec.*: An epithet applied to Pallas Athênê, from her being worshipped as the tutelary deity of Athens.

"Woven about the fragrant forehead of the *fostress-maiden's* town." *A. C. Swinburne: Athens*.

* **fos-trild,** *s.* [FOSTER, *v.*] A foster-nurse; a nurse.

"Silence is wordes *fostrild*."—*Ancren Riwle*, p. 72.

* **fos-tryng,** * **fos-trung,** *s.* [FOSTERING.]

* **fot,** *s.* [FOOT.]

* **fote-hot,** *adv.* [FOOT-HOT.] Straightway, at once, directly.

* **fote-mantel,** *s.* [FOOT-MANTLE.]

* **fŏth′-ẽr** (1), * **foth-ur,** * **foth-ir,** * **futh-ir,** * **fud-der,** *s.* [A.S. *fóther*; O. S. *vóther*; O. H. Ger. *fuodir*; M. H. Ger. *vuoder*; Dut. *voeder*; Sw. *foder*; Fr. *foudre*.] [FODDER.]

1. A large quantity, load, or weight.

"He hadde ilad of doug ful many a *fothur*." *Chaucer: C. T.*, 531.

2. A heavy weight.

"Euery strok falleth down as a *fother*." *Sir Ferumbras*, 641.

fŏth′-ẽr (2), *s.* [A.S. *fódor*.] Fodder.

"Wee Davoc hauds the nowte in *fother*." *Burns: Answer to a Mandate*.

fŏth′-ẽr, *v.t.* [A.S. *fódor*, *fóddor* = (1) food, (2) a cover; Ger. *füttern* = to cover, to case, to line; *futter* = a lining.]

Naut.: To stop a leak at sea by letting down a sail by the corners, and putting chopped yarn, oakum, wool, cotton, &c., between it and the ship's sides.

fŏth′-ẽr-ĭng, *pr. par., a., & s.* [FOTHER, *v.*]

A. & B. *As pr. par. & particip. adj.*: (See the verb).

C. *As substantive*:

Naut.: A mode of stopping a leak at sea by thrumming a sail with oakum and yarn, and drawing it under the bottom so as to cover the aperture.

* **fō′-tĭve,** *a.* [Lat. *fotus*, pa. par. of *foveo* = to cherish, to foster.] Nourishing, fostering, fertilizing.

"With my distilling dews and *fotive* heat." *Carew: Cœlum Britann.*, C. 4.

fôu, fow, *a.* [FULL.] Full of food or drink; drunk.

"'Are ye *fou* or fasting?' 'Fasting from all but sin.'"—*Scott: Guy Mannering*, ch. xlvi.

fôu′-atse, fouets, fouse, fows, *s. pl.* [FOOSE.]

Fôu-cault (ault as **ō),** *s.* [M. Foucault, a French natural philosopher.]

Foucault's pendulum, *s.* A pendulum for rendering visible the diurnal motion of the earth. It consists of a bob suspended from a considerable height, say the centre of the dome of the Pantheon or Capitol, and set vibrating above a circular table marked with degrees. Owing to a certain independence of motion which the bob possesses, vibrating, as it were, in space, the earth in its diurnal motion turns round beneath it, as is evidenced by the apparent change of direction of the bob relatively to the graduated table.

* **fou-dre,** * **foul-der,** *s.* [O. Fr. *fuldre*, *fouldre*, *foudre*, from Lat. *fulgur*.] Lightning.

"Never was ther dynt of thonder,
Ne that thynge that men calle *foudre*."
Chaucer: Hous of Fame, ii. 26.

fôu-găss′, fôu-ga′de, *s.* [Fr., from *fougue* = fury, fire, ardour.]

Fort. & Milit.: A small mine, consisting of a hole charged with combustibles and projectiles hidden by earth, and placed so as to explode beneath the feet of an advancing enemy and throw the troops into confusion.

fought (as **fât**), *pret., & pa. par.* of *v.* [FIGHT, *v.*]

* **foughten** (as **fât′-en**), *pa. par., & a.* [FIGHT, *v.*]

A. *As pa. par.*: (See the verb).

B. *As adjective*:

1. Contested, disputed, or contended for with arms.

"On the *foughten* field
Michael and his angels, prevalent
Encamping." *Milton: P. L.*, vi. 410.

* 2. Overworked; wearied out; exhausted. (*Scotch*.)

foûj-dar′, *s.* [Hindust. *foujdar*; Mahratta *phoujdar*.] A criminal judge or magistrate. (*Anglo-Indian*.)

foûj-dar′-rȳ, *s.* [Hindust. *foujdari*.] The office of a Foujdar (q.v.). (*Anglo-Indian*.)

foujdarry-court, *s.* A criminal court. (*Anglo-Indian*.)

foûl, * **foule,** * **ful,** * **fule,** *a., adv., & s.* [A.S. *fúl*; cogn. with Dut. *vuil*, Icel. *fúll*, Ger. *faul*, Dan. *fuul*, Sw. *ful*, Goth. *fuls*.]

A. *As adjective*:

I. *Ordinary Language*:

1. Dirty, filthy, miry; not clean; covered with or containing dirt or extraneous matter which is injurious, offensive, or noxious.

"My face is *foul* with weeping."—*Job* xvi. 16.

2. Thick or muddy; turbid; not clear.

"The stream is *foul* with stains
Of rushing torrents and descending rains."
Addison.

3. Thick or overgrown with weeds: as, The ground is *foul*.

4. Impure; tainted; polluted.

"Every day the carcass of some prisoner dead, of thirst and *foul* air, had been flung to the sharks."—*Macaulay: Hist. Eng.*, ch. xv.

5. Obscene; scurrilous; filthy; profane; abusive: as, *foul* language.

"Fair payment for *foul* words." *Shakesp.: Love's Labour's Lost*, iv. 1.

6. Given to or using obscene, scurrilous, or filthy language.

"With *foul* mouth,
And in the witness of his proper ear,
To call him villain."
Shakesp.: Measure for Measure, v. 1.

7. Wicked; criminal; abominable; hateful; odious.

"The principal witness for the prosecution had been convicted of a series of *foul* perjuries."—*Macaulay: Hist. Eng.*, ch. iv.

8. Loathsome; odious; disgusting.

"Kill thy physician, and the fee bestow
Upon the *foul* disease." *Shakesp.: Lear*, i. 1.

9. Disgraceful; shameful.

"Too well I see and rue the dire event,
That with sad overthrow and *foul* defeat
Hath lost us heaven." *Milton: P. L.*, i. 135.

10. Unlucky; unfavourable.

"Some *foul* mischance
Torment me for my love's forgetfulness!"
Shakesp.: Two Gentlemen of Verona, ii. 2.

11. Unfair, unlawful; not honest or straightforward.

"By *foul* play were we heaved thence,
But blessedly helped hither."
Shakesp.: Tempest, i. 2.

* 12. Unsightly; of little value.

"Let us, like merchants, show our *foulest* wares." *Shakesp.: Troilus & Cressida*, ii. 8.

13. Stormy; cloudy, rainy, and tempestuous.

"So *foul* a sky clears not without a storm." *Shakesp.: King John*, iv. 2.

* 14. Coarse; gross.

"You will have no notion of delicacies if you table with them: they are all for rank and *foul* feeding, and spoil the best provisions in cooking."—*Felton*.

* 15. Unsound; corrupted; diseased.

"You perceive the body of our kingdom,
How *foul* it is." *Shakesp.: 2 Henry IV.*, iii. 1.

* 16. Difficult; dangerous.

"We came down a *foul* hill."—*Shakesp.: Taming of the Shrew*, iv. 1.

* 17. Guilty.

"The secund of the afoirsaid thré offences sall be understuid to be committit efter the offendar be anis fund *foul* of the first offence; and the thrid offence to be takin ane offence to be committit efter the offendar be fund *foul* of the secund offence."—*Balfour: Pract.*, p. 611.

II. *Technically*:

1. *Billiards*: Applied to a stroke when the player touches with his cue or any part of his body any ball on the table.

"Thus, at billiards, if a player makes a *foul* stroke and scores, his adversary has the option of not enforcing the penalty."—*Field*, Jan. 28, 1882.

2. *Naut.*: Entangled; having freedom of motion interfered with by collision or entanglement with anything: as, A rope is *foul*.

B. *As adv.*: Foully.

"Ere I will see the crown so *foul* misplaced." *Richard III.*, iii. 2.

C. *As substantive*:

* **I.** *Ord. Lang.*: Evil; shame; disgrace.

"*Foul* fall him that blenches first." *Scott: Marmion*, vi. 12.

II. *Technically*:

1. *Billiards*: A foul stroke. [A. II. 1.]

2. *Boating*: Applied to the action of a crew in a race, when they come into collision or interfere with the progress of their opponents out of their own water.

¶ For the difference between *foul* and *nasty*, see NASTY.

¶ * (1) *To fall foul*: To fall out, to quarrel.

"If they be any ways offended they *fall foul*."—*Burton: Anat. of Melancholy*.

(2) *To fall or run foul of:* To come or run against with force; to come into collision with.

(3) *To make foul water:*

Naut.: To come into such shoal water that the keel of the vessel is so near to the bottom that the motion of the water under it stirs up the mud and makes the water foul.

foul-anchor, *s.* An anchor having the cable twisted round the stock or one of the flukes.

foul-copy, *s.* The first rough draft of any writing, with the alterations, corrections, erasures, &c.; opposed to a *fair* or clean copy.

foul-fish, *s.* Fish in the spawning state, or such as have not for the current year made their way down to the sea to purify themselves.

foul-proof, *s.*

Print.: The first proof before the typographical and other errors have been corrected; also applied to a proof with numerous corrections and alterations.

fōūl, *fowle, *ful-en, *v.t. & i.* [A.S. *fúlian;* O. H. Ger. *fúlen;* M. H. Ger. *vúlen.*] [FOUL, *a.*]

A. *Transitive:*

I. *Ordinary Language:*

1. To make foul or dirty; to defile, to dirty, to soil.

"She *fouls* her smock more in one hour than the kitchen-maid doth in a week."—*Swift: Directions to Servants.*

2. To disgrace, to shame.

"*Fouling* his infamous life with a low and dishonest defaulting."—*Savile: Tacitus; Historie,* p. 41.

II. *Naut. & Boat.:* To fall or run foul of; to come into collision with.

"In attempting to make the harbour [we] several times *fouled* the pier."—*Guardian,* March 2, 1859, p. 195.

B. *Intransitive:*

1. *Ord. Lang.:* To become foul or dirty: as, A gun *fouls.*

2. *Nautical & Boating:*

(1) To come into collision, as two boats.

(2) To become entangled, as a rope.

fōu-lard', *s.* [Fr.]

Fabric: A thin silk or silk-and-cotton dress stuff.

***fōūl'-dĕr,** *v.* [O. Fr. *fuldre, fouldre, foudre* = lightning, from Lat. *fulgur.*] To flame or flash as lightning; to emit great heat. [FOUDRE.]

"Seemed that loud thunder with amazement great,
Did rend the rattling skies with flames of *fouldering* heat." *Spenser: F. Q.,* II. ii. 20.

***foule,** *s.* [FOWL.]

***foule,** *a.* [FOUL.]

***fōūl'-fāçed,** *a.* [Eng. *foul,* and *faced.*] Showing a wicked, ugly, or disgusting countenance.

"*Foul-faced* reproach
Attend the sequel of your imposition." *Shakesp.: Richard III.,* iii. 7.

***fōūl'-fēēd-ĭng,** *a.* [Eng. *foul,* and *feeding.*] Eating or living on filthy food.

fōūl'-lȳ, *adv.* [Eng. *foul; -ly.*]

1. In a foul, filthy, dirty, or nasty manner or state.

2. Shamefully, disgracefully, scandalously, wickedly.

"He lies most *foully* in his throat." *Scott: Lay of the Last Minstrel,* v. 20.

3. Unfairly, dishonestly.

"Thou play'dst most *foully* for 't." *Shakesp.: Macbeth,* iii. 1.

fōūl'-mōūthed, *a.* [Eng. *foul,* and *mouthed.*] Given to the use of foul, obscene, or scurrilous language; addicted to calumny, scandal, and obscenity; foul-spoken, foul-tongued.

"My lord, he speaks most vilely of you, like a *foul-mouthed* man as he is, and said he would cudgel you." —*Shakesp.: 2 Henry IV.,* iii. 1.

fōūl'-nĕss, *foul-nes, *foul-nesse, *s.* [A.S. *fúlness, fýlnes;* O. H. Ger. *fúlnussi;* O. Fris. *fúlnesse.*] [FOUL, *a.*]

1. The quality or state of being foul, dirty, turbid, or muddy; dirtiness, filthiness.

"A father will hug and embrace his beloved son for all the dirt and *foulness* of his clothes."—*South: Sermons,* vol. ii., ser. vi.

2. An impurity or pollution.

"It is no vicious blot, murder, or *foulness.*" *Shakesp.: Lear,* i. 1.

3. Hatefulness, atrociousness, abomination.

"It is the wickedness of a whole life, discharging all its filth and *foulness* into this one quality, as into a great sink or common shore."—*South.*

4. Ugliness, deformity.

"He's fallen in love with your *foulness,* and she'll fall in love with my anger."—*Shakesp.: As You Like It,* iii. 5.

5. Dishonesty, unlawfulness, unfairness.

"They pierced the *foulness* of thy secret aim." *Akenside: Epistle to Curio.*

6. Roughness, as of the weather.

fōūl'-spōk-ęn, *a.* [Eng. *foul,* and *spoken.*] Using or given to foul language; foulmouthed.

fōūl'-tŏn̄gued, *a.* [Eng. *foul,* and *tongued.*] Foulmouthed, foulspoken.

fōu'-mart, *fol-mart, *ful-mart, *ful-mare, *ful-mard, * foul-mart (*Eng.*), *** full-mart** (*Prov. Eng.*), *** fou-mart, * fow-marte** (*Scotch*), *s.* [From A.S. *fúl* = foul, and Eng. *marten,* from O. Fr. *marte, martre* = a martin. So called from its offensive smell.]

Zool.: The polecat (q.v.). (*Lit. & fig.*)

"Was ever such a *fulmart* for an huisher? . . .
Martin Polecat . . . a stinking name, and not to be pronounced
In any lady's presence without a reverence." *Ben Jonson: Tale of a Tub,* i. 1.

***foun,** *s.* [O. Fr. *faon.*] A fawn.

"Be thou pulled out as a *foun.*"—*Wyclife: Prov.* vi. 5.

***founce,** *s.* [PROV. Fr. *fons;* Lat. *fundus.*] A foundation, a base.

"In the *founce* ther stonden stonez stepe." *E. Eng. Allit. Poems; Pearl,* 113.

fōūnd, *pret. & pa. par. of v.* [FIND, *v.*]

***fōūnd** (1), *s.* [FOUND (1), *v.*] Casting of metals.

"Item in the first on the foirwall foure new cannonis of *found* mountit upoun thair stokis."—*Inventories* (1566), p. 166.

***fōūnd** (2), *s.* [FOUND (2), *v.*]

1. Foundation. (Applied to a building of any kind.)

"Our milkhouse had wa's sae dooms strang that ane wand has thocht it micht hae stude to the last day; but its *found* had been onnerminit by the last Lammas spait."—*Edinburgh Magazine,* Dec. 1818, p. 503.

2. Foundation, grounds; reason or basis.

fōūnd (3), *s.* [Etym. doubtful.] A three-square, single-cut file or float, with one very acute angle, used by comb-makers.

fōūnd (1), *v.t.* [Fr. *fondre,* from Lat. *fundo* = to pour.] To cast or form a metal by melting it and pouring it into a mould.

fōūnd (2), *v.t. & i.* [Fr. *fonder,* from Lat. *fundo,* from *fundus* = a foundation, a base.]

A. *Transitive:*

1. To lay the foundation or basis of; to fix or set firmly upon a foundation.

"It fell not, for it was *founded* upon a rock."—*Matt.* vii. 25.

2. To fix firmly.

"Then comes my fit again: I had else been perfect,
Whole as the marble, *founded* as the rock." *Shakesp.: Macbeth,* iii. 4.

3. To begin to raise or build.

"This cytee *founded* Helizeus Damascus."—*Maundeville,* p. 122.

4. To establish, to originate, to endow: as, To *found* a college.

"He *founded* a library, gathered together the acts of the kings and prophets."—*2 Maccabees* ii. 13.

5. To give birth or origin to: as, He *founded* a family.

6. To raise or base upon, as upon a principle or ground; to ground.

"The religion and the transaction upon which it was *founded,* were too obscure to engage the attention of Josephus."—*Paley: Evidences,* vol. i., ch. vii.

***B.** *Intrans.:* To rest, to rely, to defend. (Followed by *on* or *upon.*)

¶ (1) Crabb thus discriminates between to *found,* to *ground,* to *rest,* and to *build:* "To *found* implies the exercise of art and contrivance in making a support; to *ground* signifies to lay so deep that it may not totter; it is merely in the moral sense that they are here considered, as the verb to *ground* with this signification is never used otherwise. *Found* is applied to outward circumstances; *ground* to what passes inwardly . . . To *found* and *ground* are said of things which demand the full exercise of the mental powers; to *rest* is an action of less importance: whatever is *founded* requires and has the utmost support; whatever is *rested* is more by the will of the individual: a man *founds* his reasoning upon some unequivocal fact; he *rests* his assertion upon mere hearsay. To *found, ground,* and *rest* have always an immediate reference to the thing that supports; to *build* has an especial reference to that which is supported, to the superstructure that is raised." (*Crabb: Eng. Synon.*)

(2) For the difference between to *found* and to *institute,* see INSTITUTE.

fōūn-dā'-tion, *foun-da-ci-oun, *s.* [Fr. *fondation,* from Lat. *fundatio,* from *fundo* = to found; Sp. *fundacion;* Port. *fundação;* Ital. *fondazione.*]

I. *Ordinary Language:*

1. The act of founding, fixing, or beginning to build.

"He began the *foundacioun* of the tour of Babyloyne."—*Maundeville,* 223.

2. The basis of a building; the solid ground on which a structure rests.

"That is the way to make the city flat,
To bring the roof to the *foundation,*
To bury all." *Shakesp.: Coriolanus,* iii. 1.

3. That part of a structure which is below the surface of the ground.

4. The act of establishing, originating, or founding; establishment.

"That was the *foundacioun* of here ordre."—*Maundeville,* p. 88.

5. The principles, basis, or grounds on which anything stands, rests, or is supported.

"Having laid down as my *foundation,* that the Scripture is a rule that in all things needful to salvation, is clear, sufficient, and ordained by God Almighty for that purpose."—*Dryden: Religio Laici.* (Pref.)

6. The grounds or reasons on which an opinion, notion, or belief is founded.

"[I] can never prevail on myself to make complaints which have no cause, in order to raise hopes which have no *foundation.*"—*Burke: Observations on a late State of the Nation.*

7. A donation, legacy, or revenue appropriated to endow an institution, and constituting a permanent fund for its support; an endowment.

"He had an opportunity of going to school on a *foundation.*"—*Swift.*

8. That which is founded, instituted, or endowed; an institution founded or supported by an endowment.

II. *Hat-making:* The body of a hat or bonnet, of wool or inferior fur, upon which the napping of superior fur is laid and united at the battery.

¶ Crabb thus discriminates between *foundation, ground,* and *basis:* "A report is said to be without any *foundation,* which has taken its rise in mere conjecture, or in some arbitrary cause independent of all fact; a man's suspicion is said to be without *ground,* which is not supported by the shadow of external evidence: *unfounded* clamours are frequently raised against the measures of government; *groundless* jealousies frequently arise between families, to disturb the harmony of their intercourse. *Foundation* and *basis* may be compared with each other, either in the proper or in the improper significations: both *foundation* and *basis* are the lowest parts of any structure; but the former lies under *ground,* the latter stands above: the *foundation* supports some large and artificially erected pile; the *basis* supports a simple pillar: hence we speak of the *foundation* of St. Paul's, and the *base* or *basis* of the Monument." (*Crabb: Eng. Synon.*)

foundation-bolt, *s.* A bolt which keeps a bed-plate—of an engine, for instance—down to its substructure.

foundation-muslin, *s.*

Fabric: An open-worked, gummed fabric, used for stiffening dresses and bonnets.

foundation-pile, *s.*

Hydr. Eng.: A pile driven into soft or treacherous ground to form, with others, an unyielding basis for a structure.

foundation-sacrifice, *s.*

Comp. Mythol.: A sacrifice common to races of low culture, who sought to render buildings firm and stable by drenching the foundation-stones with blood, by burying a human victim beneath them, or by immuring some unfortunate wretch in the structure itself. Tradition asserts that such sacrifices were

practised in the Middle Ages in some form or other, at the castle of Liebenstein in Thuringia, at the walls of Copenhagen, and at Scutari, and Tylor states that so late as 1843, when a new bridge was built at Halle, a notion was abroad among people that a child was wanted to be built into the foundations. The idea underlying these sacrifices was the propitiation of evil spirits, or an endeavour to render them, in some sort, guardians of the structure. Hugh Miller (in his *My Schools and Schoolmasters*, ch. xi.), relates a conversation he had with a herd-boy on the subject of ghosts. The boy said: "It's the spirit of the man who was killed on the foundation-stone, just after it was laid, and then built into the wa' by the masons, that he might *keep* the castle by coming back again; and they're saying that a' the verra ould houses in the kintra had murdered men builded intil them in that way, and that they have a' o' them their bogle." The buccaneers of the Spanish Main are said to have killed and buried a negro or a Spaniard with their treasures, that his spirit might haunt the spot and drive away intruders. In this case, of course, the dominant idea was that of guardianship. There seems to be an allusion to some such rite in the book of Joshua: "He shall lay the foundation thereof in his firstborn, and in his youngest son shall he set up the gates of it" (vi. 26). The custom still lingers in some parts of Asia and Africa, and in Polynesia and Borneo.

"More cultured nations of Southern Asia have carried on into modern ages the rite of *foundation-sacrifice*."—*Tylor: Primitive Culture*, i. 97.

foundation-plate, *s.*

1. *Bookbind.:* The base plate on which ornaments are arranged in the stamping or embossing press.

2. *Steam-eng.:* The bed-plate of a steam-engine.

foundation-school, *s.* A school supported by an endowment; an endowed school.

foundation-stone, *s.*

1. A stone in a public building laid publicly with ceremony: it is not necessarily any part of the foundation.

2. The foundations.

"My castles are my king's alone,
From turret to *foundation-stone*."
Scott: Marmion, vi. 13.

* **foŭn-dā'-tion,** *v.t.* [FOUNDATION, *s.*] To found, to settle, to ground.

"He that *foundations* not himself with the arts."—*Feltham: Resolves.*

foŭn-dā'-tion-ĕr, *s.* [Eng. *foundation*; *-er.*] One who derives support from the foundation or endowment of a college or school.

foŭn-dā'-tion-lĕss, *a.* [Eng. *foundation*; *-less.*] Without foundation; baseless.

foŭn'-dĕr (1), *s.* [Eng. *found* (1); *-er.*] One who casts metal in various forms; principally used in composition, as, a bell-*founder*, a type-*founder*, &c.

founders' cleansing-mill, *s.* A tumbling-box in which small castings are cleansed from adhering sand. In a similar box articles may be polished or rounded by mutual attrition, assisted, if need be, by an abradant, as sand or emery.

founders'-dust, *s.* Charcoal powder and coal and coke dust, ground fine, and sifted for casting purposes.

founders'-lathe, *s.* A lathe used in preparing the cores for loam-moulding, such as those for iron pipes. A central spindle, being prepared, is placed on centres or on V's, and the clay loam covering is plastered on and regulated by a templet or pattern.

founders'-sand, *s.* A species of sand used for making founding-moulds.

founders'-shares, *s. pl.* Shares issued to the founders of (or vendors to) a public company, as a part of the consideration for the business, or concession, &c., taken over, and not forming a part of the ordinary capital. As a rule, such shares only participate in profits after the payment of a fixed minimum dividend on paid-up capital.

foŭn'-dĕr (2), * **foun-dour,** * **fown-der,** *s.* [Eng. *found* (2); *-er.*]

1. One who founds or lays the foundation of; a builder; an erecter.

"Of famous cities we the *founders* know."
Waller: On St. James's Park, 9.

2. One from whom anything has its original or beginning; an author.

"Marchol theyr *founder*, patron, and precident."
Lydgate: Minor Poems, p. 164.

3. One who endows or establishes a permanent fund for the support of an institution.

"This hath been experimentally proved by the honourable *founder* of this lecture in his treatise of the air."—*Bentley: Boyle Lectures.*

foŭn'-dĕr (3), *s.* [FOUNDER, *v.*]

Farriery:

1. A lameness occasioned by inflammation in the foot of a horse.

2. An inflammatory fever of the body, or acute rheumatism.

foŭn'-dĕr, *v.i.* & *t.* [O. Fr. *fondrer*, *afondrer*, from *fond* = a bottom; Lat. *fundus.*]

A. *Intransitive:*

* 1. To fall.

"For which his horse for feere gan to turne,
And leep asyde, and *foundred* as he leep."
Chaucer: C. T., 2,688.

2. To sink to the bottom; to be filled with water and sink; said of ships.

3. To lie over, to wallow in the sea.

"The ship no longer *foundering* by the lee,
Bears on her side th' invasions of the sea."
Falconer: Shipwreck, iii.

* 3. To fail; to miscarry.

"All his tricks *founder*."
Shakesp.: Henry VIII., iii. 2.

* 4. To trip; to fall lame.

B. *Transitive:*

Farr.: To cause internal inflammation and soreness in the feet of a horse, so as to lame or disable him.

"I have *foundered* nine-score and odd posts."—*Shakesp.: 2 Henry IV.*, iv. 3.

foŭn-dĕred, *a.* [Eng. *founder*, v.; *-ed.*] Lamed, disabled; suffering from a founder.

"Spare the poor jade: he's *foundered*."
Massinger: The Bondman, iii. 3.

* **foŭn'-dĕr-ĕss** (1), *s.* [Eng. *founder* (1), s.; *-ess.*] A female founder, or caster of metals.

"The great bell of my heart is cracked, and never
Can ring in tune again till't be new cast
By one only skilful *founderess*."
Ford: Fancies Chaste & Noble, iii. 2.

* **foŭn'-dĕr-ĕss** (2), *s.* [FOUNDRESS.]

* **foŭn'-dĕr-oŭs,** *a.* [Eng. *founder* (3), s.; *-ous.*]

1. *Lit.:* Causing or likely to cause to founder or go lame.

2. *Fig.:* Likely to trip one up; puzzling; perplexing.

"I have travelled though the negociation, and a sad *founderous* road it is."—*Burke: Regicide Peace*, let. 3.

* **foŭn'-dĕr-ỹ,** *s.* [FOUNDRY.]

foŭnd'-ĭng, *pr. par.*, *a.*, & *s.*

A. *As pr. par.:* [FOUND (1), *v.*]

B. *As adj.:* Often in composition, as type-*founding*, bell-*founding*.

C. *As subst.:* The act or operation of smelting ores, and of smelting and casting metals.

foŭnd'-lĭng, * **found-el-yng,** * **found-lyng,** *s.* [Eng. *found*, pa. par. of *find*; dim. suff. *-ling.*] A child deserted or exposed to chance, or found without father or mother.

foundling-hospital, *s.* A hospital or charitable institution where deserted children are taken in and reared.

¶ The Foundling Hospital in London was opened in 1756.

* **foŭnd'-mĕnt,** *s.* [Fr. *fondement.*] A foundation. [FUNDAMENT.]

foŭn'-drĕss, * **foun-der-ess,** *s.* [Eng. *founder*; *-ess.*] A female founder; a woman who founds, builds, or endows.

"The *foundress* of the Babylonian wall."
Tennyson: The Princess, ii. 65.

foŭn'-drỹ, * **foun-der-y,** * **foun-der-ie,** *s.* [Eng. *found*; *-er*; *-y.*]

* 1. The act or art of founding or casting metals.

"That the art of *founderie* or casting metals for images hath been very antique, practised also and professed in Italie as well as in other countries time out of mind."—*P. Holland: Pliny*, bk. xxxiv., ch. vii.

2. A building arranged and fitted for founding or casting metals.

"His eyes having suffered by working in the *foundery*, he grew blind in 1550, and died soon after."—*Walpole: Anecdotes of Painting*, vol. i., ch. iv.

foundry-crane, *s.* A crane used to lift and transport moulds, flasks, castings, &c., in a foundry. Also known as a moulding-crane, from its being used for lifting into and out of position the drags of moulds, cores, &c., in heavy casting, loam-work, and pit-casting. [CRANE.]

foŭnt (1), *s.* [FONT (2).]

Print.: A font or assortment of printer's type.

foŭnt (2), *s.* [O. Fr. *funt*, *font*, from Lat. *fons* (genit. *fontis*) = a spring.] A spring, a fountain, a well.

foŭn'-tain, * **foun-taine,** *s.* [O. Fr. *funtaine*; Fr. *fontaine*, from Low Lat. *fontana*, from Lat. *fons* (genit. *fontis*) = a fountain, a spring; Sp. & Ital. *fontana.*]

I. *Ordinary Language:*

1. *Literally:*

(1) A well; a spring or natural source of water, spouting or flowing.

"Fast by a brook, or *fountain's* murmuring wave.
Beattie: Minstrel, ii.

(2) The head or source of a river or stream.

"All actions of your grace are of a piece, as waters keep the tenor of their *fountains*."—*Dryden.*

(3) An artificial jet of water; also the structure in which such a jet is produced; a basin or other receptacle kept supplied with water for drinking or ornamental purposes.

"As spouts a *fountain* in the court
Of some rich Capuan's hall."
Macaulay: Battle of the Lake Regillus, xxx.

(4) An upper reservoir chamber to contain a liquid and supply a wick, a dip-hole, a trough, &c.: as in the oil-chamber of an Argand lamp, the reservoir of an inkstand, a drinking-glass in a bird-cage, &c.

(5) The ink-reservoir in a printing-press.

(6) The supply-chamber in a reservoir-pen.

2. *Figuratively:*

(1) The origin or source.

"Come, to the beaming God your hearts unfold!
Draw from its *fountain* life!"
Thomson: Castle of Indolence, ii. 48.

(2) The first cause or principle.

II. *Her.:* A circle called a roundle, divided into six spaces by waved lines across the shield, and tinctured argent and azure.

¶ (1) *Fountain in vacuo:*

Mach.: A flask containing water and air. The neck is closed by a cork, through which passes a tube, dipping in the liquid. The flask being put under the receiver of an air-pump, the elastic force of the air in the flask makes a jet of water issue from the top of the tube. (*Ganot.*)

(2) *Fountain of youth:*

Mythol.: A fountain, by bathing in which, or, in the opinion of the Hindoos, even by seeing it, one can become young again. (*Tylor: Early Hist. Mankind* (1866), 352–5.)

(3) *Hero's fountain:* An artificial fountain of water, caused by the pressure of air.

(4) *Intermittent fountain:* [INTERMITTENT].

¶ Obvious compounds: *Fountain-flood*, *fountain-foam*, *fountain-jet*, *fountain-side*, *fountain-urn*, &c.

fountain-fishes, *s. pl.*

Zool.: A name sometimes given to the order of Cœlenterata called Ctenophora. The reference is to the currents which their ciliæ produce. They are not fishes, but akin to Actinia, &c. Example, Beroë.

fountain-head, *s.*

1. *Lit.:* A source or spring; the head or source of a river, &c.

"The murmur of the *fountain-head*."
Tennyson: Two Voices, 216.

2. *Fig.:* The primary source; the origin; the original.

"We have this detail from the *fountain-head*, from the persons themselves."—*Paley: Evidences*, vol. ii., ch. viii.

fountain-inkstand, *s.* An inkstand which has a continual supply of ink from an elevated fountain, or which has an elastic diaphragm by which the dip-cup may be supplied or emptied.

fountain-lamp, *s.* A lamp with an elevated reservoir for supply, as in most forms of the Argand, the student's lamp, for instance.

fountain-pen, *s.* A pen which has an ink-reservoir for the supply of the pen.

fountain-pump, *s.*

1. A pump in which a stream with a natural head is led through a stock and nozzle, and thus bears the appearance of a pump, though perennial.

2. A pump in which a packed piston is replaced by a plunger, with a leathern annular disc or diaphragm.

fountain-sprite, *s.* A sprite or fairy haunting fountains.

"This glass of flashing crystal tall
Gave to my sires the *fountain-sprite*."
Longfellow: Luck of Edenhall.

fountain-tree, *s.*

Bot.: A popular name for the Deodar (*Cedrus Deodara*). The reference is to the quantity of turpentine which it furnishes. [DEODAR.]

* **foûn´-tain-eër,** * **foun-tain-ere,** *s.* [Eng. *fountain; -eer.*] The manager, director, or contriver of a fountain.

"A basilisc of copper, which, managed by the *fountainere*, casts water near 60 feet high."—*Evelyn: Diary* (Feb. 27, 1644).

* **foûn´-tain-lĕss,** *a.* [Eng. *fountain; -less.*] Without fountains; having no fountain or spring.

"Here and there was room
For barren desert, *fountainless* and dry."
Milton: P. R., iii. 264.

* **foûn´-tain-lĕt,** *s.* [Eng. *fountain;* dimin. suff. *-let.*] A little fountain.

"In the aforesaid village there be two *fountainlets.*" —*Fuller: Worthies; Huntingdon,* i. 468.

* **foûnt´-fûl,** *a.* [Eng. *fount; -ful(l).*] Full of fountains or springs.

"Go wait the Thunderer's will, Saturnia cried,
On yon tall summit of the *fountful* Ide."
Pope: Homer; Iliad xv. 165.

* **foupe,** *v.t.* [Etym. doubtful.] To drive or force with violence.

"We pronounce, by the confession of strangers, as smoothly and moderately as any of the northern nations, who *foupe* their words out of the throat with fat and full spirits."—*Camden: Remains.*

fôu-quï-ër´-a (qu as k), *s.* [Named after Dr. P. E. Fouquière, professor of medicine, in Paris.]

Bot.: The typical genus of the tribe Fouquiereæ (q.v.). *Fouquiera formosa* is a showy shrub from Mexico, sometimes cultivated in green-houses.

* **fôu-quï-ĕr-ā´-çĕ-æ (qu as k),** *s. pl.* [Mod. Lat. *fouquiera,* and Lat. fem. pl. adj. suff. *-aceæ.*]

Bot.: An obsolete order of Polypetalous Exogens, placed by Lindley, in his *Natural System of Botany,* in the Euphorbial Alliance. In the *Vegetable Kingdom* the order disappears. It is now reduced to a tribe of Tamariscaceæ. [FOUQUIEREÆ.]

fôu-quï-ër´-ĕ-æ (qu as k), *s.* [Mod. Lat. *fouquiera,* and Lat. fem. pl. adj. suff. *-eæ.*]

Bot.: A tribe of Tamariscaceæ, distinguished by having large petals united into a tubular corolla. Sepals, five; petals, five; stamens, ten or twelve; style trifid; ovary superior sessile; ovules numerous; carpels five-cornered, three-celled, three-valved. [FOUQUIERA, FOUQUIERACEÆ.]

föur, * **feour,** * **few-er,** * **feow-ere,** * **fow-er,** * **fowre,** *a. & s.* [A.S. *feówer;* cogn. with O. S. *fiwar, fiuwar, fior;* Dut. *vier;* O. Fris. *fiower, fiuwer, fior;* Icel *fjorir;* Dan. *fire;* O. H. Ger. *fior;* Ger. *vier;* Sw. *fyra;* Goth. *fidwor;* Lat. *quatuor;* Gr. *τέτταρες, τέσσαρες* (*tettares, tessares*); Wel. *pedwar;* Gael. *ceithir;* Russ. *chetvero;* Sansc. *chetvar, chatur;* Pali *chattârô.*]

A. *As adj.:* Twice two; amounting to the sum of two and two.

"There were *feower* kinges." *Layamon,* ii. 219.

B. *As substantive:*

I. *Ordinary Language:*

1. The sum of two and two; the number consisting of twice two.

2. A symbol expressing the sum of twice two: as, 4 or iv.

II. *Boat.:* A four-oared boat; the crew of a four-oared boat.

¶ *To be, go, or run on all fours:*

1. *Lit.:* To be, walk, or crawl on the hands and feet, or the hands and knees.

2. *Fig.:* To agree exactly; to be consistent in every particular.

four-corners, *s. pl.*

Law: All that is within a document itself. The phrase comes down from the time when law documents were in one roll, and not in successive folios.

four-cornered, * **foure-cornerde,** * **foure-corneryd,** * **four-cornerde,** *a.* Having four corners or angles.

"Open the *foure-cornerde* sheete as did Peter."—*Bale: Image,* pt. iii.

four-edged, *a.* Having four edges or sides.

four-handed, *a.* Having four hands; quadrumanous.

four-horse, *a.* Drawn by four horses: as, a *four-horse* coach.

four-in-hand, *a., adv., & s.*

A. *As adjective:*

1. Drawn by four horses, and driven by one person: as, a *four-in-hand* coach.

2. Pertaining to the driving of four-in-hands: as, the *Four-in-hand* Club. The London club so called was founded in A.D. 1815.

B. *As adv.:* With four horses attached to a vehicle, and driven by one driver: as, He was driving *four-in-hand.*

C. *As subst.:* A vehicle drawn by four horses, and driven by one driver.

"As quaint a *four-in-hand*
As you shall see."
Tennyson: Walking to the Mail.

four-leaved, *a.* Having four leaves.

"The marvellous powers of *four-leaved* clover and horse-shoes." *Longfellow: Evangeline,* i. 3.

Four-leaved grass:

Bot.: (1) *Paris quadrifolia,* (2) A four-leaved variety of *Trifolium repens.* (*Britten & Holland.*)

Four-leaved shamrock: A shamrock which has four "leaves," *i.e.,* leaflets. Probably it is the "four-leaved" variety of *Trifolium repens.* [*Four-leaved-grass* (2).] It is supposed by the superstitious to bestow magic power on its finder.

"I'll seek a *four-leaved shamrock* in all the fairy dells."
Lover: Four-leaved Shamrock.

four-legged, *a.* Having four legs; quadruped.

"From two-legged and from *four-legged* foes."
Butler: Hudibras, pt. i., c. i.

four-nooked, * **feower-noked,** * **four-noked,** * **four-neukit,** *a.* Having four corners or angles. (*Layamon,* ii. 500.)

four-o'clock, *s.*

1. *Ord. Lang.:* The hour so named.

2. *Bot.:* *Mirabilis dichotoma.* So called in the West Indies, where it grows, because the flowers open at four o'clock in the afternoon.

"Here also, in summer, various brilliant annuals, such as marigolds, petunias, *four-o'clocks,* found an indulgent corner."—*H. B. Stowe: Uncle Tom's Cabin,* ch. iv.

Four-o'clock flower: The same as FOUR-O'CLOCK, 2 (q.v.).

four-post, *a.* Having four posts or pillars; as, a *four-post* bedstead.

four-poster, *s.* A large bedstead having four posts or pillars for the curtains.

"I was always used to a *four-poster* afore I came here."—*Dickens: Pickwick,* ch. xliv.

four-tailed, *a.* Having four tails or projecting portions.

Four-tailed bandage:

Surg.: A bandage for the forehead, face, and jaws. (*Ogilvie,* old ed.)

four-thieves, *s. pl.*

Four-thieves' vinegar: A preparation from *Rosmarinus officinalis.* (*Paxton.*)

four-way cock, four-way valve, *s.* A cock or valve having two separate passages in the plug, and communicating with four pipes. It was the invention of James Watt.

four-wheeled, *a.* [FOUR-WHEELER.]

four-wheeler, *s.* A carriage, coach, or vehicle having four wheels; a four-wheeled cab.

"Having sent on all their luggage by a respectable old *four-wheeler.*"—*Black: Princess of Thule,* ch. x.

* **fôurb,** *v.t.* [FOURB, *s.*] To cheat, to swindle, to deceive.

"Those who *fourbed* others become dupes to their own contrivances."—*Gentleman Instructed,* p. 470.

* **fôurb,** * **fôurbe,** *s.* [Fr.] A cheat; a swindler; a tricky fellow.

"Thou art a false impostor, and a *fourbe.*"
Denham: Passion of Dido for Æneas.

* **fôurb´-ĕr-ȳ,** *s.* [Fr. *fourberie.*] A cheat; a deception; a swindle.

"You have unmasked the *fourbery.*"—*Gentleman Instructed,* p. 273.

fôur´-cănt, *s.* [Eng. *four,* and *cant.*]

Naut.: A rope of four strands.

* **fôurçhed,** *a.* [Fr. *fourché.*] Forked.

"The raven . . . sat on the *fourched* tre."
Tristram, i. 46.

fôur-çheé´, fôur´-çhï, *a.* [Fr. *fourché* = forked.]

Her.: An epithet applied to a cross forked at the ends.

FOURCHÉE.

fôur-çhĕtte´, *s.* [Fr. = a fork.]

1. *Anatomy:*

(1) *Human:* A slight transverse fold (*frænulum pudendi*) within the posterior commissure, connecting the labia majora of the vulva. It is frequently torn in the first parturition.

(2) *Compar.:* The forked bone, formed by the union of the clavicles in many birds. [FURCULA, MERRYTHOUGHT.]

2. *Glove-making:* The forked piece between two adjacent fingers of a glove, uniting the portions of the back and inside of the finger, so called from its shape.

3. *Surg.:* An instrument for holding up the tongue while the frænum is being cut.

foŭrçh´-ĭng, *s.* [From Norm. Fr. *fourche* = to delay, to put off.]

Law: The act of delaying legal proceedings. (*Wharton,* &c.)

föur´-cöurse, *s. & a.* [Eng. *four,* and *course.*]

A. *As substantive:*

Agric.: A rotation by which the same crop recurs at intervals of four years. The Norfolk fourcourse is (1) Wheat; (2) Turnips; (3) Barley or Oats; and (4) Clover. This rotation is practised, more or less, in every county, wheat and mangels on the heavier soils taking the place of barley and turnips. (*Crops of the Farm.*)

B. *As adjective:*

Agric.: Cultivated on, or in any way pertaining to, the rotation described under A: as, the *fourcourse* system.

fôur-croy´-a (ōy as ôĭ), fôur´-cræ-a, fûr´-cræ-a, fôur´-cræ-a, *s.* [Named after Fourcroy, the famous French chemist.]

Bot.: A genus of Amaryllidaceæ, tribe Agaveæ. The species are found in America, Madagascar, and Australia. *Fourcroya longæva* is forty feet high, its inflorescence thirty.

fôur-drĭn´-ĭ-er (er as ê), *s.* [For etym. see def. of compound.]

fourdrinier-machine, *s.* [See def.] A paper-making machine, the first to make a continuous web. It was invented by Louis Robert, of Essonne, and patented by him in France. A Mr. Gamble and the brothers Fourdrinier improved it. The machine was perfected by others. The essential features of the machine are:—(1) A stream of paper pulp flowing on to the surface of an endless, horizontal, wire web; (2) a tremulous motion to the web to shake out the water, which falls in a rain beneath, and to felt the fibre; (3) a travelling deckle which keeps up with the motion of the web, and forms the lateral margin of the paper; (4) a porous dandy which presses the pulp and absorbs some of the water; (5) a couching roller to take up the web; (6) a pressure roller to abstract moisture; and (7) drying, sizing, finishing, measuring, and cutting devices.

föur´-fiēld, *a.* [Eng. *four,* and *field.*]

Agric.: The same as Fourcourse (q.v.).

"The *fourfield* system and the price of grain."
Tennyson: Hadley Court, 28.

föur'-fōld, * four-fald, * fowre-folde, *a.* & *s.* [A.S. *feówerfeald*; O. Fris. *fuiwerfald*; O. H. Ger. *fiorfalt.*]

A. *As adj.*: Four times told; quadruple; four times as much or as many.

B. *As subst.*: A quantity four times as much or as great.

"He shall restore the lamb *fourfold*, because he had no pity."—*2 Samuel* xii. 6.

föur'-fōld, *v.t.* [FOURFOLD, *a.*] To assess in a fourfold ratio.

föur'-foot-ĕd, * foure-fot-ed, * foure-fot-ede, * fowre-fet-yd, *a.* [Eng. *four*, and *footed.*] Having four feet; quadruped.

"Ne *fourefotede* best ferke to kille."
Alexander & Dindimus, 299

fôur'-gon, *s.* [Fr.]

1. A tumbrel or ammunition-waggon.

2. A French baggage-vehicle.

fôu'-rĭ-ĕr-ĭşm, *s.* [Named from the founder, Charles Fourier (Def.); Eng. suff. *-ism.*]

Polit. Econ. & Hist.: A system partly of co-operation, partly of socialism, advocated, and to a certain extent carried out, by Charles Fourier, a Frenchman, born at Besançon, April 7, 1772. He was for some considerable time in a merchant's office, and was at a susceptible age when the ferment produced by the first French Revolution was continually bringing new views as to the reorganization of society before men's minds. A benevolent man, he for years attempted to devise a scheme for the benefit of society, and in a series of publications, which both the reviewers and the public, as a rule, ignored, made known the opinions since called by his name. He was a devout but liberal Roman Catholic, and a student of prophecy, and believed that he was acting in conformity with scripture principles in proposing his scheme. He died in Paris on Oct. 10, 1837, in his 66th year, too early to foresee the extent to which his views on the relations of capital and labour were destined ultimately to spread.

Fourier's scheme was that what he called from the word phalanx, a phalanstery, consisting of about 400 families, or 1,800 persons, should live together, combining their labour, upon a district about a square league in extent. The buying and selling transactions requisite for the support of the community, were to be managed by a single person, which would save a multitude of peddling operations. If any brought capital into the concern, it was not confiscated, but he was allowed interest upon it. The labour being carried on in common, the profits were apportioned on the following system. First a minimum of mere subsistence money was assigned to every member of the society, including those incapable of labour. The remainder of the profits were then divided in proportions agreed on beforehand, to remunerate labour and talent, and pay interest on the capital received. The profits divided thus were then expended by the individual recipients as they pleased. An effort was made about 1852 to form an industrial colony on Fourier's plan, but the attempt was unsuccessful.

fôu'-rĭ-ĕr-ĭst, fôu'-rĭ-ĕr-īte, *s.* [For first element, see *Fourierism*; suff. *-ist, -ite.*] An adherent to or supporter of Fourierism (q.v.).

*** föur'-lĭng,** *s.* [Eng. *four*; dimin. suff. *-ling.*] One of four children born at the same time

*** fourm,** *s.* [FORM.]

fôur'-neau (eau as **ō),** *s.* [Fr.]

Mil.: The chamber of a mine in which the powder is lodged.

fôur'-nĕ-tīte, *s.* [Named after Fournet, who analysed it.]

Min.: A doubtful variety of Galenite. Fournet declared it a mixture of galenite with copper ore.

föur'-pound, *a.* [Eng. *four*, and *pound.*] Weighing four pounds.

föur'-pound-ĕr, *s.* [Eng. *four*; *pound*; *-er.*]

1. A loaf weighing four pounds.

2. A small cannon to throw a shot or shell of four pounds in weight.

fôur'-rièr, *s.* [Fr.] A harbinger.

föur'-scöre, *a.* & *s.* [Eng. *four*, and *score.*]

A. *As adjective*:

1. Amounting in number to four times twenty; eighty.

"We habbeth ibeo her *fourscore* yer."
St. Brandan, p. 14.

2. It is used elliptically for fourscore, or eighty years of age.

"At *fourscore* he retained a strong relish for innocent pleasures."—*Macaulay*: *Hist. Eng.*, ch. xiv.

B. *As subst.*: The number or amount of four times twenty.

föur'-sōme, four-sum, *a.* [Eng. *four*; suff. *-some* = Mid. Eng. *sume* = together.] A term applied to anything in which four take part together: as, a *foursome* reel. (*Scotch.*)

föur'-squäre, * fowre-square, *a.* [Eng. *four*, and *square.*]

1. *Lit.*: Having four sides and angles equal; quadrangular; square.

"The temple of Bel was invironed with a wall carried *foursquare*, of great height and beauty; and on each square certain brazen gates curiously engraven."—*Raleigh*: *History*.

2. *Fig.*: Presenting an unyielding front to all opposition.

"*Foursquare* to all the winds that blew."
Tennyson: *Ode on Wellington*, 39.

föur-teēn', * feow-er-tene, * four-tene, *a.* & *s.* [A.S. *feówertyne*, *feówertène*; O. Fris. *fiuwertine*; O. H. Ger. *fiorzehan*; Dut. *veertien*; Goth. *fidvortaihun*; Icel. *fjórtán*; Sw. *fjorton*; Dan. *fjorten*; Ger. *vierzehn.*]

A. *As adj.*: Amounting in number to four and ten, or twice seven.

"I am not *fourteen* pence on the score for sheer ale."—*Shakesp.*: *Taming of the Shrew*, ii.

B. *As substantive*:

1. The number amounting to four and ten, or twice seven.

2. A symbol used to denote such a number: as, 14 or xiv.

föur-teēnth', *a.* & *s.* [A.S. *feówerteódha*; O. Fris. *fiuwertinda*; M. H. Ger. *vierzehende*; Dut. *veertiende*; Icel. *fjórtándi*; Sw. *fjortonde*; Dan. *fjortende*; Ger. *vierzehnte.*]

A. *As adjective*:

1. The ordinal of fourteen.

2. Being one of fourteen equal parts into which a whole is divided.

B. *As substantive*:

1. *Ord. Lang.*: One of fourteen equal parts into which a whole is divided; the quotient of one divided by fourteen.

2. *Music*: The octave of the seventeenth, a distance comprehending thirteen diatonic intervals.

föurth, * ferd, * feorthe, * ferth, * ferthe, * fierth, * forthe, * fourthe, * furthe, * fowrthe, *a.* & *s.* [A.S. *feordha*; O. H. Ger. *fiordo*; M. H. Ger. & Dut. *vierde*; Icel. *fjórdhi*; Sw. & Dan. *fjerde*; Ger. *vierte.*]

A. *As adjective*:

1. The ordinal of four; the next after the third.

2. Being one of four equal parts into which a whole is divided; a quarter.

B. *As substantive*:

1. *Ord. Lang.*: One of four equal parts into which a whole is divided: the quotient of one divided by four; a quarter.

2. *Music*: An interval of four notes, comprising two whole tones and a semitone. A *diminished fourth* comprises one whole tone and two semitones.

fourth-rate, *s.*

Naut.: Formerly a 50 to 70 gun vessel, now a gunboat carrying from 1 to 4 guns.

föurth'-lȳ, *adv.* [Eng. *fourth*; *-ly.*] In the fourth place.

föur'-wheēled, *a.* [Eng. *four*, and *wheeled.*] Having or running upon four wheels.

"Scarce twenty *fourwheeled* cars, compact and strong,
The massy load could bear, and roll along."
Pope: *Odyssey*, ix. 286.

fouse, *s.* [FOOS.]

fôu'-şĕl, *s.* [FUSEL.]

fousel-oil, *s.* [FUSEL-OIL.]

*** fôu'-tĕr,** *s.* [Fr. *foutu.*] A mean, despicable fellow. [FOUTY.]

*** fôu'-tĕr,** *v.t.* & *i.* [FOUTER, *s.*] To bungle.

fòuth, * fowth, *s.* [Scotch *fou* = full, and suff. *-th.*] Plenty, enough.

"He has a *fouth* o' auld nick nackets."
Burns: *Capt. Grose's Peregrinations.*

fòuth'-ȳ, fowth-y, *a.* [Eng. *fouth*; *-y.*] Having the appearance of fulness; a term applied to cattle that are gross in shape, or have their bellies filled with food.

fôu'-tĭ-lȳ, *adv.* [Eng. *fouty*; *-ly.*] In a mean, base, disgraceful, or obscene manner.

fôu'-tĭ-nĕss, *s.* [Eng. *fouty*; *-ness.*] Meanness, baseness, obscenity.

*** fôu'-tra,** *s.* [FOUTER.] A fig; a fico; a word of contempt.

"A *foutra* for the world, and worldlings base."
Shakesp.: *2 Henry IV.*, v. 3.

fôu'-tȳ, *a.* [O. Fr. *foutu*, pa. par. of *foutre* = to lecher.] Mean, base, disgraceful, despicable, obscene.

fō'-vĕ-a (pl. **fō'-vĕ-æ**), *s.* [Lat., = a small pit. A euphonic form for *fodea*, from *fod*, the root of *fodio* = to dig.]

Anatomy:

1. *Sing.*: Various small pits, holes, or depressions. Thus there is a *Fovea anterior* of the fourth ventricle, a *Fovea* or *fossa ovalis* in the lower part of the wall between the auricles of the heart, and a *Fovea centralis* in the middle of the anterior part of the eye-ball, where the retina is so thin as to look as if a hole existed in it.

2. *Pl.*: There are *Foveæ glandulares* in the parietal bones of most skulls, especially in those of old persons. (*Quain.*)

fō-vĕ-āte, *a.* [Lat. *fove(a)* = a pit; *-ate.*]

Bot.: The same as FOVEOLATE (q.v.).

fō'-vĕ-ō-lāte, fō'-vĕ-ō-lāt-ĕd, *a.* [Low Lat. *foveola* = a little pit; *-ate*, *-ated.*]

Bot.: Having little pits or depressions; pitted. (*Figuier.*)

fō'-vĕ-ōle, *s.* [Low Lat. *foveola* = a little pit.]

Bot.: The perithecium of certain fungals.

fō-vĭl'-la, *s.* [A dimin. from Lat. *foveo* = to cherish, to foster.]

Bot.: A mucilaginous liquid contained in the interior of the pollen grain, and the immediate agent in fertilization. It descends through the pollen-tube towards the ovule or young seed.

fow, *a.* [FULL.] Full, drunk.

fow (1), *s.* [Etym. doubtful.]

1. (See extract.)

"*Fow*, an iron fork of two appropriate prongs, in a long, slender, smooth, elastic handle or pole, for throwing up the sheaves in building the sheaves in a cornstack, and for throwing down the stack."—*Gl. Surv. Nairns.* (*Jamieson.*)

2. A mow or heap of corn in the sheaves.

fow (2), **fows,** *s.* [FOOS.]

*** fow-age,** *s.* [FEUAGE.]

*** fow-are,** *s.* [Icel. *fágair.*] A cleanser or cleaner.

"*Fowere* or clensare of donge, as gongys and other like. *Fimarius, oblitor.*"—*Prompt. Parv.*

*** fowe, * fow-en,** *v.t.* [Icel. *fága*, *fægja*; Sw. *feja*; Dan. *feie.*] To cleanse or clean out. [FEY.]

"For to *fowen* an old diche."
Bevis of Hamtoun, p. 45.

fow-er-tie, *s.* [FOURTY.]

fowk, *s.* [FOLK.] Folk, people. (*Scotch.*)

"A real gentleman for sae many hundred years, and never hunle puir *fowk* aff your grund as if they were mad tykes."—*Scott*: *Guy Mannering*, ch. iii.

fowl, * feogh-el, * fogh-el, * foghle, * fug-el, * fugh-el, * foul, * fuel, *s.* [A.S. *fugol*; cogn. with Dut. *vogel*; Dan. *fugl*; Icel. *fugl*, *fogl*; Sw. *fågel*; Goth. *fuglo*; O. H. Ger. *fugal*; Ger. *vogel.*]

* 1. A bird. (Frequently used unchanged in the plural.)

"Have dominion over the fish of the sea and the *fowl* of the air."—*Genesis* i. 28.

2. A domestic cock or hen; a barn-door fowl. (*Gallus domesticus.*) It figures on the Egyptian monuments, and must have been domesticated at a remote period of antiquity. It has been supposed that its original stock

was *Gallus bankivus*, the jungle fowl of Java, but this is as yet far from being proved. Remains of *Gallus domesticus* have been found in the Cave-fauna of France.

¶ *Fowls of warren:* According to Coke they are the partridge, quail, rail, pheasant, woodcock, mallard, heron, &c. Manwood, on the contrary, limits the term to the pheasant and partridge.

fowl-foot, *s.*

Bot.: Ornithopus perpusillus, so called because the seed-pods resemble the feet of birds.

fowl-grass, fowl meadow-grass, fold meadow-grass, *s.*

Bot.: Poa trivialis. (*Withering* in *Britten & Holland.*)

fowl-house, *s.* A house or shed in which domestic fowls are kept.

fowl-run, *s.* A wired-in enclosure in which domestic fowls can feed.

fŏ͡wl, * fowle, * fowl-yn, *v.i.* [A.S. *fuglian*; M. H. Ger. *vogelen.*] [Fowl, *s.*] To catch or kill wild birds for food or game, as by means of decoys, nets, bird-lime, hawking, or shooting.

"And it must also be remembered, that such persons as may lawfully hunt, fish, or *fowl, ratione privilegii*, have, as has been said, only a qualified property in these animals."—*Blackstone: Commentaries*, bk. ii., ch. 27.

fŏ͡wl'-ẽr, * foul-er, *s.* [A.S. *fuglere.*] [Fowl, *v.*] One who pursues and kills wild-fowl for food or game.

"The foolish bird, hiding his head in a hole, thinks himself secure from the view of the *fowler*, because the *fowler* is not in his view."—*South: Sermons*, vol. vii., ser. 13.

fowler's-service, *s.*

Bot.: Pyrus aucuparia, the berries of which are used by boys to catch blackbirds. (*Coles* in *Britten & Holland.*)

fŏ͡w'-lẽr-īte, *s.* [Named after Fowler who mentioned it in the *American Journal of Science* in 1825.]

Min.: A zinciferous variety of Rhodonite. It occurs at Sterling, New Jersey. It is called by Thomson ferro-silicate of manganese. (*Dana.*)

fŏ͡wl'-ĭng, * fŏ͡ul'-ĭng, * foul-ynge, *pr. par., a., & s.* [Fowl, *v.*]

A. & **B.** *As pr. par. & particip. adj.:* (See the verb).

C. *As subst.:* The act or practice of pursuing or killing wild-fowl for food or game.

"*Auceps* properly a fouler, and *aucupium* is *foulynge*, and by a metaphore, it is for all maner of wayes, to gest any thynge by wiles, traynes, or crafte."—*Udal: Flowers of Latine Speaking*, p. 46.

fowling-piece, *s.* A fire-arm or gun adapted for ordinary sporting.

"You shall see in the country in harvest time, pigeons, though they destroy never so much corn, the farmer dare not present the *fowling-piece* to them: why? because they belong to the lord of the manor."—*Webster: White Devil*, v.

*** fows,** *s.* [Foos.]

fȯwth, *s.* [Fouth.]

fŏx, *s.* [A.S.; cogn. with Dut. *vos*; Icel. *fox, fôa*; Goth. *fauho*; O. H. Ger. *foha*; M. H. Ger. *vohe, vuhs*; Ger. *fuchs.*]

I. *Ordinary Language:*

1. *Lit.:* In the same sense as II. 3 (1).

"*Foxes* have holes, and the birds of the air have nests."—*Luke* ix. 58.

2. *Figuratively:*

(1) A sly, cunning fellow; a knave.

"It [metaphor] may be founded on comparison, first, of the qualities of a man with those of a beast; as when we call a crafty and cruel man a *fox*."—*Beattie: Moral Science*, pt. iv., ch. i., § i.

(2) A sword (from the figure of a fox being frequently engraved on the blades; but perhaps from Lat. *falx*).

"Thou diest on point of *fox*."
Shakesp.: Henry V., iv. 4.

II. *Technically:*

1. *Zoology:*

(1) *Spec.: Vulpes vulgaris*, formerly and still by many called, after the example of Linnæus, *Canis vulpes*. Its cunning is proverbial. It is an inhabitant of nearly all Europe, as well as of Western Asia and Northern Africa. It would probably be extinct in Britain, were it not preserved to be hunted. Its English book-name is the Common fox.

(2) *Gen.:* The genus Vulpes. The foxes differ from the dogs in having a long bushy tail, and the pupil of the eye elliptical or nearly linear by day, but becoming circular or nearly so by night. This fits them to be nocturnal animals. The American or Red Fox is *Canis fulvus*. Many skins are annually imported into Britain. *Vulpes lagopus* is the Arctic fox. The Deccan fox is *V. bengalensis*, though Bengal and the Deccan are some distance apart.

(3) *Callionymus lyra*, the Gemmeous Dragonet, a British fish, so called from its yellow colour.

2. *Naut.:* A small strand of rope made by twisting several rope-yarns together. Used for seizings, mats, sennits, and gaskets.

3. *Mach.:* A wedge driven into the split end of a bolt to tighten it. [Fox-bolt.]

fox-bats, *s. pl.*

Zool.: The bats with fox-like heads, constituting the family Pteropidæ. They are of large size, the Kalong (*Pteropus edulis*) measuring four to five feet between the tips of the expanded wings, and inhabit the Eastern Islands, Southern Asia, and Africa. [Flying-fox, Pteropidæ.]

fox-bitch, *s.* A female foxhound.

"When my *fox-bitch*, Beauty, grows proud, I'll borrow him." *Beaum. & Flet.: Philaster*, iv., 1.

fox-bolt, *s.* A description of bolt which is made tight by a fox or wedge driven into a split in the end.

fox-brush, *s.* The brush or tail of a fox.

fox-chop, *s.*

Bot.: Mesembryanthemum vulpinum.

fox-fish, *s.*

Zool.: [Fox, *s.*, II. 3 (3).].

fox-grape, *s.*

Bot.: Vitis vulpina, so called because its fruit has a foxy taste. It is a native of North America, where it is cultivated. The fruit of various improved varieties of it has been sent to Europe under the names of the Bland, the Isabella, the Oswego Tokay, &c.; all, however, are much inferior to that of the genuine grape, *Vitis vinifera*. Some other species of the genus with a foxy taste have also been called fox-grapes.

fox-grass, *s.*

Bot.: Geranium Robertianum, from the smell resembling that of a fox. (*Ency. of Agric.*; *Britten & Holland.*)

fox-key, *s.*

Mach.: A split cotter with a thin wedge of steel driven into the end to prevent its working back.

fox-shark, *s.*

Ichthy.: A shark, *Alopias*, or *Alopecias vulpes*; called also the Sea-fox, the Thresher, and the Sea-ape. It attains a length of about fifteen feet, and is found occasionally in the British seas. The resemblance to a fox is in the length and roughness of the tail.

*** fox-sleep,** *s.* A feigned sleep.

fox-tail, *s.* [Foxtail.]

*** fox-whelp,** *s.* Some kind of liquor.

"*Fox-whelp*, a beverage as much better than champagne, as it is honester, wholesomer, and cheaper."—*Southey: The Doctor*, Interchapt. xvi.

fox's-claws, *s. pl.*

Bot.: Lycopodium clavatum.

fox's-foot, *s.*

Bot.: A grass, *Dactylis glomerata.*

fŏx, *v.t. & i.* [Fox, *s.*]

A. *Transitive:*

* **I.** *Ordinary Language:*

1. To deceive; to cheat; to entrap; to swindle.

"'Fore Jove, the captain *foxed* him rarely."
Mayne: City Match, iii. 1.

2. To intoxicate; to stupefy with drink.

"He never *foxes* himself but with one sort of wine, or in such a peculiar unaltered bowl."—*Boyle: Works*, vol. vi., p. 9.

3. To make sour, as beer in fermenting.

II. *Bootmak.:* To repair boots by adding an outer covering or upper leather over the usual upper.

B. *Intransitive:*

1. To sham; to feign; to make pretence.

2. To turn or become sour, as beer in fermenting.

fŏx'-bāne, *s.* [Eng. *fox*, and *bane.*]

Bot.: Aconitum Vulparia.

*** fŏx'-cāse,** *s.* [Eng. *fox*, and *case.*] The skin of a fox.

"One had better be laughed at for taking a *foxcase* for a fox, than be destroyed by taking a live fox for a case."—*L'Estrange.*

† fŏx'-çhāse, *s.* [Eng. *fox*, and *chase.*] A fox-hunt.

"Mad at a *foxchase*, wise at a debate."
Pope: Moral Essays, i. 74.

fŏx'-ẽarth, *s.* [Eng. *fox*, and *earth.*] The hole or burrow of a fox. [Earth, II. 6.]

"The consequence was that the *foxearths*, as he called them, were not stopped in time."—*Macaulay: Hist. Eng.*, ch. xviii.

fŏxed, * fŏxt, *a.* [Eng. *fox*; *-ed.*]

* 1. Intoxicated; stupefied with drink.

"Your Dutchman indeed, when he is *foxt*, is like a fox; for when he's sunk in drink quite earth to a man's thinking, 'tis full exchange time with him, then he's subtlest."—*Beaum. & Flet.: Fair Maid of the Inn*, ii. 1.

2. Discoloured; stained or marked with light brown or yellow spots; as a book or an engraving.

*** fŏx'-ẽr-ȳ, * fŏx'-ẽr-ĭĕ,** *s.* [Eng. *fox*; *-ery*; Ger. *fuchserei.*] Behaviour like a fox.

"Wire me in my *foxerie*
Under a cope of papelardie."
Romaunt of the Rose, 6,796.

fŏx'-ē-vĭl, *s.* [Eng. *fox*, and *evil*, s.]

Med.: A disease in the skin in which the hair falls off; alopecy.

fŏx'-glôve, folks'-glôve (folks as **fōks),** *s.* [Eng. *fox*, and *glove*; A.S. *foxes glofa*. Or *folks'*, and *glove* = fairies' glove.]

Bot.: The genus Digitalis, and specially the British species, *D. purpurea*, the Purple Foxglove. It grows to the height of three or four feet, with very long spikes of numerous drooping flowers, which are generally purple, though occasionally white. It is common in Scotland, and in parts of England; rare in the eastern counties, but occurring sparingly in Epping Forest.

"Pan through the pastures often-times hath runne
To plucke the speckled *fox-gloves* from their stem."
Browne: Britannia's Pastorals, bk. ii., s. 4.

¶ The Canary foxglove is *Digitalis canariensis*; the Downy false foxglove is an American name for *Gerardia flava*; and the Ladies' foxglove is *Verbascum Thapsus.*

foxglove-shaped, *a.*

Bot.: Shaped like the corolla of Digitalis. Nearly the same as Campanulate, but longer and irregular.

fŏx'-hô͡und, *s.* [Eng. *fox*, and *hound.*] A hound kept and trained for hunting foxes. They are smaller than the staghound, averaging twenty-two to twenty-four inches in height. They vary very much in colour. They possess a very fine scent, great fleetness, and endurance.

fŏx'-hŭnt, *s.* [Eng. *fox*, and *hunt.*] The chasing or pursuing of a fox with hounds; a foxchase.

fŏx'-hŭnt-ẽr, *s.* [Eng. *fox*, and *hunter.*] One who hunts or chases foxes with hounds; one given to foxhunting.

"Such absurdity must have shocked even the roughest and plainest *foxhunter* in the House."—*Macaulay: Hist. Eng.*, ch. xviii.

fŏx'-hŭnt-ĭng, *a. & s.* [Eng. *fox*, and *hunting.*]

A. *As adj.:* Given to or fond of the hunting of foxes with hounds.

"*Foxhunting* squires and coffeehouse orators."—*Macaulay: Hist. Eng.*, ch. xix.

B. *As subst.:* The act or practice of hunting foxes with hounds.

"*Foxhunting* must be reckoned far and away the most important of all hunting."—*Field*, Oct. 27, 1884.

¶ It is first publicly mentioned in a charter given to the Abbot of Peterborough in the reign of Richard II. (A.D. 1377–1399). It did not become general in England till about A.D. 1680. (*Townsend.*)

fŏx'-ĭng, *s.* [Fox, *v.*]

1. *Ord. Lang.:* The act or state of becoming foxed or discoloured.

2. *Shoemaking:*

(1) An outer covering or upper leather over the usual upper. One mode of repairing a worn upper by clothing it.

(2) Ornamental strips of a different material on the uppers of shoes.

***fŏx'-ĭsh, * fox-yshe,** *a.* [Eng. *fox; -ish.*] Like a fox; cunning, artful.

"*Foxyshe. Vulpinus.*"—*Prompt. Parv.*

fŏx'-līke, *a.* [Eng. *fox,* and *like.*] Like a fox; foxish, cunning.

"The crafty *foxlike* fetches of the Prince of Orange."—*Camden: Elizabeth* (an. 1587).

*** fŏx'-lȳ, * fox-lie,** *a.* [Eng. *fox; -ly.*] Having the qualities of a fox; foxish, cunning.

"Their wolulsh hearts, their trayterous *foxly* braine."—*Mirrour for Magistrates,* p. 407.

***fŏx'-shĭp,** *s.* [Eng. *fox; -ship.*] The character or quality of a fox; cunning, artfulness.

"Was not a man my father? Hadst thou *foxship*
To banish him that struck more blows for Rome
Than thou hast spoken words?"
Shakesp.: Coriolanus, iv. 2.

fŏx'-stōnes, *s.* [Eng. *fox,* and *stones.*]

Bot.: Orchis mascula. (*Turner; Britten & Holland.*)

fŏx'-tāil, *fox-tayle, *s.* [Eng. *fox,* and *tail.*]

I. *Ord. Lang.:* The tail or brush of a fox.

"Such a one is carried about the town with a boord fastned to his necke, all be-hanged with *foxtayles,* besides ye penalty according to his state in money."—*Purchas: Pilgrimage,* ch. ii., § 2.

II. *Technically:*

1. *Bot.:* (1) *Lycopodium clavatum,* (2) *Lagurus ovatus.* They are so called from the shape of the fruit or flower-head. (*Britten & Holland.*) [Foxtail-grass.]

2. *Metall.:* The cinder obtained in the last stage of the charcoal-finery process; it is a more or less cylindrical piece, hollow in the centre.

foxtail-grass, *s.*

Botany:

1. *Spec.: Alopecurus pratensis.*

2. *Gen.:* The genus Alopecurus (q.v.).

foxtail-wedging, *s.*

Joinery: A mode of spreading the end of a tenon in the mortise, so as to give it a dovetail character to resist withdrawal. The same is applied to wooden pins which occupy holes not bored through. In the point of the pin is inserted a thin wedge of hard woad. When this reaches the bottom of the hole, it sinks into and spreads the end of the pin so as to bind it very firmly in the hole. With a tenon, it is usual to insert a number of small wedges, so that it may not be split much at any one point.

fŏx'-trăp, *s.* [Eng. *fox,* and *trap.*] A gin or trap set to catch foxes.

"Answer a question, at what hour of the night to set a *foxtrap?*"—*Tatler.*

fŏx'-ȳ, *a.* [Eng. *fox; -y.*]

* 1. Of or pertaining to a fox or foxes.

* 2. Resembling a fox in character or nature; fox-like, cunning.

"Oh *foxy* Pharisay, that is thy leuen, of which Christ so diligently bad vs beware."—*Tyndall: Workes,* p. 148.

3. A term applied to prints, books, &c., which are discoloured with light-brown or yellow spots; foxed.

"That [style] of Titian, which may be called the Golden manner, when unskilfully managed becomes what the painters call *foxy.*"—*Sir J. Reynolds: Notes on Dufresnoy.*

4. A term applied to grapes which have the sour flavour of the fox-grape.

5. Sour, acid; said of wine, beer, &c. which has become sour in the process of fermentation.

***foȳ** (1), *s.* [Fr. *foi.*]

1. Faith.

2. A feast or dinner given by a person about to leave a place.

"There he did give me[and some other friends his *foy.*"—*Pepys: Diary* (1661).

*** foȳ** (2), *s.* [Etym. doubtful.] A cheat, a swindle.

"You be crossbites, *foys,* and nips."—*Greene: Thieves falling out* (1615).

foȳ'-ĕr, *s.* [Fr.] The crucible or basin in a furnace, to receive the molten metal.

*** foȳle,** *v.t.* [Foil, *v.*]

*** foȳ'-şŏn,** *s.* [Foison.]

*** fōze,** *v.i.* [Cf. *fusty.*]

1. To lose flavour; to become mouldy.

2. To spit, to salivate.

"He freathes (froths) and *foze* ower muckle at the mou' for me: The head's aye dry where the mou's foxy."—*Tennant: Card. Beaton,* p. 116.

*** fōz'-ĭ-nĕss,** *s.* [Eng. *fozy; -ness.*]

1. The state of being fozy or spongy; sponginess, softness.

2. Mental obtuseness or softness.

"The weak and young Whigs have become middle-aged, and their *foziness* can no longer be concealed, so we have no satisfaction now in playing with them at foot-ball."—*Blackwood's Magazine,* Dec., 1821, p. 753.

*** fōz'-ȳ,** *a.* [Etym. doubtful; cf. A.S. *wosig* = juicy; Dut. *voos* = spongy.] Spongy; soft; fat and puffy.

*** fra,** *prep.* [From.]

fra, *s.* [Ital., for *frate* = brother, monk.] See etymology.

fra de diavolo, *s.*

Ecclesiol.: The devil's advocate (*Advocatus diaboli*), the advocate who, when the canonization of a saint by the pope is proposed, is appointed to urge all that he justly can against the character of the person whom it is contemplated to honour, and give reasons why the canonization should not be carried out. The analogy between this functionary and the devil is that both are accusers of the brethren (cf. Rev. xii. 10), and that διάβολος (*diabolos*) in Greek properly means a slanderer; the difference lies in their motives.

frăb, *v.t.* [Etym. doubtful.] To worry, to harass.

"I *frabbed* you and plagued you from the first."—*Mrs. Gaskell: Ruth,* ch. xxxvi.

frăb'-bĭt, *s.* [Frab, *v.*] Peevish.

fra-cas' (*s* silent), *s.* [Fr., = a crash, a dimin. from *fraccasser* = to shatter; Ital. *fracassare;* Lat. *quasso.*] An uproar; a disturbance; a noisy quarrel.

frache, *s.* [Etym. doubtful; cf. Norm. Fr. *frache* = freight.] A shallow iron pan to hold glass-ware while being annealed in a leer.

*** frăc'-ĭd,** *a.* [Lat. *fracidus* = mellow, soft.]

1. *Ord. Lang.:* Over-ripe; rotten from over-ripeness.

2. *Bot.:* Pasty, between fleshy and pulpy.

frăck, *a.* [A.S. *frec* = bold, rash; Sw. *fräch* = bold, impudent; Icel. *frekr* = voracious; Dan. *fræk* = audacious; Ger. *frech* = saucy; O. H. Ger. *freh* = greedy.] [Freak.]

1. Ready; eager; forward.

2. Stout in body.

3. Stout, firm in mind.

*** frăct,** *v.t.* [Lat. *fractus,* pa. par. of *frango* = to break.] To break; to violate; to infringe.

"My reliance on his *fracted* dates
Has smit my credit."
Shakesp.: Timon of Athens, ii. 1.

frăct'-a-ble, *s.* [Lat. *fractus* = broken, pa. par. of *frango* = to break.]

Arch.: A gable coping, when the coping follows the outline of the gable, and is broken into steps, crenelles, ogees, &c.

frăct'-ĕd, *a.* [Lat. *fractus,* pa. par. of *frango* = to break.]

1. *Ord. Lang.:* Broken.

"Nym, thou hast spoke the right, his heart is *fracted* and corroborate."—*Shakesp.: Henry V.,* ii. 1.

2. *Her.:* Having a part displaced as if broken: as, a chevron *fracted.*

frăc'-tion, * frac-cion, *s.* [Fr., *fraction,* from Lat. *fractio,* from *fractus,* pa. par. of *frango* = to break; Sp. *fraccion;* Ital. *frazione.*]

I. *Ordinary Language:*

1. The act of breaking; especially by violence; fracture; rupture.

"The surface of the earth hath been broke, and the parts of it dislocated; several parcels of nature retain still the evident marks of *fraction* and ruin."—*Burnet: Theory of the Earth.*

2. The state of being broken or fractured.

"Neither can the natural body of Christ be subiect to any *fraction* or breaking vp by yt Scripture, which saith: And ye shall break no bone of him."—*Foxe: Martyrs,* p. 1,050.

3. A fragment; a portion; a bit; a broken part.

"But understand well, that these degrees of signes, ben euerich of hem considered of lx. minutes, and euery minute of lx. secondes, and so forth into smal *fractions* infinite, as saieth Alcabucius."—*Chaucer: Of the Astrolabe.*

4. In the same sense as II. 1.

"I know we often proceed to *fractions* supposed to express less than unit, but in this notion we impose upon ourselves by shifting our ideas and considering that as a multitude which before we consider as one; therefore we cannot make a *fraction* without multiplying first before we divide."—*Search: Light of Nature,* vol. ii., pt. i., ch. ii.

* 5. A schism.

"The present *fractions* are from the same cause."—*Taylor: Liberty of Prophesying,* p. 403.

II. *Technically:*

1. *Arith.:* A broken number, the representation of one or more parts of a whole. Fractions are divided into Common or Vulgar, and Decimal. [Decimal fractions.] In the former, one number is placed above the other with a short line between, as $\frac{3}{4}$. The lower number is called the denominator, and shows into how many equal parts a unit is divided; the upper number, or numerator, shows how many of these parts are expressed by the fraction. Vulgar fractions may be Proper, having the numerator less than the denominator ($\frac{3}{4}$); Improper, having the numerator either equal to ($\frac{4}{4}$) or greater than the denominator ($\frac{9}{4}$): in the former case the fraction = unity, in the latter it may be reduced to an integer and a proper fraction ($1\frac{1}{4}$); Simple, consisting of a single expression ($\frac{3}{4}$); Compound, consisting of a fraction of a fraction ($\frac{3}{4} \times \frac{5}{6}$); or Mixed, composed of an integer and a whole number ($6\frac{3}{4}$).

* 2. *Eccles.:* The act or rite of breaking the bread in the celebration of the Holy Communion.

"The distributing the bread to the company, after the benediction and *fraction,* was customary among the Jews."—*Waterland: Works,* vii. 51.

¶ For the difference between *fraction* and *rupture,* see Rupture.

¶ (1) *Continued fractions:* [Continued, ¶ (3)].

(2) *Vanishing fractions:*

Alg.: Fractions which, if a certain supposition be carried out, will have their numerator and denominator destroyed at the same time by being made equivalent to 0.

frăc'-tion-al, *a.* [Eng. *fraction; -al.*] Of or pertaining to fractions; constituting a fraction; comprising a part or parts of a unit; forming but a small part; insignificant.

"We make a cypher the medium between increasing and decreasing numbers, commonly called absolute or whole numbers, and negative or *fractional* numbers."—*Cocker: Arithmetick.*

*** frăc'-tion-a-rȳ,** *a.* [Eng. *fraction; -ary.*] Fractional.

frăc'-tious, *a.* [Prov. Eng. *fratch* = to squabble, to quarrel, to chide.] [Fractious.] Peevish, fretful, snappish, apt to quarrel, cross.

"You will not find him *fractious.*"—*Morton: School of Reform.*

frăc'-tious-lȳ, *adv.* [Eng. *fractious; -ly.*] In a fractious, peevish, or fretful manner; peevishly, crossly.

frăc'-tious-nĕss, *s.* [Eng. *fractious; -ness.*] The quality or state of being fractious; peevishness; fretfulness.

"The tresson of Russell is to be attributed partly to *fractiousness.*"—*Macaulay: Hist. Eng.,* ch. xvii.

*** frăc'-tu-ral,** *a.* [Eng. *fractur(e); -al.*] Pertaining to or depending on a fracture.

frăc'-tūre, *s.* [Fr., from Lat. *fractura,* from *fractus,* pa. par. of *frango* = to break; Sp. & Port. *fractura;* Ital. *frattura.*]

I. *Ordinary Language:*

1. The act of breaking by violence; rupture.

"That may do it without any great *fracture* of the more stable and filed parts of nature, or the infringement of the laws thereof."—*Hale: Prim. Orig. of Mankind.*

2. A part broken.

"Likewise if any bones or limbs be broken, a cerot made with the seed of rue and wax together, is able to souder the *fracture.*"—*P. Holland: Plinie,* bk. xx., ch. xiii.

II. *Technically:*

1. *Min.:* The irregular surface produced by

breaking a mineral across, as distinguished from splitting it along the planes of cleavage. The chief kinds of fracture enumerated by William Phillips and others are Conchoidal, Even, Uneven, Splintery, and Hackly (q.v.)

2. *Surg.:* A solution of continuity in a bone. It is said to be simple when the bone only is divided, and compound when there is also a wound of the integuments communicating with the bone, which in such cases generally protrudes. In a comminuted fracture, the bone is broken into several pieces, and in a complicated fracture there is in addition to the injury done to the bone a lesion of some considerable vessel, nervous trunk, &c. Fractures are also termed transverse, oblique, &c., according to their direction.

¶ For the difference between *fracture* and *rupture*, see RUPTURE.

frăc'-tūre, *v.t.* [FRACTURE, *s.*] To break or snap across; to separate the continuity of the parts of.

"The leg was dressed, and the *fractured* bones united together."—*Wiseman: Surgery.*

* **fra-culde,** *a.* [FRECKLED.] Covered with freckles or spots.

"Fraking or *fraculde. Lentiginosus.*"—*Prompt. Parv.*

frāe, *prep.* [FRA.] From.

"'Ye'll be *frae* the north, young man?' began the latter."—*Scott: Waverley*, ch. xxix.

frē'-nu-lŭm, *s.* [Dim. of Lat. *frænum* (q.v.).]

Anat.: Anything small constituting a "bridle" or restraint to another structure, as *frænulum cerebri*, a slight median ridge between the posterior quadrigeminal tubercles of the cerebrum. (*Quain.*)

frē'-nŭm (pl. **frē'-na**), *s.* [Lat. = a bridle.]

Anat.: The name given to several membranous folds which bridle and retain certain organs—*e.g.*, *frænum linguæ*, a fold of the mucous membrane, binding down the tongue. The *Synovial fræna* are folds or duplications of the synovial membrane passing from one portion of it to another.

fra-gär'-ĭ-a, *s.* [Lat. *fraga* (genit. *fragorum*) =strawberries; *fragum*=a strawberry plant.]

Bot.: A genus of Rosaceæ, family Potentillidæ. The achenes are on a large, fleshy deciduous receptacle; the calyx is double, with as many external bracteoles at its summit as it has divisions, and alternating with them. One is British—viz., *Fragaria vesca*, the Wild Strawberry. Another, *F. elatior*, is a garden escape. The species is the probable origin of the Haut-bois Strawberry. [STRAWBERRY.]

* **frâght,** * **frâught** (*gh* silent), *s.* [FREIGHT.]

frăg'-ile, *a.* [Fr., from Lat. *fragilis*, from *frag-*, the root of *frango* = to break; Sp. & Port. *fragil*; Ital. *fragile.*]

1. Brittle, easily broken or destroyed; weak, frail, delicate.

"Much ostentation vain of fleshly arm,
And *fragile* arms." *Milton: P. R.*, iii. 388

2. Weak, slight, feeble, slender.

"When subtile wits have spun their thread too fine,
Tis weak and *fragile*, like Arachne's line."
Denham: Progress of Learning, 188.

¶ Crabb thus discriminates between *fragile*, *frail*, and *brittle*: "*Fragile* and *frail*, both come from the Lat. *fragilis*, signifying breakable; but the former is used in the proper sense only, and the latter more generally in the improper sense: man, corporeally considered, is a *fragile* creature, his frame is composed of *fragile* materials; mentally considered, he is a *frail* creature, for he is liable to every sort of *frailty*. *Brittle* denotes likewise a capacity to break, that is, properly breakable; but it conveys a stronger idea of this quality than *fragile*: the *fragile* applies to whatever will break from the effects of time; *brittle* to that which will not bear a temporary violence: in this sense all the works of men are *fragile*, and in fact all sublunary things; but glass, stone, and ice are peculiarly denominated *brittle*." (*Crabb: Eng. Synon.*)

frăg'-ile-lĭ, *adv.* [Eng. *fragile*; *-ly.*] In a fragile manner.

frăg'-ile-nĕss, *s.* [Eng. *fragile*; *-ness.*] The quality or state of being fragile; fragility.

fra-gil'-ĭ-tĭ, * **fra-gil-i-te,** * **fra-gil-i-tie,** *s.* [Fr. *fragilité*, from Lat. *fragilitas*, from *fragilis* = fragile (q.v.); Ital. *fragilità*; Sp. *fragilidad.*]

1. The quality or state of being fragile, or brittle; easiness to be broken; brittleness.

"Of *fragility* the cause is an impotency to be extended; and therefore stone is more *fragile* than metal."—*Bacon: Natural History*, § 841.

* 2. Frailty, weakness; liability to fail; liableness to fault.

"Earnestly beseeching the dictatour to forgive this humane *fragilitie* and youthful folly of Qu. Fabius."—*P. Holland: Livius*, p. 307.

frăg'-mĕnt, *s.* [Fr., from Lat. *fragmentum*, from *frag-*, base of *frango* = to break; Sp. & Port. *fragmento*; Ital. *fragmento, frammento.*]

I. *Ordinary Language:*

1. A piece broken off or separated from the main body by breaking; a small detached portion.

"If a thin or plated body, which, being of an even thickness, appears all over of one uniform colour, should be slit into threads, or broken into *fragments* of the same thickness with the plate, I see no reason why every thread or *fragment* should not keep its colour."—*Newton: Optics.*

2. A small piece or portion; a disconnected piece.

"On pieces of sycamore they play
The *fragments* of a Christmas hymn."
Wordsworth: Idle Shepherd Boys.

3. A small portion or amount; a minute point or part.

"And yet is faithe alone good to bee kepte, yea and the very peeces and *fragmentes* of the faythe also."—*Sir T. More: Workes*, p. 712.

* 4. Applied to persons as a term of extreme contempt.

"Get home, you *fragments*."—*Shakesp.: Coriolanus*, i. 1.

II. *Technically:*

1. *Surg.:* A term applied to the two portions of bone in a simple fracture, which are spoken of as the superior and inferior fragments.

2. *Print.* (*Pl.*): A few pages at the end of a book. The title, preface, contents, &c., imposed so as to print off economically; oddments.

¶ *Precious fragments:*

Old Phar.: A name formerly given to the garnet, hyacinth, emerald, sapphire, and topaz, to which the Arabs falsely attributed cordial and alexiterial qualities.

frăg-mĕnt'-al, *a.* [Eng. *fragment*; *-al.*]

Ord. Lang. & Geol.: Consisting of fragments, fragmentary.

frăg'-mĕn-tar-ĭ-lĭ, *adv.* [Eng. *fragmentary*; *-ly.*] In a fragmentary manner; by fragments; piecemeal.

* **frăg'-mĕn-tar-ĭ-ness,** *s.* [Eng. *fragmentary*; *-ness.*] The quality or state of being fragmentary; want of continuity.

"This stupendous *fragmentariness* heightened the dream-like strangeness of her bridal life."—*G. Eliot: Middlemarch*, ch. xx.

frăg'-mĕn-tar-ĭ, *a.* [Fr. *fragmentaire.*] Pertaining to or consisting of fragments or broken pieces; broken up, in pieces, disconnected.

"The *fragmentary* poem, which is known as 'The Fight at Finnesburg.'"—*Elton: Origins of English History*, p. 381.

† **fragmentary rocks,** *s. pl.*

Geol.: Rocks made up of fragments, as breccias, conglomerates, agglomerates, &c.

frăg'-mĕnt-ĕd, *a.* [Eng. *fragment*; *-ed.*] Broken into fragments; consisting of fragments.

* **frā'-gor,** *s.* [Lat.]

1. A noise, a crash; a loud and sudden report.

"Scarce sounds so far
The direful *fragor*, when some Southern blast
Tears from the Alps a ridge of knotty oaks."
Watts: Victory of the Poles.

2. A strong and sweet smell or perfume.

"The musk by its *fragor* is oft discovered by the careless passenger."—*Sir T. Herbert: Travels*, p. 363.

frā'-grance, * **frā'-gran-çy,** *s.* [O. Fr. *fragrance*, from Lat. *fragrantia*, from *fragrans*, pr. par. of *fragro* = to emit a sweet odour; Sp. *fragrancia*; Ital. *fragranza, fragranzia.*] The quality of being fragrant or of emitting a pleasant odour or perfume; sweetness of smell; grateful odour; pleasing scent.

"Nor herb, fruit, flower,
Glistering with dew; nor *fragrance* after showers,
Or glittering star-light, without thee is sweet."
Milton: P. L., iv. 653.

¶ For the difference between *fragrance* and *smell*, see SMELL.

frā'-grant, *a.* [O. Fr., from Lat. *fragrans*, pr. par. of *fragro*; Ital. & Sp. *fragrante.*] Emitting a pleasant odour or perfume; sweet-smelling; having a grateful or agreeable smell; odorous, odoriferous.

"The birch trees wept in *fragrant* balm."
Scott: Lady of the Lake, i. 35.

frā'-grant-lĭ, *adv.* [Eng. *fragrant*; *-ly.*] In a fragrant manner; with fragrance or sweet scent.

"As the hops begin to change colour, and smell *fragrantly*, you may conclude them ripe."—*Mortimer: Husbandry.*

* **frā'-groŭs,** *a.* [Lat. *fragro* = to emit a perfume.] Fragrant. (*Herrick.*)

* **frai,** *s.* [FRAY.]

frāil, * **freel,** * **freele,** * **frel,** * **frele,** * **freyle,** *a.* [O. Fr. *fraile*, from Lat. *fragilis* = fragile (q.v.); Fr. *frêle*; Ital. *fraile, frale.*]

I. *Literally:*

1. Easily broken; fragile, brittle, delicate.

2. Easily destroyed, perishable, weak, delicate.

"But that white veil, the lightest, *frailest* . . .
Shines o'er its craggy battlement!"
Byron: Siege of Corinth, xiv.

II. *Fig.:* Weak in mind or resolution; liable to fall away easily from the paths of virtue; not strong against temptation.

"Man is *frail*, and prone to evil, and therefore may soon fail in words."—*Taylor: Guide to Devotion.*

4. Weak, infirm, delicate, not strong.

"In what thing it was syk or *freel* by fleisch."—*Wycliffe: Rom.* viii. 3.

¶ For the difference between *frail* and *fragile*, see FRAGILE.

frāil, * **fraiel,** * **frayel,** * **frayl,** * **frayle,** *s.* [O. Fr. *fraiel, frayel*, from Low Lat. *fraellum*; Norm. Fr. *fraile.*]

* I. *Ordinary Language:*

1. A basket made of rushes; a rush-basket.

"Oe *fraiel* hadde good figas . . . and the oe *frayel* hadde euile figis."—*Wycliffe: Jer.* xxiv. 2.

2. A rush (*Scirpus lacustris*) used for weaving baskets.

II. *Comm.:* A certain quantity of figs or raisins, about 75 lbs., contained in a frail.

"What would you give now for her? some five *frail*
Of rotten figs, good godson, would you not, sir?"
Beaum. & Fl.: Honest Man's Fortune, v. 1.

frail-rush, *s.* [FRAIL, *s.*, I. 2.]

* **frāil'-lĭ,** *a.* [Eng. *frail*, a.; *-ly.*] In a frail or fragile manner.

frāil'-nĕss, * **frel-nes,** * **freyl-nesse,** *s.* [Eng. *frail*; *-ness.*] The quality or state of being frail; frailty, weakness, infirmity.

"There is nothing among all the *frailnesses* and uncertainties of this sublunary world so tottering and unstable as the virtue of a coward."—*Norris.*

frāil'-tĭ, * **freal-te,** * **freel-tee,** * **frele-te,** * **frel-te,** * **freyl-te,** *s.* [O. Fr. *fraileté*; Nor. Fr. *freallé*, from Lat. *fragilitas*=fragility (q.v.).]

1. The quality or state of being frail or fragile; fragility; brittleness; liability to be easily broken or destroyed; delicacy; tenderness.

2. Weakness of mind; irresolution; liability to be easily deceived or led away; weakness in time of temptation.

"Let me not think on't;—*Frailty*, thy name is woman."
Shakesp.: Hamlet, i. 2.

3. A fault arising from weakness of mind; a failing; a sin of infirmity.

"No further seek his merits to disclose,
Or draw his *frailties* from their dread abode."
Gray: Elegy; The Epitaph.

* **frain,** * **frane,** * **fraine,** * **frayn,** *v.t.* [A.S. *frignan*, pa. t. *frægn.*] [FREIN.] To ask, to question.

"This folk *frayned* hym frist fro whennes he come."
P. Plowman, 3,353.

* **frain,** * **fraine,** * **frayne,** * **freyn,** *s.* [O. Fr. *frasne, fraisne, fresne*; Fr. *frêne*, from Lat. *fraxinus*; Sp. *fresno.*] An ash-tree.

"They founde Firumbras thar a lay vnder a tre of *frayne*." *Sir Ferumbras*, 1,065.

* **frāisch'-eŭr,** *s.* [Fr.] Freshness; coolness.

"Hither on summer evenings you repair,
To taste the *fraischeur* of the purer air."
Dryden: To His Sacred Majesty.

frāise, *s.* [Fr.=a ruff or ruffle.]

1. *Cook.:* A pancake with bacon in it; a froise.

2. *Fort.:* Palisading placed horizontally at

the crest of the scarp, and projecting over the ditch.

3. *Mason.* : A grooved and slightly conical tool, used by marble-workers to enlarge a hole made by a drill.

frāised, *a.* [Eng. *frais(e)*; *-ed.*]

Fort. : Fortified or protected with a fraise.

* **fraist,** * **frayst,** * **frast,** *v.t.* [Icel. *freista*; Sw. *fresta*; Dan. *friste.*]

1. To try, to prove.

"Laverd, fand me, and *fraist* me als swa."
E. Eng. Psalter; Ps. xxv. 2.

2. To ask, to enquire.

"My wife wille I *frast.*" *Towneley Mysteries*, p. 25.

* **fraked,** * **frakede,** *a.* [A.S. *fracod*, *fraced* = disgraceful.] Criminal, guilty, sinful.

"The sothe quen shal a domes arisen, and fordemen this *frakede* folc."—*O. Eng. Homilies*, ii. 83.

* **frak-el,** * **frak-ele,** * **frek-el,** *a.* [A.S. *fræc*, *frec.*] Worthless.

"He bith withuten feire and *frakel* withinnen."—*O. Eng. Homilies*, p. 25.

* **frakne,** * **frak-en,** * **frak-kyn,** * **frak-ine,** * **frak-yn,** * **frek-en,** * **frekne,** *s.* [Icel. *frekna*; Dan. *fregne*; Ger. *flecken.*] A freckle, a spot.

"A fewe *freknes* in his face yspreynd
Betwixe yolwe and somdel blak ymeynd."
Chaucer: C. T., 2,171.

* **frak-ned,** * **frak-nede,** * **frak-nyd,** *a.* [Eng. *frakn(e)*; *-ed.*] Freckled.

"*Fraknede* it semede." *Morte Arthure*, 1,078.

* **frak-ny,** *a.* [Eng. *frakn(e)*; *-y.*] Freckled.

"Fraknyd, idem quod *frakny*. *Frakny* or fraculde. *Lentiginosus.*"—*Prompt. Parv.*

frām'-a-ble, * **frā'me-a-ble,** *a.* [Eng. *fram(e)*; *-able.*] Capable of being framed.

"If the people so yield themselves, *frameable* to the truth."—*Hooker: Sermon upon St. Jude.*

frăm-bœ'-sĭ-a, *s.* [Mod. Lat., from Fr. *framboise* = a raspberry.]

Med. : The Yaws (q.v.).

frăm'-bôys, frăm'-bôise, *s.* [Fr. *framboise* = a raspberry (the fruit); *framboisier* = (the bush).]

Bot. : The raspberry, *Rubus idæus.*

framboys-berry, *s.*

Bot. : The same as Framboys (q.v.). (*Britten & Holland.*)

frāme, * **fram-i-en,** * **frem-en,** * **frem-i-an,** *v.t.* & *i.* [A.S. *fremman* = to promote, to effect, from *fram*, *from* = strong; Icel. *fremja* = to further, from *framr* = forward, *frami* = advancement; Sw. *främja*; Dan. *fremme.*]

A. *Transitive* :

* 1. To benefit, to advantage; to be of use or profit to.

"Al that eauer godd iseoth that bam wule *framien.*"
Hali Meidenhad, p. 29.

* 2. To strengthen, to aid.

"Thor ghe gan *fremen* Ysmael
With water drinc and bredes mel."
Genesis & Exodus, 1,245.

* 3. To fulfil, to carry out, to effect, to promote.

"His ayene wille to *fremen.*"—*O. Eng. Homilies*, ii. 195.

* 4. To conduct, to manage.

"*Frame* the business after your own wisdom."
Shakesp.: Lear, i. 2.

* 5. To support.

"That on a staff his feeble steps did *frame.*"
Spenser: F. Q., I. viii. 30.

6. To form, fabricate, or construct, by an orderly fitting and uniting together of the several parts.

"She then devized a wondrous worke to *frame*
Whose like on earth was never *framed* yet."
Spenser: F. Q., III. viii. 5.

7. To fit, regulate, or adjust for a specific end; to shape, to conform. (Physically and morally.)

"*Frame* your mind to mirth."
Shakesp.: Taming of the Shrew, induct. ii.

* 8. To compose, to make.

"Let us consider the secret reasons which Virgil had for thus *framing* this noble episode."—*Dryden: Virgil; Æneid.* (Dedic.)

* 9. To cause, to beget, to produce, to breed.

"Fear *frames* disorder."
Shakesp.: 2 Henry VI., v. 2.

10. To form in the mind.

"How many excellent reasonings are *framed* in the mind of a man of wisdom and study in a length of years."—*Watts.*

11. To contrive, to plan, to devise.

"Unpardonable the presumption and insolence in contriving and *framing* this letter was."—*Clarendon.*

12. To invent, to fabricate (in a bad sense).

"Astronomers to solve the phenomena, *framed* to their conceit eccentricks and epicycles."—*Bacon.*

13. To invest or surround with a frame, as a picture.

"Neither modelled, glazed, or *framed.*"
Tennyson: Vision of Sin, 188.

* 14. To move, to set in motion.

"So faint and feeble were, that they ne might
Endure to travell, nor one foote to *frame.*"
Spenser: F. Q., VI. v. 40.

* **B.** *Intransitive* :

1. To benefit, to be of use or advantage.

"To neuen tham here it ne *frames.*"
Robert de Brunne, in *Layamon*, iii. 389.

2. To succeed.

"Noght *freme* in him sal the fas."
E. Eng. Psalter, Ps. lxxxviii. 23.

3. To contrive.

"He could not *frame* to pronounce it right."—*Judges* xii. 6.

4. To move.

"*Frame* upstairs, and make little din."—*C. Brontë: Wuthering Heights*, ch. v.

frāme, *s.* [Icel. *frami*; A.S. *freme*, *fremu*; Dan. *fremme.*] [Frame, *v.*]

I. *Ordinary Language* :

1. Benefit, profit, advantage, good.

"Sacrede he thoron for sowles *frame.*"
Genesis & Exodus, 625.

2. A fabric or structure composed of parts fitted together.

"Some pretty pyramids I like well, and in some places fair columns upon *frames* of carpenter's work."—*Bacon: Essays; Of Gardens.*

3. Bodily structure, the physical constitution, the body.

"So shall my walk be close with God,
Calm and serene my *frame.*"
Cowper: Olney Hymns, i.

4. A structure or fabric of any kind.

"These are thy glorious works, Parent of good!
Almighty! thine this universal *frame.*"
Milton: P. L., v. 154.

5. The skeleton of a structure; the framework [II. 1.]

6. Anything made as a case or structure to inclose or admit something else: as, the *frame* of a door, a window, a picture, &c.

"Vertue mentions having seen a fine miniature of Henry VIII., and his three children, but does not say where; it had a glass over it, and a *frame* curiously carved."—*Walpole: Anecdotes of Painting*, vol. i., ch. iv.

* 7. The act of planning, devising, or contriving; contrivance.

"John the Bastard,
Whose spirits toil in *frame* of villanies."
Shakesp.: Much Ado About Nothing, iv. 1.

* 8. A scheme, form, order, or arrangement.

"Another party did resolve to change the whole *frame* of the government, in state as well as church."—*Clarendon.*

* 9. A state of order, regularity, or adjustment.

"He gouerned Africk as Proconsul two yeeres; being elected without lots drawing, for to settle and bring into order that prouince farre out of *frame.*"—*P. Holland: Suetonius*, p. 214.

* 10. Shape, form, proportion.

"Put your discourse into some *frame.*"
Shakesp.: Hamlet, iii. 2.

11. A particular state or condition, as of the mind; disposition, mental constitution: as, a happy *frame* of mind.

II. *Technically* :

1. *Carpentry* :

(1) The skeleton structure of a wooden building, consisting of sills, posts, beams, sleepers, joists, and rafters, with the studding that is to form partitions.

(2) The outward work enclosing a door or window.

(3) The part of a door or window enclosing panels.

(4) A border or inclosure for a picture, or panes of glass.

2. *Embroidery* : A structure of four bars arranged in a square and adjustable in size, on which cloth or other fabric is stretched for quilting, embroidery, &c.

3. *Foundry* : A kind of ledge inclosing a board, which, being filled with wet sand, serves as a mould for castings.

4. *Hor.* : That which contains the mechanism of a watch or clock. It consists of two plates, and usually four pillars.

5. *Horticulture* :

(1) A glazed portable structure for protecting young plants from the effects of frosts.

(2) A sash-roofed box, used by gardeners for propagating.

6. *Mach.* : A term applied, especially in England, to machines built upon or within a framework of timbers, *e.g.*, the stocking-frame, lace-frame, water-frame, silk-frame, &c.

7. *Min.* : A framing-table (q.v.).

8. *Print.* : A stand supporting the cases used by a compositor. [Case (1), *s.*, II. 1.]

9. *Shipbuild.* : The framework or skeleton of a ship.

10. *Soap-making* : A box whose sides are removable when required, and locked together when the soap is to be poured in. As soon as the soap has acquired sufficient solidity, the sides are unlocked and taken down, exposing the block of soap, which is then cut up by wires which are passed through it to divide it into bars.

11. *Steam-eng.* : The strong work which supports the engine and boilers of a locomotive upon the wheels, and known as inside frame or outside frame, according to the position of the wheels relatively to the frame.

12. *Weav.* : The head of a batten in a loom.

¶ Crabb thus discriminates between *frame*, *temper*, *temperament*, and *constitution* : "*Frame* in its natural sense is that which forms the exterior edging of any thing, and consequently determines its form; it is applied to man physically or mentally, as denoting that constituent portion of him which seems to hold the rest together; which by an extension of the metaphor is likewise put for the whole contents, the whole body, or the whole mind. *Temper* and *temperament* signify the particular modes of being disposed or organized. *Frame*, when applied to the body, is taken in its most universal sense; as when we speak of the *frame* being violently agitated, or the human *frame* being wonderfully constituted; when applied to the mind it will admit either of a general or restricted signification. *Temper*, which is applicable only to the mind, is taken in the general or particular state of the individual: *temperament* and *constitution* mark the general state of the individual; the former comprehends a mixture of the physical and mental; the latter has a purely physical application." (*Crabb: Eng. Synon.*)

frame-bridge, *s.* A bridge constructed of timbers fitted together so as to combine the greatest degree of strength with the least amount of material.

frame-house, *s.* A house constructed with a wooden framework or skeleton.

frame-level, *s.* A mason's level.

frame-saw, *s.* A thin saw stretched in a frame which gives it sufficient rigidity in its work. The buhl-saw, for inlaying, is of this character.

frame-timbers, *s. pl.*

Carp. : The timbers constituting the frame or framework of a building, &c.

frām'-ĕr, *s.* [Eng. *fram(e)*; *-er.*] One who frames, makes, constructs, or contrives; a maker, a contriver, a former.

"Almighty *framer* of the skies!
O let our pure devotion rise,
Like incense in thy sight."
Chatterton: Hymn for Christmas Day.

frā'me-wŏrk, *s.* [Eng. *frame*, and *work.*]

I. *Literally* :

1. The frame or skeleton of a structure; the fabric for inclosing or supporting anything, as the *framework* of a building.

2. Work done in a frame.

II. *Figuratively* :

1. The structure, constitution, arrangement, or disposition of the parts of a thing.

"In this popular Hindu tale, we have the *framework* of one of the greatest epics of any age or country."—*Cox: Introd. to Mythology*, p. 5.

2. A body composed of pieces framed or fitted together; a compound body.

"A staunch and solid piece of *framework*, as any January could freeze together."—*Milton: Liberty of Unlicensed Printing.*

frām'-ing, *pr. par.*, *a.*, & *s.* [Frame, *v.*]

A. & B. *As pr. par. & particip. adj* : (See the verb).

C. *As substantive* :

I. *Ordinary Language* :

1. The act or process of constructing, putting together, or contriving.

2. A framework or frame.

"The *framing* of the vessel is of the ordinary type." —*Daily News*, Sept. 29, 1881.

II. *Technically:*

1. *Join.:* A mode of putting parts of a structure together. Joinery framing is of various descriptions, as square, bead, bead-and-fillet, ogee, &c.

2. *Min.:* An operation upon pounded or stamped ores, by which they are sorted into grades of comparative weight and consequent richness.

framing-chisel, *s.*

Carp.: A heavy chisel for making mortises. It has a socket-shank which receives the wooden handle on which the blows of the mallet are delivered.

framing-table, *s.*

Min.: A table eight feet long and four feet wide, with a ledge around it. At the upper end is the jagging-board, over which the sluices are so distributed that a small stream of water shall carry them gradually down on to the table. The richer portions of the ore rest upon the upper part, and the poorer, lighter portions are carried farther down: light impurities escape with the water. When the table is sufficiently full, it is lifted into a vertical position, so as to tip out its contents, which fall into the vat beneath.

*** frăm'-pal, * frăm'-pel, * frăm'-pōld, * fram-pul,** *a.* [Etym. doubtful.] Fretful, peevish, ill-natured, froward, quarrelsome, ill-tempered.

"Her husband! Alas, the sweet woman leads an ill life with him; he's a very jealousy man: she leads a very *frampold* life with him."—*Shakesp.: Merry Wives of Windsor*, ii. 2.

frăńc, * frăńk (1), *s.* [Fr. *franc.*] [FRANK, *a.*]

* 1. A name given to two coins current formerly in France, the one of gold, and worth about half-a-guinea, the other of silver and worth about three shillings and sixpence.

2. The modern French coin, the unit of value and the unit of account in France. It

FRANC.

is of silver, ·835 fine, and weighs 5 grammes; its value in sterling is strictly 8·8496568 pence, but it is usually reckoned at about 9½d. It is divided into 100 centimes.

*** frăńc,** *a.* [FRANK.]

franc-tireur, *s.*

Fr. Mil.: A sharpshooter or free-shooter; one of a body of men raised in France during the Franco-German war of 1870, and employed in guerilla warfare.

*** frăńc** (2), *** frank** (2), *s.* [FRANK (2), *s.*]

frăn'-çhīse, * fraun-chise, * fran-chyse, * fraun-chyse, *s. & a.* [Fr., from *franchissant*, pr. par. of *franchir* = to make free; *franc* = free.]

A. *As substantive:*

* I. *Ordinary Language:*

1. Freedom; liberty.

"We wolleth for oure *franchise* figghti,
And for our lond." *Robert of Gloucester*, p. 47.

2. A privilege; a right granted by the sovereign to an individual or to a body; an immunity or exemption from ordinary jurisdiction.

"*Franchise* and liberty are used as synonymous terms; and their definition is a royal privilege or branch of the sovereign's prerogative, subsisting in the hands of a subject; the kinds of them are various, and almost infinite. To be a county palatine is a *franchise*, vested in a number of persons. It is likewise a *franchise* for a number of persons to be incorporated and subsist as a body politic. Other *franchises* are to have a manor or lordship; to have waifs, estrays, royal fish: to have a fair or market; or to have a forest, warren, or fishery, endowed with privileges of royalty."—*Blackstone: Comment.*, bk. ii., ch. 2.

3. The district or extent of jurisdiction to which a certain privilege or right extends; the limit of a privilege or immunity.

"In the great *franchises* of the latter . . . the king's writ had no course."—*Hallam.*

4. A sanctuary or asylum for persons liable to be arrested.

"The king's sheriffs are empowered to enter all *franchises* for the apprehension of felons or traitors."—*Hallam.*

5. Frankness; generosity; nobility.

"Here may ye seen, how excellent *franchise*
In woman is whan they hem narwe avise."
Chaucer: C. T., 9,861.

II. *Technically:*

1. *Law:* An incorporeal hereditament, the same as liberty; a royal privilege or branch of the crown's prerogative subsisting in the hands of a subject. It arises either from royal grant or from prescription assumed to have been founded originally on such a grant. For different kinds of franchise see extract from Blackstone under I. 2.

2. *Law, Parliamentary Government, &c.:* The right of voting for a member of Parliament. The Act 8 Henry VI., passed in 1429, limited the county franchise to those who had freehold land or tenement to the value of forty shillings, and 10 Henry VI. made residence in the county in which the vote was to be recorded an essential qualification. The borough franchise varied in different places and was difficult to ascertain. The Acts 2 and 3 William IV. c. 45, passed in 1832, gave the franchise in counties to occupiers who paid £50 rent, and in the borough to those living in premises of the clear annual value of £10. In 1866 Earl Russell proposed the reduction of the borough franchise to £7. Believing that on a sound system of household finance a working man should have an income of nine or ten times the rent he paid, the Earl thought that those whom he proposed to admit as voters would have incomes of about £66 10s. a year. The Conservative party were against the reduction, and a "cave" [CAVE] suggestive of that of Adullam [ADULLAMITE] was formed among the Liberals, the combination thus formed being fatal to the government. Up till this time the mass of the people had shown little interest in the reform proposals, but on finding them withdrawn they became excited, and a procession forcing its way, on July 23, 1866, into Hyde Park by a breach made in the line of railings, after a victory over the numerous police who had been posted to defend the Park, convinced the Government that a settlement of the question could no longer be delayed with safety. A Reform Bill, brought in by the Conservative Government of Lord Derby and Mr. Disraeli, which had succeeded that of Earl Russell, and modified to a very large extent by the Liberal Opposition, received the royal assent on August 15, 1867. It is quoted as 30 and 31 Vict., c. 102. It conferred the parliamentary franchise on every borough householder rated for the relief of the poor directly or indirectly, who had paid his poor rates, and on lodgers who had occupied for a year rooms which, unfurnished and without attendance, would fetch £10 rent. In counties the franchise was given to all owners of landed property worth £5 a year, and occupiers of lands or tenements paying £12 a year of rent.

* **B.** *As adj.:* Enjoying a franchise or privilege; privileged.

"Yet he was fayne to departe and to go to Trecte, a *fraunches* towne for all maner of people, payeng for that they take."—*Berners: Froissart; Cronicle*, vol. ii., ch. clx.

*** frăn'-çhīse, * fraun-chise,** *v.t.* [FRANCHISE, *s.*] To make free; to enfranchise; to give freedom or liberty to.

"Which suffredist passioun
Oonly to *fraunchise* our mortalite."
Lydgate: Minor Poems, p. 249.

*** frăn'-çhīse-ment,** *s.* [Eng. *franchise; -ment.*] A release or setting free from any burden or restriction; freedom; liberty.

"That fate, which did thy *franchisement* inforce,
And from the depth of danger set thee free."
Drayton: Barons' Wars, bk. iii.

*** frăn'-çĭc,** *a.* [Fr. *Francique.*] Of or pertaining to the Franks or their language; Frankish.

frăn-çĭs'-ca, frăn-çĭs'que (que as k), *s.* [Fr. *francisque.*]

FRANCISCA.

Archæol.: The ancient Frankish battle-axe. It differed from the modern axe in the angle at which it was joined with the handle.

"Their weapons were a long sword, a two-edged axe, called a *francisca*, and a javelin."—*H. S. Stuart: Hist. of Infantry*, ch. iv.

Frăn-çĭs'-can, *a. & s.* [Fr. *Franciscain;* Ital. *Francisceno;* Lat. *Franciscanus* = pertaining to St. Francis of Assisi. (See def.)]

A. *As adj.:* Pertaining or relating to St. Francis. [B.]

B. *As substantive:*

1. *Sing.:* A member of the order described under 2.

2. *Pl.:* The followers of St. Francis, who was born in 1182, at Assisi, in Umbria, and spent his youth in dissoluteness; but being affected with serious sickness in his twenty-fourth year, and repenting of his sins, devoted himself to a religious and ascetic life. Hearing accidentally, in 1208, in a church the words of the Saviour (Matt. x. 9, 10), he considered that the essence of the Gospel was absolute poverty, and founded an order on this basis, which ultimately became one of the four, nay, even one of the two, great fraternities of mendicant friars. To manifest his humility he would not allow his followers to be called brethren (in Latin *fratres*), but only little brothers (Italian *fratricelli;* in Latin *fraterculi* or *fratres minores*), a designation which they still retain. Pope Innocent III., in 1210, and a council of Lateran, in 1215, approved of his rules for the government of his order, which enjoined poverty, chastity, and obedience, and in 1223 Pope Honorius III. issued a bull in his favour. He died, at Assisi, in 1226, and in 1230 was canonized by Pope Gregory IX., the anniversary of his death, October 4, being fixed as his festival. Even while he lived his order had become very powerful, and spread over the whole Western Church. In 1219 it is stated that 5,000 friars were present at a chapter which he held. In that year, or more probably in 1224, Franciscans came over to England. From 1228 till 1259 they contended with the Dominicans about precedency. When in 1274 Gregory X. reduced the mendicants to four orders the Franciscans were one of the four. At the suppression of the monasteries in England under Henry VIII., A.D. 1536 to 1538, the Franciscans had sixty-six abbeys or other religious houses. Their dress was a loose garment of a grey colour, reaching to their ankles, and a grey cowl, covered when they went into the streets with a cloak. From the prevalence of grey in their dress they were called Greyfriars. The order, in the course of its history, split into various branches.

FRANCISCAN FRIAR.

frăn-çĭs'-çō-a, *s.* [Named after Francis, Emperor of Austria, a patron of botany.]

Bot.: A genus of Scrophulariaceæ, tribe Salpiglossideæ. By some it is made a synonym of Brunsfelsia, or is merged in that genus. The root, leaves, &c., of *Franciscea uniflora* are used in syphilitic complaints, hence the plant is called by the Portuguese *Mercurio vegetal* (Vegetable Mercury). Its inner bark and herbaceous parts are very bitter. In small doses it is a purgative, emetic, and alexipharmic; in large ones it is an acrid poison. (*Martius.*)

*** frăńc'-īse,** *v.t.* [Eng. *franc* = frank; *-ise.*] To Frenchify.

"He was an Englishman *francised*."—*Fuller: Worthies; Hertford*, i. 435.

*** frăńck,** *v.t.* [Etym. doubtful.] To feed. [FRANKE.]

frăńck'-lĭn, *s.* [FRANKLIN.]

Frăń'-cō-, *pref.* [Lat. *Franc(us)* = a Frank; *o* connective.] French; as, the *Franco*-Prussian or *Franco*-German war of 1870-1.

frăń-cō'-a, *s.* [Named by Cavanilles, after F. Franco, of Valentia, a promoter of botany in the sixteenth century.]

Bot.: The typical genus of the order Francoaceæ (q.v.). It consists of herbaceous plants with lyrately pinnatifid, mostly radical leaves, and racemes of fine flowers. Four or five species are known. Their juice is said to be cooling and sedative. Their roots are used for dyeing black.

frăn-cō-ā'-çĕ-æ, *s. pl.* [Mod. Lat. *francoa*, and Lat. fem. pl. adj. suff. *-aceæ*.]

Bot.: An order of Hypogynous Exogens, alliance Ericales. It consists of stemless herbaceous plants, with lobed or pinnate exstipulate leaves. Stems, scape-like; inflorescence, a raceme; calyx, deeply four-cleft; petals, four, long persistent; stigma, four-lobed sessile; ovary, superior four-celled; ovules many, seeds minute. In 1845, Lindley enumerated two genera, and estimated the known species at five, all from Chili. They are used in medicine and for dyes.

frăn'-cō-lĭn, *s.* [Dimin. of Port. *frango* = a hen.]

Ornithology:

1. *Gen.:* The genus Francolinus (q.v.).

2. *Spec.:* The Common Francolin (*Francolinus vulgaris*). It is found in the south of Europe, in Malta and Sicily, in Asia, and in the north of Africa, feeding, like the common partridges, on insects and seeds. Its flesh is highly esteemed for food. It has a peculiarly loud whistle.

frăn-cō-lī'-nŭs, *s.* [FRANCOLIN.]

Ornith.: A genus of Perdicidæ (Partridges). [FRANCOLIN.]

frăn'-cō-līte, *s.* [From Wheal Franco (def.), and Gr. λίθος (*lithos*) = a stone.]

Min.: A variety of Apatite. It occurs in greyish-green or brown stalactitic matter, or in cubed crystals, at Wheal Franco, near Tavistock, in Devonshire. (*Dana.*)

* **frăn'-ġent,** *a.* [Lat. *frangens*, pr. par of *frango* = to break.] Causing fractures.

frăn-ġĭ-bĭl'-ĭ-tў, *s.* [Fr. *frangibilité*, from Low Lat. *frangibilis* = frangible (q.v.); Ital. *frangibilità*.] The quality or state of being frangible: liableness to be easily broken fragility.

frăn'-ġĭ-ble, * **fran-ge-byll,** *a.* [Low Lat. *frangibilis*, from Lat. *frango* = to break; Fr. & Eng. *frangible;* Ital. *frangibile*.] That may be easily broken; fragile, brittle.

"This was no doubt partly due to the *frangible* character of much of the material in which they wrought."—*Wilson: Prehistoric Man*, ch. vii.

* **frăn'-ġĭ-ble-nĕss,** *s.* [Eng. *frangible; -ness*.] The quality or state of being frangible; frangibility.

frăn'-ġĭ-pāne, *s.* [FRANGIPANI.]

1. A species of pastry made with cream, almonds, and sugar.

2. Frangipani (q.v.).

frăn-ġĭ-pa'-nĭ, *s.* [Named after the Italian Marquis Frangipani.] A species of perfume prepared from or in imitation of the scent of flowers of the *Plumiera rubra*, or Red Jasmine, a West Indian tree.

frăn'-gu-lĭc, *a.* [Eng., &c. *frangul(in); -ic* (*Chem.*).] Contained in or in any way connected with the bark of the berry-bearing Alder, *Rhamnus frangula*.

frangulic acid, *s.*

Chem.: $C_{14}H_8O_4$. It is obtained by boiling the bark of *Rhamnus frangula* with water for an hour, then adding caustic soda, and again boiling for several hours. The liquid is rendered acid with hydrochloric acid, and, boiled again for some hours. The frangulic acid separates out and is purified. It melts at 254°, is slightly soluble in hot, and insoluble in cold water; heated with zinc dust it yields small quantities of anthracene. It is isomeric with alizarin.

frăn'-gu-lĭn, *s.* [(*Rhamnus*) *frangul(a); -in* (*Chem.*).]

Chem.: $C_{20}H_{20}O_{10}$. A glucoside obtained by digesting the bark of *Rhamnus frangula* with alcohol, precipitating with lead acetate, and decomposing the precipitate with H_2S gas. The solution is filtered boiling, and deposits a lemon yellow crystalline mass, which dissolves in alkalies, forming a deep cherry-red solution. Frangulin boiled with hydrochloric acid yields glucose and frangulic acid.

* **frăn'-ion (ion as yŭn),** *s.* [Prob. a corruption of Fr. *fainéant*.] A boon companion; a paramour; a woman of loose character. (*Spenser: F. Q.*, II. ii. 37.) [FAINEANT.]

frănk (1), *a.*, *s.*, & *adv.* [Fr. *franc* = free, from Low Lat. *francus* = free, from O. H. Ger. *franko* = a freeman, a Frank.]

A. *As adjective:*

* 1. Free, unrestrained; unconstrained.

"Thy *frank* election made,
Thou hast power to choose, and they none to forsake."
Shakesp.: All's Well that Ends Well, ii. 3.

* 2. Liberal, free, generous; not niggardly.

"'Tis the ordinary practice of the world to be *frank* of civilities that cost them nothing."—*L'Estrange.*

3. Open, ingenuous, candid, sincere.

"Have not your *frank* and dutiful expressions, that cheerfulness and vivacity in your looks, rendered it much more acceptable?"—*Parl. Hist. Chas. II.* (an. 1660), *Lord Chancellor's Speech.*

* 4. Licentious, forward, bold, without restraint.

* 5. Free; without payment or conditions.

"Thou hast it won; for it is of *frank* gift,
And he will care for all the rest to shift."
Spenser: Mother Hubberds Tale, 531.

B. *As substantive:*

I. (*Of the form* Frank):

1. One of the ancient German tribe or tribes, natives of Franconia, from whom the country of France received its name.

2. A name given by the Turks, Greeks, and Arabs to the English, French, Italians, &c., inhabitants of Western Europe.

"Trust not for freedom to the *Franks*,
They have a king who buys and sells."
Byron: Don Juan, iii. 86.

* **II.** (*Of the form* frank):

1. A franc; a French coin.

2. A letter privileged to pass through the post free of payment.

"You'll have immediately, by several *franks*, my epistle to Lord Cobham."—*Pope: To Swift.*

3. A signature placed on a letter, and entitling it to pass through the post free of payment. The privilege of *franking* letters was enjoyed by all members of Parliament up to 1840, when it was abolished by the same Act which established penny postage.

C. *As adv.:* Freely, frankly, ungrudgingly.

"But, as he got it freely, so
He spent it *frank* and freely too."
Butler: Hudibras, pt. i., c. i.

¶ Crabb thus discriminates between *frank*, *candid*, *ingenuous*, *free*, *open*, and *plain:* "All these terms convey the idea of a readiness to communicate and to be communicated with; they are all opposed to concealment, but under different circumstances. The *frank* man is under no constraint; his thoughts and feelings are both set at ease, and his lips are ever ready to give utterance to the dictates of his heart; he has no reserve: the *candid* man has nothing to conceal; he speaks without regard to self-interest or any partial motive; he speaks nothing but the truth: the *ingenuous* man throws off all disguise; he scorns all artifice, and brings every thing to light; he speaks the whole truth. *Free*, *open*, and *plain* have not so high an office as the first three: *free* and *open* may be taken either in a good, bad, or indifferent sense; but seldomer in the first than in the two last senses. The *frank*, the *free*, and the *open* man all speak without constraint; but the *frank* man is not impertinent like the *free* man, nor indiscreet like the *open* man. The *frank* man speaks only of what concerns himself; the *free* man speaks of what concerns others." (*Crabb: Eng. Synon.*)

* **frank-bank,** * **frank-bench,** *s.* The same as FREE-BENCH (q.v.).

* **frank-ferm,** *s.*

Old Law: Lands or tenements changed in the nature of the fee, by feoffment, &c., out of knight service for certain yearly service.

* **frank-fold,** *s.*

Old Law: Foldage; the right or liberty of folding sheep upon any lands.

* **frank-service,** *s.* Service performed by freemen.

* **frănk** (2), * **franc,** *s.* & *a.* [O. Fr. *franc* = a pigsty.]

I. *As substantive:*

1. A pigsty.

"Where sups he? Doth the old boar feed in the old *frank?*"—*Shakesp.: 2 Henry IV.*, ii. 2.

2. An inclosure in which animals are fed to fatten.

"*Frank*, kepynge of fowlys to make fatte. *Saginarium.*"—*Prompt. Parv.*

II. *As adj.:* Fat, puffed up.

"And when they were ones *franke* and fatte, they stode up together proudelye agaynst the Lorde and his worde."—*Bale: Image*, pt. i.

* **frank-fed,** * **franke-fed,** *a.* Fattened up; fatted as in a frank.

"Whereas they that be kept up and crammed in coupes, cages, mewes, and bartons, or otherwise *frank-fed* and fatted, are in greater danger to fall into diseases."—*P. Holland: Plutarch*, p. 574.

frănk (1), *v.t.* [FRANK, *a.*]

1. *Ord. Lang.:* To send or get carried free of expense: as, To *frank* a letter.

"My lord Orrery writes to you to-morrow; and you see I send this under his cover, or at least *franked* by him."—*Swift.*

2. *Carp.:* To form a joint in by franking (q.v.).

* **frănk** (2), * **franke,** *v.t.* [FRANK (2), *s.*]

1. To shut up in a frank or sty.

"He is *franked* up to fatting for his pains."
Shakesp.: Richard III., i. 3.

2. To fatten up; to cram; to feed high.

"Such a land as, through the aboundance of all good things, might feed and *franke* them up."—*P. Holland: Livius*, p. 993.

frănk'-ăl-mōigne (*g* silent), *s.* [Eng. *frank;* Norm. Fr. *almoigne* = alms.]

Old Law: Lit., free alms. A tenure by which a religious corporation holds lands of the donor to them and their successors for ever, on condition of praying for the soul of the donor. It was also called Divine-service (q.v.).

* **frănk'-çhāse,** *s.* [Eng. *frank*, and *chase*.]

Old Law: The liberty or franchise of having a chase; free chase.

frănke, frăncke, *s.* [From the franking or feeding fat of cattle. (*Park: Theatr.*)]

Bot.: The spurry (*Spergula arvensis*).

franke-osier, *s.* [OSIER.]

* **franke-lin,** * **franke-lain,** *s.* [FRANKLIN.]

frăn-kē'-nĭ-a, *s.* [Named from John Franken, a Swedish botanist and professor of medicine at Upsal, who died in A.D. 1661.]

Bot.: Sea-heath. The typical genus of the order Frankeniaceæ (q.v.). Twelve species are known; one is British—*Frankenia lævis.* The stem is pubescent, the leaves revolute at their margin; flowers small and rose-coloured. Found in salt marshes on the south-east coast of England from Yarmouth to Kent, flowering in July and August. It occurs also in continental Europe, the north of Africa, and Asia, as far as India. (*Sir Joseph Hooker*, &c.)

fran-kĕ-nĭ-ā'-çe-æ, *s. pl.* [Mod. Lat. *frankenia*, and Lat. fem. pl. adj. suff. *-aceæ*.]

Bot.: Frankeniads. An order of Hypogynous Exogens, consisting of herbaceous plants or undershrubs, which have very much branched stems, opposite often revolute leaves, with a membraneous sheathing edge, but no stipules; flowers small, axillary, and terminal, generally pink; sepals four to five, pistils four to five; flowers four to five, or twice as many; ovary superior; style filiform; two, three, or four clefts; capsule one-celled, enclosed as the calyx; two, three, or four-valved, with many minute seeds. About twenty-four species are known. They are chiefly from the north of Africa and the south of Europe, and are mucilaginous and slightly aromatic. (*Lindley.*)

frăn-kĕn'-ĭ-ads, *s. pl.* [Mod. Lat. *franken(a)*, and Eng., &c. pl. suff. *-ads*.]

Bot.: The English name given by Lindley to the order Frankeniaceæ (q.v.).

* **frănk'-ēr,** *s.* [Eng. *frank* (1), v.; *-er*.] One who franks a letter, &c.

"He being my general *franker*, both to and fro, I have frequent occasion to insert a hasty note in my consignments to him."—*Southey: Letters*, iv. 170.

* **frănk'-feē,** *s.* [Eng. *frank*, and *fee*.]

Old Law:

1. A holding of land in fee simple; freehold tenure.

2. Freehold lands exempted from all services, except those of homage.

* **Frăṅk′-fŏrt,** *s.* [A city of Germany.]

Frankfort-black, *s.* A fine black pigment used in copper-plate engraving. It is said to be made by burning, in the manner of ivory-black, the lees of wine from which the tartar has been washed. Fine Frankfort-black, though almost confined to copper-plate printing, is one of the best black pigments we possess, being of a fine neutral colour, next in intensity to lamp-black, and more powerful than that of ivory.

* **frăṅk′-heart-ĕd,** *a.* [Eng. *frank*, and *hearted*.] Having a frank, open, candid, or ingenuous disposition; frank.

"The *frankhearted* monarch full little did wot." *Scott: Bridal of Triermain*, i. 11.

* **frăṅk′-heart-ĕd-nĕss,** *s.* [Eng. *frank-hearted*; *-ness*.] The quality of being frank-hearted; frankness; ingenuousness.

* **frăṅk′-ĭ-fȳ,** *v.t.* [Eng. *frank* (1), *i* connective, and suff. *-fy*.] To Frenchify (q.v.).

"*Frankifying* their own names."—*Lord Strangford: Letters & Papers*, p. 150.

frănk′-ĭn-çẹnse, *s.* [O. Fr. *frank encens* = pure incense. (*Skeat*.).]

I. *Ord. Lang.:* The same as II., 1 & 2.

II. *Technically:*

1. *Bot.:* The odoriferous resin called olibanium. It is obtained from a terebinthaceous tree of the genus Boswellia (q.v.); that of the Indian temples is *Boswellia thurifera*.

"Black ebon only will in India grow,
And od'rous *frankincense* on the Sabæan bough."
Dryden: Virgil; Georgic ii. 164.

2. *Scrip.:* The rendering of Heb. לְבֹנָה (*lebhonah*) and לְבוֹנָה (*lebhonah*), from לָבַן (*labhan*) = to be white; Sept. and New Test. λίβανος (*libanos*) (Exod. xxx. 34, Matt. ii. 1), and λιβανωτος (*libanōtos*) (1 Chron. ix. 29, Rev. viii. 3). A precious gum, probably the same as No. I.

"Gold and *frankincense* and myrrh."—*Matt.* ii. 11.

¶ *European frankincense:* A resinous exudation from the Spruce fir (*Abies excelsa*) or the Frankincense pine (*Pinus Tæda*).

frăṅk′-ĭṅg (1), *pr. par., a., & s.* [Frank (1), *v.*]

A. & **B.** *As pr. par. & particip. adj.:* (See the verb).

C. *As substantive:*

1. *Ord. Lang.:* The act of passing or causing to pass without payment for transmission: as, the *franking* of a letter.

2. *Join.:* The notching out a portion of a sash-bar for the passage of the transverse bar, to make a mitre-joint.

* **frăṅk′-ĭṅg** (2), * **frank-ynge,** *pr. par., a., s.* [Frank (2), *v.*]

A. & **B.** *As pr. par. & particip. adj.:* (See the verb).

C. *As subst.:* The act or process of fattening animals, fowls, &c.

"*Frankynge. Saginacio.*"—*Prompt. Parv.*

frăṅk′-ĭsh, *a.* [Eng. *frank*; *-ish*.]

1. Of or pertaining to the Franks.

2. Somewhat frank, open or candid.

frăṅk-lăn′-dĭ-ạ, *s.* [Named after Sir Thomas Frankland, Bart., a careful student of marine algæ and of botany generally.]

The typical genus of the family Franklandidæ. The only known species, *Franklandia fucifolia*, is a native of Western Australia.

frăṅk-lăn′-dĭ-dæ, *s. pl.* [Mod. Lat. *franklandia*, and Lat. fem. pl. adj. suff. *-idæ*.]

Bot.: A family of Proteaceæ, tribe Nucamentaceæ.

* **frăṅk′-lâw,** *s.* [Eng. *frank*, and *law*.] Free or common law, or the benefit a person has by it. The liberty or right of being sworn in court, as a witness or juror.

* **frăṅk′-lĭn** (1), *s.* [Franklinic.] A lightning rod.

"A lightning-rod, very properly called at that time a *franklin*."—*Recoll. of Samuel Buck*, iii. 71. (1879.)

* **frăṅk′-lĭn** (2), * **franke-lain,** * **franke-leyn,** * **franke-leyne,** * **franck-lin,** * **frank-len,** *s.* [O. Fr. *frankeleyn*, from Low Lat. *franchilanus*, from *franchio* = to make free; *franchius*, *francus* = free.] [Frank, *v.*]

1. A free man.

"First he was here als our thain,
Bat now es he for ai *frankelain*."
Cursor Mundi, 5,873.

2. The steward or bailiff of an estate.

3. A freeholder; a yeoman; a landowner.

"A spacious court they see,
Both plain and pleasant to be walked in,
Where them does meet a *franklin* fair and free."
Spenser: F. Q., I. x. 6.

frăṅk-lĭn′-ĭc, *a.* [From Benjamin Franklin, the distinguished American natural philosopher and statesman.]

Elect.: A term applied to electricity generated by friction; frictional.

frăṅk′-lĭn-īte, *s.* [From the Franklin furnace near Hamburg, New Jersey, near which it abounds.]

Min.: An isometric opaque iron-black brittle mineral of metallic lustre and a brown streak: its hardness 5·5 to 6·5, sp. gr. 5·07 to 5·09. Compos.: sesquioxide of iron 64·51 to 68·88, sesquioxide of manganese 11·99 to 16·00, protoxide of zinc 10·81 to 25·30. (*Dana*.)

frăṅk′-lȳ, * **franck-ly,** * **franck-lye,** *adv.* [Eng. *frank*, a.; *-ly*.]

*1. Freely; without constraint; of free will.

"The lords mounted their servants upon their own horses; and they, with the volunteers, who *frankly* listed themselves, amounted to a body of two hundred and fifty horse."—*Clarendon*.

* 2. Liberally; freely; generously; readily.

"He *frankly* forgave them both."—*Luke* vii. 42.

3. Openly; ingenuously; plainly; candidly; with frankness or candour.

"The said Sthenon stept unto him, and thus *frankly* spake."—*P. Holland: Plutarch*, p. 205.

* 4. With a free and not pre-occupied mind.

"We may of their encounter *frankly* judge."
Shakesp.: Hamlet, iii. 1.

* **frăṅk′-măr-rĭaġe,** *s.* [Eng. *frank*, and *marriage*.]

Old Law: A certain tenure in tail special; an estate of inheritance given to a person together with a wife, and descendible to the heirs of their two bodies begotten. (*Blackstone*.)

frăṅk′-nĕss, * **frank-nesse,** *s.* [Eng. *frank*, a.; *-ness*.]

* 1. Liberty; freedom from restraint or constraint.

* 2. Liberality; freeness; bounteousness; generosity; open-handness.

3. Openness; candour; ingenuousness; freedom from reserve or disguise; fairness.

"One of the principall and chiefe citizens, named Polyneus, made an oration unto them all, with *franknesse* of speach enough."—*P. Holland: Livius*, p. 523.

* **frăṅk′-plĕdġe,** *s.* [Eng. *frank*, and *pledge* (q.v.).]

Old Law:

1. A pledge or security for the keeping the peace by or the good behaviour of freemen. By the Saxon constitution these sureties were always at hand by means of the decennaries, wherein the whole neighbourhood of freemen were materially bound pledges for each other's good behaviour.

"The servants of the Crown were not, as now, bound in *frankpledge* for each other."—*Macaulay: Hist. Eng.*, ch. xi.

2. The system or custom by which the members of a decennary were mutually bound pledges for each other's good behaviour.

3. A decennary or tithing.

¶ *View of frankpledge:*

Old Law: A court leet.

"Its original [sc. the Court Leet, or *View of Frankpledge*] was to view the frankpledges—that is, the freemen within the liberty: who, we may remember, according to the institution of the Great Alfred, were all mutually pledges for the good behaviour of each other."—*Blackstone: Comment.*, bk. iv., ch. 19.

* **frăṅk′-tĕn-ĕ-mĕnt,** *s.* [Eng. *frank*, and *tenement* (q.v.).]

Old Law: The possession of the soil by a freeman; an estate in freehold.

frăṅk′-wŏrt, *s.* [Eng. *frank*, and *wort*.]

Bot.: A name invented by Withering for Frankenia (q.v.).

* **frăn′-sĭ-cạl,** *a.* [Eng. *franzy* = frenzy; suff. *-cal*.] Frantic.

"A certain *fransical* maladie they call love."—*Sidney: Wanstead Play*, p. 619.

frăn′-tĭc, * **fran-tick,** * **fren-et-ike,** * **fren-tyk,** *a. & s.* [O. Fr. *frenatique*, from Lat. *phreneticus*, *phreniticus*, from Gr. φρενητικός (*phrenētikos*), from φρενῖτις (*phrenītis*) = inflammation of the brain; φρήν (*phrēn*) = the heart, the senses; Sp., Port., & Ital. *frenetico*.]

A. *As adjective:*

1. Mad, raving; outrageously mad or demented; suffering from frenzy; furious, distracted.

"They scorned his inspiration and his theme,
Pronounced him *frantic*, and his fears a dream."
Cowper: Expostulation, 70.

2. Characterized by fury or violence of passion; outrageous, furious; wildly mad.

"He swore with such *frantic* violence that superficial observers set him down for the wildest of libertines."—*Macaulay: Hist. Eng.*, ch. vi.

B. *As subst.:* A madman.

"So madly do these *frantics* spend their time."—*Adams: Works*, i. 275.

* **frăn′-tĭc,** *v.i.* [Frantic, *a.*] To act as a madman.

"*Frantics* up and down from side to side."
Quarles: Emblems, v. 4.

* **frăn′-tĭ-cal,** * **frĕ-nĕt′-ĭ-cạl,** *a.* [Eng. *frantic*; *-al*.] Frantic, mad, furious.

frăn′-tĭc-ạl-lȳ, *adv.* [Eng. *frantical*; *-ly*.] In a frantic, wild, or furious manner; franticly.

"She herself when opening to the chorus her last horrid purpose, says, fiercely indeed, but not *frantically*."—*Hurd: Notes on the Art of Poetry*.

frăn′-tĭc-lȳ, * **frăn-tĭck-lȳ,** *adv.* [Eng. *frantic*; *-ly*.] In a frantic manner; frantically; like one frantic.

"Fie, fie, how *franticly* I square my talk."
Shakesp.: Titus Andronicus, iii. 2.

frăn′-tĭc-nĕss, *s.* [Eng. *frantic*; *-ness*.] The quality or state of being frantic; madness; fury of passion; distraction; frenzy.

* **fran-zie,** * **fran-zy,** *s.* [Frenzy.]

frăp, * **frape,** *v.t. & i.* [Fr. *frapper* = to strike, to seize ropes.]

A. *Transitive:*

I. *Ordinary Language:*

* 1. To strike, to beat.

"With myn axe I schel hem *frape*."
Richard Cœur de Lion, 2,513.

2. To brace the cords of a drum by pulling them together.

II. *Nautical:*

1. To bind together the several ropes of a tackle at a point between the blocks, so as to increase still further the tension.

2. To secure a ship in emergency by wrapping ropes around it, to prevent starting of the planks.

* **B.** *Intrans.:* To strike, to beat.

"The crystene on hem gan fast to *frape*."
Richard Cœur de Lion, 4,546.

* **frape,** *s.* [O. Fr., from *frapper* = to strike.] A crowd, a mob, a rabble.

"In alle this mykelle *frape* wex a grete distance
Of Boniface the Pape, & the Kyng of France."
Robert de Brunne, p. 320.

* **frăp′-lĕr,** *s.* [Frap, *v.*] A blusterer; a rough, a bully.

"I say to thee thou art rude, debanched, impudent, coarse, unpolished, a *frapler*, and base."—*Ben Jonson: Cynthia's Revels*, ii. 1.

* **frăp′-lĭṅg,** *s.* [Frap, *v.*] A disturbance, a tumult.

"What double and indirect dealing is this (quoth the Samnites)? what *frapling* is here to no purpose?"—*P. Holland: Livius*, p. 297.

* **frăp′-pĕt,** *s.* [Eng. *frap*; *-et*.] A little blusterer or bully.

"Why my little *frappet*, you, I heard thy uncle's talk of thy riches."—*Wilkins: Enforced Marriage*, v.

* **frar-y,** *s.* [Fr. *frairie*, from Low Lat. *fratria*, from Lat. *frater* = a brother.] A brotherhood.

"Swiche a *frary* requiyrithe goddis cure."
Lydgate: Minor Poems, p. 171.

frăș′-ĕr-ạ, frāz′-ĕr-ạ, *s.* [Named by Michaux after Mr. John Fraser, a zealous collector of North American plants.]

Bot.: A genus of Gentianaceæ, tribe Gentianeæ. The root of *Frasera carolinensis*, sometimes called *F. Walkeri*, a plant growing in North American morasses, is pure, powerful and excellent, equal to gentian proper.

frā-tĕr′-cụ-lạ, *s.* [Lat. *fraterculus* = a little brother.]

Ornith.: Puffin. A genus of brevipennate

swimming birds, family Alcidæ. The bill is greatly compressed laterally, and has three grooves on each side of the two mandibles. *Fratercula arctica* is the Puffin (q.v.).

***frā'-tĕr, *frai-tour, *fra-tour, *fray-tour, *frei-tour,** *s.* [O. Fr. *(re)freitor, (re)-fretoire,* from Low Lat. *(re)fectorium.*] A refectory; the room in a religious house in which meals were taken.

"Frere in his *fraytour* shul fynden a keye."
P. Plowman, 6,253.

***frā'-tĕr-hŏuse,** *s.* [Eng. *frater,* and *house.*] A frater, a refectory.

frą-tĕr'-nąl, *frą-tĕr'-nąll, *a.* [Fr. *fraternel,* from Low Lat. *fraternalis,* from Lat. *frater* = a brother; Sp. & Port. *fraternal;* Ital. *fraternale.*]

1. Brotherly; pertaining to or becoming a brother or brethren.

"Between us there was little other bond
Than common feelings of *fraternal* love."
Wordsworth: On the Naming of Places, vi.

2. Between brothers.

"A cursed, a *fraternal* war."—*Milton: Reform. in England*, bk. ii.

frą-tĕr'-nąl-lȳ, *adv.* [Eng. *fraternal; -ly.*] In a fraternal or brotherly manner; like a brother.

***frą-tĕr'-nāte,** *v.i.* [Lat. *fraternus* = pertaining to a brother, fraternal.] To fraternize.

***frăt-ẽr-nā'-tion,** *s.* [FRATERNATE.] The act of fraternizing; fraternization.

***frăt'-ẽrn'-ĭşm,** *s.* [Lat. *fraternus*; Eng. suff. *-ism.*] Fraternization.

frą-tĕr'-nĭ-tȳ, * fra-ter-ni-te, *s.* [Fr. *fraternité,* from Lat. *fraternitas,* from *fraternus* = pertaining to a brother, fraternal; *frater* = a brother; Sp. *fraternidad;* Ital. *fraternità.*]

1. The state, condition, or relationship of a brother; brotherhood.

*2. The state or quality of being fraternal or brotherly; brotherliness.

3. A body of men associated for purposes of business, pleasure, or intercourse; a society; an association; a brotherhood; specif., in the Roman Church a body of men associated for works of mercy and devotion. [CONFRATERNITY.]

"Some of the nobles joined the young *fraternities.*"
—*Milman: Latin Christianity*, i. 418.

4. Men of the same class, character, profession, or occupation.

"With what terms of respect knaves and sots will speak of their own *fraternity.*"—*South: Sermons*, vol. ii., ser. 6.

fră-tĕr-nĭz-ā'-tion, *s.* [Eng. *fraternis(e); -ation.*] The act of fraternizing or associating with others, as in fellowship.

"I hope, that no French *fraternization* . . . could so change the hearts of Englishmen."—*Burke: On a Regicide Peace*, lett. 3.

frăt'-ẽr-nīze, *v.i.* & *t.* [Fr. *fraterniser,* from Lat. *fraternus,* from *frater* = a brother.]

A. *Intrans.:* To associate or hold fellowship with others of like occupation, tastes, or pursuits.

***B.** *Trans.:* To bring into fellowship or brotherly sympathy.

"A regular correspondence for *fraternizing* the two nations had also been carried on by Societies in London with a great number of Jacobin Societies in France."—*Burke: Observations on the Conduct of the Minority.*

frăt'-ẽr-nĭz-ẽr, *s.* [Eng. *fraterniz(e); -er.*] One who fraternizes or associates with others.

"Here again I join issue with the *fraternizers,* and positively deny the fact."—*Burke: On a Regicide Peace*, lett. 4.

***fra-ter-y,** *s.* [Eng. *frater; -y.*] A refectory.

fra-tĭ-çĕl-lĭ, *s. pl.* [FRATRICELLI.]

***frăt'-rĭ-age, *frăt'-rage (age** as **ĭg),** *s.* [Lat. *frater* = a brother.]

Old Law:

1. The portion or inheritance of a younger brother.

2. The partition of an estate among coheirs.

frăt-rĭ-çĕl'-lĭ, fra-tĭ-çĕl-lĭ, frăt-rĭ-çĕl'-lĭ-ąnş, *s. pl.* [Low Lat. *fratricelli* = little brothers; *frater* = a brother.]

Ecclesiol. & Church History:

1. *Gen.:* Originally a name assumed in the thirteenth century by the Franciscans by direction of their founder to mark the humble character of their claims.

2. *Spec.:* One of the names claimed in the fourteenth century as a monopoly by the section of the Franciscans who remained true to the rigid rules of their founder when the majority of the order gradually welcomed some relaxation of their stringency. In A.D. 1317 Pope John XXII. ordered their extirpation, and many of them were cruelly put to death. The grievous offence in John's eyes was that they believed that the Pope had no right to relax the rule of St. Francis, thus prescribing limits to the papal authority. They are said to have continued to the Reformation, and embraced its doctrines. (*Mosheim,* &c.)

frăt'-rĭ-çĭd-ąl, *a.* [Eng. *fratricid(e); -al.*] Pertaining to or of the nature of fratricide.

frăt-rĭ-çīde, *s.* [Fr., from Lat. *fratricida* = the murderer of a brother; *fratricidium* = the murder of a brother, from *frater* = a brother, and *cædo* = to kill.]

I. *Ordinary Language:*

1. The murder of a brother.

2. The murderer of a brother; one who murders his brother.

"Hence, *fratricide!* henceforth that word is Cain."
Byron: Cain, iii. 1.

II. *Law:* It is used also for the murder of a sister, the more distinctive term sororicide not being employed in law courts.

frâud, *fraude, *s.* [Fr. *fraude,* from Lat. *fraus* (genit. *fraudis*) = deceit; Sp. Port. & Ital. *fraude.*]

1. An act or course of deception deliberately practised with a view to gaining unlawful or unfair advantage; the obtaining or attempting to obtain goods under false pretences; deception, cheating, deceit.

"The next head of concurrent jurisdiction, that, namely, which the courts of equity early acquired over almost all matters of *fraud;* all matters in the private knowledge of the party, which, though concealed, are binding in conscience, and all judgments at law obtained through such *fraud* or concealment."—*Blackstone: Comment.*, bk. iii., ch. 17.

*2. Falseness, faithlessness, deceit.

"It [love] shall be fickle, false, and full of *fraud.*"
Shakesp.: Venus & Adonis, 1,141.

3. Stratagem, artifice, trick.

"To work in close design, by *fraud* or guile,
What force effected not." *Milton: P. L.*, i. 646.

*4. A snare, a trap.

"To draw the proud king Ahab into *fraud.*"
Milton: P. R., i. 372.

¶ For the difference between *fraud* and *deceit,* see DECEIT.

¶ (1) *Constructive fraud:*

Law: (See extract).

"Besides cases of actual and intentional fraud, the courts of equity recognize what are called *constructive frauds,* or such acts or contracts as, although not originating in any evil design to defraud or injure another, yet have a tendency to deceive, or to violate public or private confidence, and are therefore deemed worthy of repression equally with frauds of the more gross and palpable sort."—*Blackstone: Comment.*, bk. iii., ch. 17.

(2) *Pious fraud:*

Ch. Hist.: A fraud considered to be "pious" because it was planned and carried out for some pious object. From the first to the fifteenth century believers in such frauds existed, if, indeed, they are even yet extinct. Sound ethics, whether distinctively Christian or simply philanthropic, declares that there are no "pious" frauds: all are impious.

(3) *Statute of frauds:*

Law: A statute, 29 Charles II., c. 3, passed in A.D. 1676. It is believed that it was framed by Sir Matthew Hale, Lord Keeper Guilford, and Sir Leoline Jenkins. Among its complex provisions several enacted that important contracts about land, &c., should be in writing, so as to prevent the perjury which occurred when they had to be proved by parole evidence.

***frâud, *fraud-en,** *v.t.* [O. Fr. *frauder,* from Lat. *fraudo,* from *fraus* (genit. *fraudis*) = deceit, fraud; Ital. *fraudare.*] To defraud, to cheat.

"The hijre of youre werkmen that is *fraudid* of you."—*Wycliffe: James* v. 4.

***frâud'-fŭl,** *a.* [Eng. *fraud; -ful(l).*]

1. *Of persons:* Treacherous, deceitful; making use of fraudulent practices.

"The welfare of us all
Hangs on the cutting short that *fraudful* man."
Shakesp.: 2 Henry VI., iii. 1.

2. *Of things:* Fraudulent; unfair; containing fraud or deceit.

"No man can Proteus cheat; but, Proteus, leave
Thy *fraudful* arts, and do not thou deceive."
Dryden: Virgil; Georgic iv. 648.

***frâud'-fŭl-lȳ,** *adv.* [Eng. *fraudful; -ly.*] In a fraudulent manner; with fraud or intent to deceive or cheat; treacherously; fraudulently.

***frâud'-lĕss,** *a.* [Eng. *fraud; -less.*] Free from fraud or deceit; open, fair.

***frâud'-lĕss-lȳ,** *adv.* [Eng. *fraudless; -ly.*] In a fraudless manner; without fraud.

***frâud'-lĕss-nĕss,** *s.* [Eng. *fraudless; -ness.*] The quality or state of being fraudless or free from fraud.

***frâudş'-mąn,** *s.* [Eng. *fraud,* and *man.*] A cheat.

"Between . . . a *fraudsman* and a tradesman."—*Adams: Works*, ii. 240.

frâud'-ŭ-lençe, *frâud'-ŭ-lęn-çȳ, *s.* [Lat. *fraudulentia,* from *fraudulentus* = fraudulent (q.v.); Sp. *fraudulencia;* Ital. *fraudolenza.*] The quality of being fraudulent; deceitfulness; trickery; unfairness; a fraud.

"Euryalus in Virgil wins the race by downright *fraudulence.*"—*Hart: Statius*, bk. vi. (Note.)

frâud'-ŭ-lęnt, *a.* [Fr., from *fraus* (genit *fraudis*) = deceit; Ital. *fraudolento, fraudolente;* Sp. & Port. *fraudulento.*]

1. *Of persons:* Using or practising fraud; deceitful; cheating; tricky; swindling.

"Many who are very just in their dealings between man and man will yet be very *fraudulent* or rapacious with regard to the publick."—*Clarke: Sermons*, vol. ii., ser. 148.

2. *Of things:* Characterized by fraud or deceit; containing or of the nature of fraud; deceitful.

"He, with serpent tongue,
His *fraudulent* temptation thus began."
Milton: P. L., ix. 531.

¶ For the difference between *fraudulent* and *fallacious,* see FALLACIOUS.

frâud'-ŭ-lęnt-lȳ, *adv.* [Eng. *fraudulent; -ly.*] In a fraudulent manner; by fraud, deceit, or artifice.

"His muster rolls were *fraudulently* made up."—*Macaulay: Hist. Eng.*, ch. xiv.

***frâud'-ŭ-lęnt-nĕss,** *s.* [Eng. *fraudulent; -ness.*] The quality or state of being fraudulent; fraud; fraudulence.

frâught (*gh* silent), *a.* & *s.* [Prob. the pa. par. of Mid. Eng. *frahten, fragten* = to load.]

A. *As adjective:*

1. Freighted; loaded; laden; charged.

"A vessel of our country, richly *fraught.*"
Shakesp.: Merchant of Venice, ii. 8.

2. Filled, stored, charged, full, abounding.

"To me in vain the bold Mæonian lyre
Awakes the numbers *fraught* with living fire."
Falconer: Shipwreck, iii.

***B.** *As subst.:* A freight; a cargo. [FREIGHT, *s.*]

"Read good authors, or cause them to be read, till the attention be weary, or memory have its full *fraught.*"—*Milton: Apology for Smectymnuus.*

***frâught** (*gh* silent), *v.t.* [FRAUGHT, *a.*; Sw. *frakta* = to load; *frakt* = a load; Dan. *fragte* = to load; *fragt* = a load; Dut. *bevrachten* = to load, to freight; *vracht* = a load; Ger. *frachten* = to freight, to load; *fracht* = a load, a cargo.] [FREIGHT, *v.*]

1. To load, to freight.

"Ships are *fraughted* for Genoa, Messina, and Ancona."—*Hacklugt: Voyages*, vol. ii., pt. i., p. 115.

2. To burden; to load.

"If after this command thou *fraught* the court
With thy unworthiness, thou dy'st."
Shakesp.: Cymbeline, i. 1.

***fraught-age** (as **frât'-ĭg**), *** fraut-age,** *s.* [Eng. *fraught; -age.*] A freight; a cargo; a load.]

"Our *fraughtage,* sir,
I have conveyed aboard."
Shakesp.: Comedy of Errors, iv. 2.

Fraun'-hō-fẽr (**au** as **ŏw**), *s.* [A distinguished optician of Munich.] See the compound.

Fraunhofer's lines, *s. pl.*

Optics: Certain dark lines discovered by Wollaston, in 1802, in the solar spectrum, but first described in detail by Fraunhofer. If a pencil of solar rays be admitted through a narrow slit into a dark room, and then the slit be looked at through a prism of flint glass very

free from flaws, the lines will be seen delicately traced in large numbers parallel to the edge of the prism, and at very unequal intervals. Fraunhofer names the most remarkable of them A, a, B, C, D, E, b, F, G, and H. A is at the beginning of the red ray, B in the middle, and C at the boundary between it and the orange, D in the orange, E in the green, F in the blue, G in the indigo, and H in the violet: a is in the red and b in the green. About 3,000 lines have since been discriminated: some are fixed in position, others are variable. The latter are sometimes called atmospheric or telluric lines, being considered by certain physicists to be due to the absorption of the air. The study of these lines has since led to the introduction of the method of analysis called spectral analysis. (*Ganot.*)

frăx′-ĕ-tĭn, *s.* [Lat. *frax(inus)* = an ash tree; *-etin* (*Chem.*).]

Chem.: $C_{10}H_8O_5$. A substance obtained along with glucose by digesting fraxin with dilute sulphuric acid. It crystallizes in colourless needles, soluble in alcohol, and slightly soluble in water. It is soluble in sulphuric acid, forming a yellow solution, dissolves in nitric acid, colouring it purple, which turns red, then yellow, and ultimately becomes colourless. (*Watts: Dict. Chem.*)

frăx′-ĭn, *s.* [Lat. = *frax(inus)* = an ash tree; *-in* (*Chem.*).]

Chem.: $C_{16}H_{18}O_{10}$. Paviin, a glucoside of Fraxetin, which occurs in the bark of *Fraxinus excelsior*, the common ash, also along with Æsculin, in the bark of the horse-chestnut, *Æsculus hippocastanum*. Its dilute aqueous solution has a bluish-green fluorescence. It is identical with paviin. It crystallizes in yellowish needles, easily soluble in hot water.

frăx-ĭn′-ĕ-æ, *s. pl.* [Lat. *fraxinus*, and fem. pl. adj. suff. *-eæ.*]

Bot.: A tribe of Oleaceæ, distinguished by having the fruit samaroid.

frăx′-ĭ-nĕll, *s.* [Fr. *fraxinelle.*] [FRAXINELLA.]

Bot.: *Polygonatum multiflorum.*

frăx′-ĭ-nĕl-la, *s.* [Dimin. of Lat. *fraxinus* = an ash tree; Fr. *fraxinelle* = the Dittany (*Dictamnus*).]

Bot.: A name given to two rutaceous plants, *Dictamnus fraxinella* and *D. albus*, cultivated in gardens for their fragrant leaves and flowers. [DICTAMNUS.]

frăx′-ĭn-ŭs, *s.* [Lat. = an ash tree.]

1. *Bot.*: A genus of plants belonging to the order Oleaceæ (Oliveworts). The calyx is wanting, or four-cleft; cor absent, or of four petals. The stamina are two; the ovary two-celled and two-seeded; the fruit two-celled and two-seeded. *Fraxinus excelsior* is the common ash. [ASH.] It has pinnate leaves. There is a variety β *heterophylla*, or Simple-leaved Ash, with the leaves simple or pinnate.

2. *Chem.*: The leaves of *Fraxinus excelsior*, the common ash, are used on the continent in the form of decoction, half-ounce of leaves to a pint of water, in cases of chronic gout. (*Garrod.*) Its bark is said to be tonic and febrifugal. [MANNA.]

frāy (1), * **fraye,** *s.* [A shortened form of *affray*, s. (q.v.).]

* 1. Fear; alarm; anxiety.

"Whenne Jacob was moost in *fray*
God him coumfortide, that al do may."
Cursor Mundi, 4,775.

2. A disturbance; an affray; a broil; a quarrel; a riot.

"So shall we 'scape the western bay,
The hostile fleet, the unequal *fray*."
Scott: Lord of the Isles, i. 20.

3. A contest; a combat.

"He had also a sore combat; but that *fray* was the fruit of those slips which he got in his going down the hill."—*Bunyan: Pilgrim's Progress*, pt. ii.

* **fray-maker,** *s.* One who creates a disturbance; a disorderly person.

"Constables may by the law disarme and imprison house-breakers, *fray-makers*, rioters, and others, to prevent bloodshed, quarrels, and preserve the public peace."—*Prynne: Treachery & Disloyalty*, pt. iv., p. 28.

* **frāy** (2), *s.* [FRAY (2), *v.*] A fret or chafe in cloth; a sore place caused by rubbing.

"Dispossest of either *fray* or fret."
Herrick: Hesperides, p. 86.

* **frāy** (1), * **fraie,** * **fraye,** *v.t. & i.* [A shortened form of *affray*, v. (q.v.).]

A. *Transitive:*

1. To frighten; to terrify; to make afraid.

"The troubled ghost of my father Anchises
So oft in sleepe doth *fray* me, and aduise."
Surrey: Virgil; Æneis iv.

2. To drive or frighten away.

"This one word oght to *fraie* and wtdraw vs fro al congregation & feloship of idolatours."—*Caluine: Foure Godlye Sermons*, ser. 1.

3. To fight against; to attack.

"There casteles to *fray*." *Degrevant*, 481.

B. *Intrans.*: To fight, to contend.

"Dayly with Diane eke to fight and *fraye*."
Chaucer: Court of Loue, 680.

frāy (2), *v.t.* [O. Fr. *frayer, froier, frier*, from Lat. *frico* = to rub.]

* 1. To rub: as, a deer was said to *fray* its head when it rubbed it against a tree, to renew it.

2. To wear away by rubbing; to fret, to chafe, to tear.

"The ivy twigs were torn and *frayed*."
Scott: Lord of the Isles, v. 3.

* **frāy** (3), *v.t.* [A shortened form of *defray* (q.v.).] To bear the expense of; to defray.

"The charge of my most curious and costly ingredients *frayed*, I shall acknowledge myself amply gratified."—*Massinger.* (*Webster.*)

* **frāy′-bŭg,** *v.t.* [Eng. *fray* (1), v., and *bug* (q.v.).] To frighten with hobgoblins or scares.

"They *fraybugged* them with the thunderbolts of their excommunycacyons."—*Bale: English Votaries*, pt. ii. *The Conclusion.*

* **frāy′-ĭng** (1), *pr. par., a., & s.* [FRAY (1), *v.*]

A. & B. *As pr. par. & particip. adj.*: (See the verb.)

C. *As subst.*: A disturbance; a fray.

"They doe their endeuoure to mayntaine their tyranny with deceipts, *frayinges*, wiles, traynes, thretninges, and wicked conspiracies."—*Udal: John* x.

* **frāy′-ĭng** (2), *pr. par., a., & s.* [FRAY (2), *v.*]

A. & B. *As pr. par. & particip. adj.*: (See the verb).

C. *As substantive:*

1. The act of rubbing or wearing away by friction.

2. The peel or parts rubbed off a deer's horns.

"For by his slot, his entries, and his port,
His *frayings*, fewmets, he doth promise sport."
Ben Jonson: Sad Shepherd, i. 2.

* **frāyne,** *v.t.* [FRAINE.]

* **fray-or,** *s.* [Fr. *frayeur.*] That which causes terror.

"A fyre burst out in Mr. John Buchan's closet-window. It continued whill eleven o'clock of the day with the greatest *frayor* and vehemency that ever I saw fyre do."—*Culloden Papers*, p. 27.

frăz′-ĕr-a, *s.* [FRASERA.]

* **frē,** *a.* [FREE, *a.*]

frēak, *s.* [A.S. *frec* = bold, rash; cogn. with Icel. *frekr* = greedy, voracious; Sw. *fräck* = impudent; Dan. *fræk* = audacious; Ger. *frech* = saucy.] A sudden wanton whim or caprice; a fancy, a humour, a vagary.

"For many of their actions and opinions were very wild *freaks* of fancy and humour."—*Glanvill: Essay* 2.

¶ Crabb thus discriminates between *freak* and *whim*: "A *freak* has more of childishness and humour than boldness in it: a *whim* has more of eccentricity than childishness in it. Fancy and fortune are both said to have their *freaks*, as they both deviate most widely in their movements from all rule: but *whims* are at most but singular deviations of the mind from its ordinary and even course." (*Crabb: Eng. Synon.*)

frēak, *v.t.* [From the same root as *freckle* (q.v.).] To variegate; to streak.

"Sables of glossy black, and dark embrowned,
Or beauteous, *freaked* with many a mingled hue."
Thomson: Winter, 814.

* **frēak′-ĭsh,** *a.* [Eng. *freak*; *-ish.*] Addicted to freaks; capricious, whimsical, fanciful, humoursome, grotesque.

"'Tis not enough, that Greek or Roman page,
At stated hours, his *freakish* thoughts engage."
Cowper: Tirocinium, 606.

* **frēak′-ĭsh-lȳ,** *adv.* [Eng. *freakish*; *-ly.*] In a freakish or capricious manner; capriciously.

* **frēak′-ĭsh-nĕss,** *s.* [Eng. *freakish*; *-ness.*] The quality or state of being freakish; capriciousness, caprice, whimsicalness.

"All *freakishness* of mind is checked."
Wordsworth: Rob Roy's Grave.

* **frēak′-sôme,** *s.* [Eng. *freak*; *-some.*] Given to freaks; freakish, capricious.

* **frēam,** *v.i.* [Lat. *fremo.*] To growl or grunt as a boar. (*Bailey.*)

"Hee *freams* and skrawling to the skye brays terribil noyseth." *Stanyhurst: Virgil; Æneid* ii. 234.

* **frēathe,** *v.i.* [Etym. doubtful.] To foam and seethe.

"A flood of pale green foam that hissed and *freathed*."
Alex. Smith: City Poems, p. 139.

frĕc′-kle, * **free-kel,** * **frek-ell,** *s.* [Icel. *freknur* = freckles: Sw. *fräkne*, pl. *fräknar*; Dan. *fregne*, pl. *fregner*; Ger. *fleck*, *flechen* = a spot; Gael. *breac* = spotted, variegated. Cf. *fleck.*]

1. A yellowish or light-brownish spot on the skin, particularly on the parts exposed, as the face, neck, and hands, caused by the sun.

"Women desire to be rid of the *freckles*, spots, and morphew that do injurie to their beautie."—*P. Holland: Plinie*, bk. xxxii., ch. vii.

2. Any small spot or discolouration.

"The farewel frosts and easterly winds now spot your tulips: therefore cover such with mats, to prevent *freckles*."—*Evelyn: Kalendarium Hortense; April.*

frĕc′-kle, *v.t. & i.* [FRECKLE, *s.*]

A. *Trans.*: To cover or mark with freckles.

B. *Intrans.*: To become covered or marked with freckles.

frĕc′-kled (kled as kẹld), *a.* [Eng. *freckl(e)*; *-ed.*]

1. Marked or covered with freckles.

"Lost to the world, yourself, and me,
And more despised than *freckled* Lalage."
Cotton: Old Tityrus to Eugenia.

2. Spotted; marked with small spots.

"The *freckled* cowslip, and green clover."
Shakesp.: Henry V., v. 2.

frĕc′-kled-nĕss (kled as kẹld), *a.* [Eng. *freckled*; *-ness.*] The state of being freckled.

frĕc′-kle-fāçed, *a.* [Eng. *freckle*, and *faced.*] Having a face marked or spotted with freckles.

* **frĕc′-klȳ,** *a.* [Eng. *freck(le)*; *-ly.*] Full of or marked with freckles; freckled.

"Plumps his *freckly* cheeks with stinking weed."
T. Brown: Wales, i. 117.

* **frede,** *v.t.* [A.S. *gefrédan*; O. H. Ger. *fruotjan.*] To understand, to feel.

"That a man may right wel *frede*." *Gower*, ii. 119.

* **fred-stole,** * **freed-stool,** *s.* [A.S. *frith-stól*, from *frith*, Dan. *fred*, Ger. *friede* = peace, and *stól* = stool.] The seat of peace, a name given to a seat or chair near the altar, to which all fled who sought to obtain the privilege of sanctuary.

"He bestowed a *freed-stool* with large privilidges belonging thereunto."—*Fuller: Church Hist.*, II. v. 9.

frēē, * **fre,** * **fred,** *a., adv., & s.* [A.S. *freó*; cogn. with Dut. *vrij*; Icel. *frí*; Sw. & Dan. *fri*; Goth. *freis*; Ger. *frei.*]

A. *As adjective:*

I. *Ordinary Language:*

1. At liberty; not subject as a vassal or slave to another; not a prisoner.

"Tho folwed bond and *fre*." *Tristram*, iii. 78.

2. Not subject to the military or despotic power of any person or government; living under just and equal laws.

* 3. Noble; high-minded; gracious.

"He was ffayre mane and *free*." *Degrevant*, 30.

4. At liberty or with power to make choice for oneself.

"Not *free*, what proof could they have given sincere
Of true allegiance, constant faith, or love."
Milton: P. L., iii. 104.

* 5. Unconcerned; without care.

"Fly whilst thou art blest and *free*."
Shakesp.: Timon of Athens, iv. 3.

6. Not arbitrary or despotic; equal and just to all alike: as, a *free* government.

7. That may or can be used, enjoyed, or taken advantage of by all without charge; open and accessible to all; unappropriated: as, a *free* school; *free* seats.

"Why, sir, I pray, are not the streets as *free*
For me as for you."
Shakesp.: Taming of the Shrew, i. 2.

8. Gratuitous, voluntary; done or given freely, readily, or without importunity or purchase: as, a *free* gift.

9. Exempt, clear.

"Crist was all thwerrt ut of sinne *fre*."
Ormulum, 18,613.

*10. Innocent, guiltless, harmless.

"Make mad the guilty, and appal the *free*,
Confound the ignorant." *Shakesp.: Hamlet*, ii. 2.

11. Clear from, not encumbered or affected with. (Followed by *from*, but *of* was formerly used.)

"Infirmities that honesty is never *free of*."
Shakesp.: Winter's Tale, i. 2.

12. Not obstructed; having a clear passage or channel.

"I breathe *free* breath."
Shakesp.: Love's Labour's Lost, v. 2.

*13. Ready, willing.

"Montano with his *free* duty recommends you thus."
Shakesp.: Othello, i. 3.

14. Unrestrained, licentious, immoderate, excessive; going beyond bounds or to excess.

"Being one day very *free* at a great feast, he suddenly broke forth into a great laughter."—*Hakewill.*

15. Open, candid, ingenuous, frank, unreserved; communicative.

"Will you be *free* and candid to your friend?"
Otway: Orphan, i. 2.

16. Liberal, bounteous, open-handed, not parsimonious or niggardly.

"Alexandrian verses, of twelve syllables, should never be allowed . . . Mr. Dryden has been too *free* of these."—*Pope.*

17. Ready, eager, willing, spirited: as, a *free* horse.

18. Admitted to or invested with certain privileges or immunities. (With *of*.)

"Art thou *of* Bethlem's noble college *free*?"
Dryden: Persius, sat. v.

19. Not stiff; spirited.

"Having played a much *freer* innings than usual."
—*Daily Telegraph*, Sept. 22, 1882.

II. *Technically:*

1. *Botany:*

(1) *Of one organ or structure:* Not adhering to anything else; not adnate to any other body.

(2) *Of two organs or structures:* Apart; not connected.

2. *Chem.:* Not chemically combined with any other body: as, *free* carbonic acid.

¶ *Free* is much used in compounds, the meanings of which are obvious.

***B.** *As adv.:* Freely, readily, willingly.

"I as *free* forgive you as I would be forgiven."
Shakesp.: Henry VIII., ii. 1.

***C.** *As subst.:* A noble, high-minded man or woman.

"The knyght speakes to that *free*
Maydame, wytes nat me." *Degrevant*, 413.

¶ (1) Crabb thus discriminates between *free* and *liberal*: "In all its acceptations *free* is a term of dispraise, and *liberal* that of commendation. To be *free* signifies to act or think at will; to be *liberal* is to act according to the dictates of an enlarged heart and an enlightened mind."

(2) He thus discriminates between *free* and *exempt*: "The condition and not the conduct of men is here considered. *Freedom* is either accidental or intentional; the *exemption* is always intentional: we may be *free* from disorders, or *free* from troubles; we are *exempt*, that is *exempted* by government, from serving in the militia. *Free* is applied to everything from which any one may wish to be *free*; but *exempt*, on the contrary, to those burdens which we should share with others."

(3) He thus discriminates between *free* and *familiar*: "To be *free* is to be disengaged from all the constraints which the ceremonies of social intercourse impose; to be *familiar* is to be upon the footing of a *familiar*, of a relative, or one of the same family." (*Crabb: Eng. Synon.*)

(4) For the difference between *free* and *communicative*, see COMMUNICATIVE: for that between *free* and *frank*, see FRANK.

¶ (1) *To sail free, to go free, or to have a free wind:*

Naut.: To sail somewhat further from the wind than when close-hauled.

(2) *To make free:* To take liberties; to go beyond proper bounds; to help oneself.

free-and-easy, *a. & s*

A. *As adj.:* Unconstrained; easy in manners

B. *As subst.:* A sort of club or social meeting, at which the members smoke, drink, sing, &c., and enjoy themselves without being bound to any rules.

"Clubs of all ranks, from those which have lined Pall Mall and St. James's Street with their palaces, down to the *free-and-easy* which meets in the shabby parlour of a village inn."—*Macaulay: Essays; Gladstone on Church & State.*

free-board, *s.*

1. *Naut.:* So much of the vessel's side as is included between the plank-sheer and the water-line.

"It would be wrong to assume that a low *free-board* alone was the cause of disaster."—*British Quarterly Review* (1873), vol. lvii., p. 115.

2. *Agric.:* Land claimed in some places beyond or without a fence. It is said to be 2½ ft. in extent.

***free-borough men,** *s. pl.*

Old Law: Such great men as did not engage, like the frankpledge men, to become sureties for the good behaviour of themselves and others. [FRANKPLEDGE.]

free-calyx, *s.*

Bot.: A superior calyx. One adherent to the ovary which it renders inferior. (*Lindley.*)

free-central, *s.*

Bot.: Free and in the centre.

Free-central Placentation:

Bot.: Placentation in which one placenta stands in the centre of the ovary like a column. Example, the fruit of Primulaceæ.

free-chant, *s.*

Mus.: A form of recitative music for the Psalms and Canticles, in which a phrase, consisting of two chords only, is applied to each hemistich of the words. The author of the form, Mr. John Crowdy, in his *Free Chant Cadences*, claims for it that it removes all difficulties in dividing the words, and enables the unskilled worshipper to join confidently in the chanting, without the assistance of any marks beyond the colons provided for the purpose in the Prayer Book.

free-charge, *s.*

Elect.: That part of an induced current of electricity which is free to escape through the medium of the atmosphere to surrounding conductors. [FREE-ELECTRICITY.]

free-chase, *s.* [FRANK-CHASE.]

free church, *s.*

Ecclesiol. & Church History:

1. *Pl.* (*Free Churches*): A name often given by English Nonconformists to the Christian denominations in this country free from state patronage and control.

2. *Singular:*

(1) A church free from state control. [1, also ¶ 2, 3.]

(2) A church in which there are no enforced payments. [¶ 1.]

3. *Sing.* (*Spec.*): The Free Church of Scotland (q.v.).

¶ (1) *Free and Open Church Association:*

Ecclesiol. & Ch. Hist.: An association which has for one object to abolish in the Church of England pew rents as well as pews, allowing no ownership in the latter to be claimed by individual members of the congregation, but maintaining the equal right of all parishioners to the free use of seats in churches. It is believed that this will tend to remove one of the causes which seriously diminish the attendance of the working classes at church. To meet the financial loss produced by the abolition of pew rents, the revival of the weekly offertory is advocated. The other object is to have arrangements made to open the churches from morning to night, not simply on Sundays, but on every day, that those who have no privacy for prayer and meditation at home, may have a place of refuge to which they may have recourse at any time. The Society was founded in 1866, has among its patrons two archbishops and many bishops, besides a long list of distinguished vice-patrons. It at times aids churches with pecuniary grants, but only if they are "free."

(2) *Free Church of England:*

Ecclesiol. & Ch. Hist.: An evangelical Protestant denomination founded on the basis of recognising only two orders—the first being presbyters, and the second deacons. "Nevertheless, the first order is divided into two distinct offices—viz., bishops and presbyters, This church maintains the ecclesiastical parity of presbyters, whether episcopally or otherwise ordained." (*Declaration by Convocation of F. C. of England*, 1846.) The governing body is the Convocation, consisting of all the clergy and laity in the several churches. The impulse which gave the church birth was communicated by the Tractarian movement of 1832, a reaction against which created a few "free churches" in the West of England; the Shore controversy (1843 to 1849) and the Gorham case (1849–50) promoted its development. It was enrolled in Chancery by a deed poll in 1863. A primus was consecrated in 1876 by a Bishop of the Reformed Church in America. The bishops are in the Canterbury line of Episcopal succession. (*Bishop Meyers.*)

(3) *Free Church of Scotland; Free Church:*

Ecclesiol. & Ch. Hist.: The name assumed by the large number of ministers and their adherents who left the Scottish Establishment at the "Disruption" of May 18, 1843. [DISRUPTION.] They had seceded in vindication of what they called the "Headship of Christ," *i.e.*, to gain liberty to obey what they deemed the will of their Divine Lord in all Church arrangements. To a large extent they obtained the freedom they sought. Whilst they were established, the first collision with the secular law courts had been in connection with a proposed modification of lay patronage. The Church now constituted itself on the basis of ignoring lay patronage altogether, and giving the communicants of each congregation the right to elect their own pastor. A second collision had arisen through the Church—it appeared illegally—claiming the power to subdivide over-populous parishes, build chapels-of-ease, and give votes in the Church courts to their ministers. Dissevered from the state, it found itself free to do what it pleased in the matter. The "Cardross case," litigated between 1858 and 1861, was important, as raising the question how far the liberty claimed by the Church in its disestablished condition is recognised by the courts. The Court of Law found that in certain circumstances it will entertain a writ for damages against the Church, on the allegation that the Church has violated its own rules, in a case of discipline, to the prejudice of the civil interests of the party dealt with. They found, however, that with a view to damages, the party in this case must aver and establish malice on the part of the Church. The judges based their decision on the ground that the Church's rules constitute a contract between the members of the body. They did not appear to contemplate the idea of interfering with the Church's discipline otherwise than by enforcing damages when found to be due. The case was ultimately abandoned by the pursuer or plaintiff.

When the Disruption took place, the financial difficulties which the secessionists had to face were very formidable. Wherever the Free Church had adherents, which was in nearly every parish, fresh places of worship had to be built in lieu of those lost; at least small stipends to be provided for the ministers whose stipends (whether provided by the State or their parishioners) were gone. All the Scottish established missionaries to the Jews or the Gentiles, having joined the seceding party, had to be provided for. After a certain breathing-time, theological colleges had also to be built, day schools and manses (in English, parsonages) provided in connection with the several churches. All was at last successfully accomplished, and great advance made, both at home and abroad. One part of the financial arrangements which has attracted most notice, was the Sustentation Fund (q.v.).

From 1863 to 1873 negotiations were carried on for an amalgamation with the United Presbyterians, most of whom were opposed (which the Free Churchmen theoretically were not) to the principle of establishments, but these were brought to an end by the action of a resolute minority opposed to union. In 1876, the Reformed Presbyterians, or Cameronians, joined the Free Church. The idea being entertained by some statesmen and others that the abolition of patronage would lead to the return of many Free Churchmen to the Scottish Establishment, a Bill for the purpose was introduced into Parliament by the Duke of Richmond, and, strongly supported by the Duke of Argyle, received the Royal assent in 1874. Its effects on the Free Church have hitherto (till 1883) been but trifling.

On March 31, 1844, ten and a half months after the disruption, the Free Church had 722 congregations and sanctioned stations. It had raised for all purposes £366,719 14s. 3d. On March 31, 1883, it had 1,861 congregations

or sanctioned stations, with 314,027 communicants. From March 18, 1882, to March 31, 1883, it raised £580,659 13s. 0½d., of which there was subscribed to the Sustentation Fund £170,358 4s. 7d.

free-city, *s.* A city or town of the German Empire, independent in its government and franchise, and virtually forming an independent state by itself. They were formerly many in number, but only three now exist—viz., Hamburg, Lübeck, and Bremen.

free-companies, *s. pl.*

Hist.: The name given to bodies of disbanded soldiers who ravaged France after the Peace of Bretigny, concluded on May 8, 1360. They were called also Free Lances and Condottieri.

free-course, *s.*

Maritime law: The state of having the wind from a favourable quarter.

free-electricity, *s.*

Elect.: The portion or amount of electricity which, to restore disturbed equilibrium, can pass from a battery to an adjacent conductor, or from one conductor to another. [FREE-CHARGE.]

free-fishery, *s.*

Old Law: The exclusive right of fishing in a public river. It was a royal franchise, and was distinguished from a several and a common of fishery, the former derived from the owner of the soil, the latter common to all. Other definitions have been given. The Great Charter and its confirmations prohibited free fishery. (*Blackstone*, &c.)

free-fugue, *s.*

Mus.: A fugue in which the answer and general treatment are not according to strict rules. [FUGUE.]

free-gills or **lamellæ,** *s. pl.*

Bot.: The lamellæ or gills of an agaricus, when they do not adhere to the stipes. (*Lindley.*)

free-grace, *s.*

Theol.: The exact expression, "free grace," does not occur in Scripture, but a near approach to it does in the words "being justified freely by his grace" (Rom. iii. 24). Its import is a gift conferred, not on account of merit in the recipient, but simply of grace—*i.e.*, of free favour, with unmerited kindness. The gift specially referred to is the gift of salvation through the merits of the Saviour.

* **free-lance,** *s.*

1. *Lit.:* A member of one of those companies of knights who, after the Crusades, wandered about offering their services to the highest bidder. The name was specially applied to those belonging to the Free Companies (q.v.).

2. *Fig.:* A controversialist whose pen is used independently, so that no party can calculate on his aid; or one who sells his pen to the highest bidder, careless of the views he advocates.

free-love, *s.* The doctrine that the affections should be free to fix on any object to which they are drawn. In its extreme form, it sets aside marriage, and all vows of sexual fidelity for life, or even for a limited period, giving free scope to every passing caprice of the affections. It is in conflict with the Bible, with the generally-accepted canons of ethics, and with the laws of every civilized country in the world.

free-parts, *s.*

Music: Additional parts to a canon or fugue, having independent melodies, in order to strengthen or complete the harmony.

free-pass, *s.* A pass or ticket entitling the holder to travel or to enter an exhibition, theatre, &c., free of charge.

free-port, *s.*

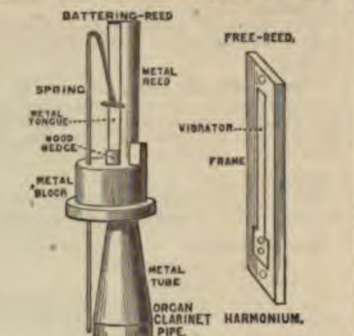
Commerce:

1. A port where ships of all nations may load or discharge cargo free of duty, provided the goods are not carried into the adjoining countries.

2. A port where all kinds of goods are received from ships of all nations at equal rates.

free-reed, *s.*

Music: An elastic tongue, usually of brass, and playing in a long rectangular opening in a plate to which one end of it is riveted. The name is given to distinguish it from the



FREE-REED.

reed which batters against the seat, as in the clarinet, some organ-pipes, the bassoon, and oboe. These battering-reeds are usually of wood. The free-reed is used in the accordeon, and similar instruments, and in most of the reed-pipes of organs.

* **free-services,** *s. pl.*

Feud. Syst.: Such services which it was not derogatory to a freeman to perform—*e.g.*, serving under his lord in war.

free-ship, *s.*

Law: A neutral ship. (*Wharton.*)

free-shooter, *s.* A franc-tireur (q.v.).

* **free-socage,** *s.*

Law: A kind of tenure of land. [SOCAGE.]

free-soil, *a.* A term applied to the principles of a party in the United States who advocated the non-extension of slavery.

free-soiler, *s.* A member or supporter of the free-soil party.

free-soilism, *s.* The principles of the free-soil party.

free-spirits, *s. pl.*

Ecclesiol. & Ch. Hist.: The same as BRETHREN OF THE FREE SPIRIT (q.v.).

free-states, *s. pl.* Those states of the Union in which slavery never existed, or in which it was abolished before the Civil War.

free-stuff, *s.*

Carp.: Timber free from knots; clear-stuff.

free-style, *s.*

Music: Composition not absolutely according to the strict rules of counterpoint.

free-templar, *s.* A member of a temperance organization which broke off from the Good Templars, its distinctive tenet being that each lodge should be free and independent, and not subordinate to a grand lodge.

free templary, free templarism, *s.* The distinctive views held by the Free-Templars. [FREE TEMPLAR.]

free-trade, *s.*

Political Econ., Comm., Hist., & Ord. Lang.: Trade exempt from all artificial restraints, the free exchange of commodities at home and abroad. Its great principle or aim is to buy in the cheapest market and sell in the dearest one; and it seeks the removal of all legislative impediments, whether in this or other countries, to the realisation of its programme. Even those who denounce the cardinal principle of free-trade on account of its apparent selfishness, habitually carry it out in practice. Other things being equal, they buy at a shop where the article they require is priced lower than at the shops adjacent; in other words, they buy in the cheapest market. When they put an article of their own up to auction, they direct that it shall be knocked down to the highest bidder, in other words they sell in the dearest market. It is a moot point whether it is expedient to protect a new manufacture in a colony into which it has just been introduced, and then strike off all protection when it has passed its infancy. Some free-traders have also thought that, in the case of a foreign bounty, so large as to enable one receiving it to sell an article absolutely below prime cost, some temporary protection might be given to a home manufacturer whom this was designed to ruin; the majority would carry out rigid free-trade, and all who hold the doctrine believe that the exceptions to its operation should be as few as possible.

The departure from free-trade most difficult, nay, hopeless to avoid, is that which arises from the necessity of apportioning taxation to the resources of the several classes of society. Theoretically there should be no indirect taxes. Every one should be free to export or import whatever he likes, and then pay by an income tax levied on the resources which he has made during the year; but, practically speaking, an income tax cannot be levied on the great mass of people, who, if they do not pay indirect taxes, will be exempt from public financial burdens altogether. Every such tax more or less violates free trade.

Taxes for the purpose of protecting native industry once abounded. Each was really a pauper dole; nor were the recipients of the gift benefited by the ill-judged liberality.

Early in 1776, Adam Smith, formerly a Glasgow professor, but then living in his native town of Kirkcaldy, published his celebrated work, *Inquiry into the Nature and Causes of the Wealth of Nations.* In this comprehensive treatise, free-trade is clearly advocated. It took about fifty years for the views enunciated to act on the Government, but they did so at last. The great contest took place in connection with the Corn Laws, an Act for the abolition of which became law on June 26, 1846. The principles of free-trade were carried out in the immediately succeeding years. They are now nominally assented to by both the great political parties in the State, and are being slowly learned by foreign nations, their adoption by any one producing prosperity far beyond that enjoyed under the protectionist system. [BOUNTY, CORN-LAWS, EXPORT, IMPORT, NAVIGATION-LAWS.]

free-will, *s. & a.*

A. *As substantive:*

I. *Ordinary Language:*

1. The power of directing our own actions without any restraining or constraining influence or power.

"We have a power to suspend the prosecution of this or that desire; this seems to me the source of all liberty; in this seems to consist that which is improperly called *free-will.*"—*Locke.*

2. Voluntariness, spontaneity.

"I make a decree, that all they of the people of Israel in my realm, which are minded of their own *free-will* to go up to Jerusalem, go with thee."—*Ezra* vii. 13.

II. *Technically:*

1. *Metaph.:* The power which the will has, or is supposed to have, to adopt either of two courses open to it, just as it pleases. From the philosophical point of view, however, this does not make the will really free. If it be under the control of intellect so clear, and so much preponderating over passion, that of two courses open to it, it uniformly chooses the more eligible, then it is compelled by its very constitution so to act, and can that which is compelled be called free? If differently constituted, with feeble intellect and dominant passion, it cannot resist a certain temptation in its path, and therefore is what is popularly called the "slave" of a certain vice, the question may be asked, "Is a slave free?" From the philosophic view, there is a scheme of causation as perfect in the moral as in the material world, the wills of an infinite number of individuals constituting links of the chain. To reconcile "liberty" with "necessity" has long been attempted, but with limited success, though both are true. A first step towards its settlement is taken when it is shown, as Hume clearly does in his *Essay on Liberty and Necessity*, that the dispute carried on for ages on these subjects is only one about words, for the advocate for liberty grants all that the necessitarian asks, and the necessitarian all that is claimed by the advocate for liberty. A standard work on the subject is Jonathan Edwards's *Inquiry into the Freedom of the Will* (1754).

2. *Theol.:* The same difficulty exists in re-

conciling the omnipotence of God and the freedom of man's will with its attendant responsibility (Rom. ix. 19, 20). Christians in general accept both doctrines, though two antagonistic views—the Calvinistic and the Arminian—are entertained on the subject. The doctrine of the Church of England may be seen in the Tenth Article. [ARMINIAN, CALVINISM, FIVE POINTS.]

"Others . . . reasoned high
Of providence, foreknowledge, will and fate;
Fix'd fate, *free-will*, fore-knowledge absolute,
And found no end." *Milton: P. L.*, bk. ii. 560.

B. *As adj.:* Given freely; with free-will.

"Accept, I beseech thee, the *free-will* offerings of my mouth, O Lord."—*Ps.* cxix. 108.

freē, *v.t.* [FREE, *a.*]

1. To set free or at liberty; to release from slavery, captivity or confinement; to manumit.

"Canst thou no other master understand,
Than him that *freed* thee by the pretor's wand?"
Dryden: Persius, sat. v.

2. To deliver from any despotic government or authority; to liberate; to deliver.

"He recovered the temple, *freed* the city, and upheld the laws which were going down."—2 *Maccabees* ii. 22.

3. To disentangle or clear from any encumbrance or obstruction; to disengage; to remove any encumbrance or obstacle from: as, To *free* the feet from fetters.

4. To clear or set free from anything ill; to rid.

"William, *freed* from an enemy which had given himself and his father so many alarms, renewed his ill-treatment of his brothers."—*Burke: Abridg. Eng. Hist.*, bk. iii., ch. iii.

5. To exempt as from any oppressive condition or duty.

* 6. To remove; to take or do away; to clear.

"We may again . . .
Free from our feasts and banquets bloody knives."
Shakesp.: Macbeth, iii. 6.

* 7. To acquit, to absolve; to clear from any stain or charge.

"I *free* you from it." *Shakesp.: Henry VIII.*, ii. 4.

* 8. To frank; to cause to pass free of charge.

"Please to *free* this letter to Miss Lucy Porter in Lichfield."—*Johnson: To Mrs. Thrale* (June, 1775).

* 9. To open so as to allow free passage through.

"This master key
Frees every lock and leads us to his person."
Dryden: Don Sebastian, iv. 1.

¶ Crabb thus discriminates between to *free*, to *set free*, to *deliver*, and to *liberate*: "To *free* is properly to make *free*, in distinction from *set free*; the first is employed in what concerns ourselves, and the second in that which concerns another. . . . We are *delivered* or *liberated* from that which others have imposed upon us; the former from evils in general, the latter from the evil of confinement. . . . When applied in a spiritual sense *free* is applied to sin; *set free* is employed for obligation and responsibility; *deliver* is employed for external circumstances." (*Crabb: Eng. Synon.*)

freē'-bĕnçh, *s.* [Eng. *free*, and *bench.*]

Law: The right which a widow has in her husband's copyhold lands, corresponding to dower in the case of freeholds.

* **freē'-boôt, * free-boote,** *s.* [FREEBOOTER.] Robbery.

"Lined themselves upon *freeboote*."—*Stapylton: Juvenal*, sat. viii. 124. (Note.)

freē'-boôt-ẽr, *s.* [Dut. *vrijbuiter*; Ger. *freibeuter.*] One who wanders about for the sake of plunder; a pillager, a plunderer, a robber.

"The *freebooter* was exalted into a hero of romance."—*Macaulay: Hist. Eng.*, ch. xiii.

* **freē'-boôt-ẽr-ȳ,** *s.* [Eng. *free*; *-bootery.*] The act, practices, or occupation of a freebooter; plunder taken by a freebooter.

† **freē'-boôt-ĭng,** *s. & a.* [Eng. *free*; *boot(y)*; *-ing.*]

A. *As subst.:* The act of plundering or pillaging; freebootery.

"William spoke strongly to him about the *freebooting* which was the disgrace of the colonies."—*Macaulay: Hist. Eng.*, ch. xxv.

B. *As adj.:* Following the profession of a freebooter; plundering, pillaging.

* **freē'-boôt-ȳ,** *s.* [Eng. *free*, and *booty.*] Plunder or pillage by freebooters; freebootery.

freē'-born, *a.* [Eng. *free*, and *born.*] Born in a state of freedom; inheriting liberty; not a slave by birth.

"She caught the last—
Last glorious drop his heart had shed,
Before its *freeborn* spirit fled!"
Moore: Paradise & the Peri.

* **freē'-çhăp-ęl,** *s.* [Eng. *free*, and *chapel.*] A chapel founded by the king, and by him exempted from the jurisdiction of the ordinary. The king may also license a subject to found such a chapel, and by his charter exempt it from the ordinary's visitation.

* **freē'-cost,** *s.* [Eng. *free*, and *cost.*] Freedom from cost, charge, or expenses.

"To hate and despise the absurdity of being kind upon *freecost*, as not so much as to tell a friend what it is o'clock for nothing."—*South.*

freed, *pa. par.* or *a.* [FREE, *v.*]

* **freē'-dĕn-ĭ-zęn,** *s.* [Eng. *free*, and *denizen.*] A free citizen or denizen of a city or town. [*Freedom of a city.*]

* **freē'-dĕn-ĭ-zęn,** *v.t.* [FREEDENIZEN, *s.*] To make a denizen or citizen; to make free of a city.

"No worldly respects can *freedenizen* a Christian here, and of *peregrinus* make him *civis.*"—*Bp. Hall.*

freēd'-măn, *s.* [Eng. *freed*, and *man.*] A man born a slave and manumitted.

"The *freedman* jostles, and will be preferred:
First come, first served, he cries."
Dryden: Juvenal, sat. i.

freē'-dôm, * freo-dom, * fre-dom, * fre-dome, * free-dam, *s.* [A.S. *freódóm*; O. Fris. *frídóm*; Dut. *vrijdom.*]

1. The state of being free; liberty; exemption from servitude, confinement, or restraint.

2. Exemption from subjection to any power; independence.

"The last of Lambro's patriots there
Anticipated *freedom* share."
Byron: Bride of Abydos, ii. 20.

3. Power or liberty of enjoying franchises or privileges.

"This prince first gave *freedom* to servants, so as to become citizens of equal privileges with the rest, which very much increased the power of the people."—*Swift.*

4. Exemption from restraint; license.

"I will that all the feasts and sabbaths shall be all days of immunity and *freedom* for the Jews in my realm."—1 *Maccabees* x. 34.

5. Exemption from necessity, fate, or any constraining power or influence.

"In this then consists *freedom*—viz. in our being able to act or not to act, according as we shall choose or will."—*Locke: On Human Understanding*, bk. ii., ch. xxi.

6. Privileges, franchises, immunities.

"Let the danger light
Upon your charter and your city's *freedom.*"
Shakesp.: Merchant of Venice, iv. 1.

7. License; excess; violation of the rules of good-breeding; a liberty.

8. Ease or facility in doing anything: as, He draws with *freedom.*

* 9. A free unconditional grant.

¶ For the difference between *freedom* and *liberty*, see LIBERTY.

¶ *Freedom of a city:* Immunity from county jurisdiction, and the privilege of corporate taxation and self-government held under a charter from the Crown. This freedom is enjoyed of right, subject to the provisions of the charter, and is often conferred as an honour on princes and other distinguished individuals. The freedom of a city carries the parliamentary franchise.

freedom-fine, *s.* A payment made on being admitted to the *freedom* of a city, guild, or incorporation.

* **freed-stool,** *s.* [FREDSTOLE.]

freē'-fĭsh-ẽr, freē-fĭsh'-ẽr-man, *s.* [Eng. *free*, and *fisher*, *fisherman.*] One who has an exclusive right to fish in certain waters.

"Who are your lordship's *freefishermen.*"—*C. Kingsley.* (*Webster.*)

* **freē'-fĭsh-ẽr-ȳ,** *s.* [Eng. *free*, and *fishery.*] *Law:* The exclusive right of fishing in certain waters. It was a crown franchise and forbidden by Magna Charta and its confirmations.

* **freē'-foọt-ĕd,** *a.* [Eng. *free*, and *footed.*] Not restrained in marching.

"We will fetters put upon this fear,
Which now goes too *freefooted.*"
Shakesp.: Hamlet, iii. 3.

freē'-hand, *a.* [Eng. *free*, and *hand.*] Executed with the hand alone, without instruments: as, *freehand* drawing.

"The study and practice of *freehand* drawing gives accuracy to the eye, and refines the perceptive faculties."—*Cassell's Technical Educator*, i. 48.

freē'-hand-ĕd, *a.* [Eng. *free*; *hand*; *-ed.*] Open-handed, free, generous, liberal.

"He was as *freehanded* a young fellow as any in the army."—*Thackeray.* (*Ogilvie.*)

freē'-heart-ĕd, *a.* [Eng. *free*, and *hearted.*]

1. Open, frank, unreserved.

"Love must *freehearted* be and voluntary;
And not enchanted, or by fate constrained."
Davies.

2. Free, liberal, generous, bounteous.

"In that mansion used to be
Freehearted Hospitality."
Longfellow: Old Clock on the Stairs.

freē'-heart-ĕd-lȳ, *adv.* [Eng. *freehearted*; *-ly.*] In a freehearted, liberal, or open manner; frankly; liberally.

freē'-heart-ĕd-nĕss, *s.* [Eng. *freehearted*; *-ness.*] The quality of being freehearted; liberality; frankness.

freē'-hōld, *s. & a.* [Eng. *free*, and *hold.*]

A. *As substantive:*

Law: An estate or real property held in fee-simple or fee-tail; the tenure by which such an estate is held. Anciently it was one of the two chief tenures known as tenure in free socage, and was the only free method for laymen to hold property. During feudal times the freeholder had to render some small services of an honourable kind: now these are abolished. A freehold estate must possess immobility, in other words must consist either of land or of some interest arising out of land annexed to it. Secondly, it must be of indeterminate duration.

"No alienation of lands holden in chief should be available, touching the *freehold* or inheritance thereof, but only where it were made by matter of record."—*Bacon: Office of Alienation.*

B. *As adj.:* Held in fee-simple or fee-tail; of the nature of a freehold.

"He determined, therefore, to postpone for a short time the confiscation of the *freehold* property of refractory clergymen."—*Macaulay: Hist. Eng.*, ch. vi.

freē'-hōld-ẽr, *s.* [Eng. *freehold*; *-er.*]

1. *Eng. Law:* The possessor of a freehold.

"The main strength of the opposition lay among the small *freeholders* in the country, and among the merchants and shopkeepers of the towns."—*Macaulay: Hist. Eng.*, ch. i.

2. *Scots Law:* Formerly a person holding of the crown, but now applied to all who, before the passing of the Reform Bill of 1832, had a property qualification entitling them to vote for or be elected members of parliament.

* **free-lac, * freo-lac,** *s.* [A.S. *freólác.*] Freeness, frankness.

"Edmodnesse and thelemodnesse and *freolac* of heorte."—*Ancren Riwle*, p. 40.

freē'-lĭv-ẽr, *s.* [Eng. *free*, and *liver.*] One who lives freely and highly; one who indulges his appetites.

freē'-lĭv-ĭng, *a. & s.* [Eng. *free*, and *living.*]

A. *As adj.:* Living freely or highly; given to indulgence of the appetites.

B. *As subst.:* Indulgence of the appetites.

* **freel-tee,** *s.* [FRAILTY.]

freē'-lȳ, *adv.* [A.S. *freólice*; M. H. Ger. *vrîliche.*] [FREE, *a.*]

1. In a free manner or state; with full liberty, without dependence.

2. Without restraint or hindrance.

"Thou shalt live as *freely* as thy lord."
Shakesp.: Twelfth Night, i. 4.

3. Plentifully, copiously; to excess.

"You would drink *freely.*"
Shakesp.: 2 Henry IV., iv. 2.

4. Without sample or reserve; openly, frankly.

"To tell men *freely* of their foulest faults."—*Dryden: Essay upon Satire.*

5. With full licence; at one's own will or discretion.

"To eat acorns with swine, when we may *freely* eat wheat-bread among men."—*Ascham: Scholemaster.*

6. Voluntarily, willingly, readily; of one's own accord.

7. Honestly, sincerely, heartily, gladly.

"That noble lady
Or gentleman that is not *freely* merry,
Is not my friend." *Shakesp.: Henry VIII.*, i. 4.

8. Frankly, liberally; without cost or charge.
"*Freely* ye have received, *freely* give."—*Matt.* x. 8.

freē'-mạn, * fre-man, * freo-man, *s.* [Eng. *free*, and *man*.]

1. One who is free; one who is not a slave, vassal, or dependant; one who enjoys liberty.
"And brought the *freeman's* arm to aid the *freeman's* laws." *Scott: Marmion*, i. (Introd).

* 2. One who has been freed; a freedman.

3. One who has been admitted or is entitled to a franchise or particular privilege, immunity, or right.
"What this union was is expressed in the preceding verse, by their both having been made *freemen* on the same day."—*Addison.*

freemen's roll, *s.* A roll upon which the names of those who have been admitted to the freedom of a town or city are inscribed.

freē'-măr-tĭn, *s.* [Etym. doubtful.]
Physiol.: A cow-calf born as a twin with a bull-calf, which in this case has all the parts of a perfect animal; whilst the cow-calf is a hermaphrodite and barren. [Cow-calf.]

freē-mā'-sŏn, *s.* [Eng. *free*, and *mason*.] A member of a society for the promotion of freemasonry.

freē-mạ-sŏn'-ĭc, *a.* [Eng. *freemason*; *-ic*.] Of or pertaining to freemasonry; resembling freemasonry.

freē-mā'-sŏn-rỹ, *s.* [Eng. *free*, and *masonry*.] An association of "free and accepted masons," a secret society, the more extravagant friends of which claim for it an antiquity extending back to the building of Solomon's Temple, if not even to the time when the Tower of Babel was erected. It is said that it was introduced into England about A.D. 676, that the Grand Lodge at York was founded in 926, and freemasonry was introduced into Scotland in 1140. Some, regarding at least the earlier of these dates as imaginary, allege that it did not come into existence till about the time of the Crusades; and that when it arose, it was simply the masonic guild, or, as it would now be called, trades' union. As the masons moved from place to place seeking employment upon cathedrals, abbeys, or other ecclesiastical edifices then being erected, they had secret signs by which they recognised each other, and proved that that they were real proficients in the art which they preferred and not mere pretenders.

At first the Church looked on the Society with favour, but ultimately became unfriendly. In 1424 it was prohibited by the Act 3 Henry VI., c. 1, which, however was never enforced. It is said that freemasonry did not take root in France till the sixteenth century. The Grand Lodge of England was founded in 1717, that of Ireland in 1730, and that of Scotland in 1736. A knowledge of ordinary masonry is not now requisite to membership. Though the Society still lays foundation stones with full masonic honours, yet its professors do not so much profess architectural skill as virtue and benevolence. In this country princes do not feel it beneath them to accept the highest dignities of the Society. Abroad it is less popular. In 1738, the Pope published a bull of excommunication against freemasons, and freemasonry was included among the errors condemned by the Syllabus in 1864.

* **freē'-mĭnd-ĕd,** *a.* [Eng. *free*, and *minded*.] Having the mind free from care, trouble, or perplexity; without care or trouble.
"To be *freeminded*, and cheerfully disposed at hours of meat, sleep, and exercise, is one of the best precepts of long lasting."—*Bacon.*

freē'-nĕss, * fre-nesse, *s.* [Eng. *free*; *-ness*.]

1. The quality or condition of being free or at liberty; freedom, liberty.

2. Openness, candour, unreservedness, frankness.
"*Freenesse* of speech is when we speake boldly and without feare euen to the proudest of them."—*Wilson: Arte of Rhetorique*, p. 202.

3. Generosity, liberality, bounty.
"I hope it will never be said that the laity, who by the clergy are taught to be charitable, shall in their corporations exceed the clergy itself, and their sons, in *freeness* of giving."—*Sprat.*

frē'-ĕr, *s.* [Eng. *free*, v.; *-er*.] One who frees, sets free, or delivers; a liberator, a deliverer.
"Bacchus, thou art *freer*
Of cares and overseer."
Ben Jonson: Ipedic. of King's Letter.

freē'-schoôl, *s.* [Eng. *free*, and *school*.]

1. A school endowed or supported by funds, in which pupils are taught without charge.
"If there were a possibility of having even our *free-schools* kept a little out of town."—*Goldsmith: The Bee*, No. 4.

2. A school to which pupils are admitted without restriction.

* **freē'-shĭp, * fre-shipe, * fre-scipe,** *s.* [A.S. *freóscipe*.] Freedom.
"To lesen the thrales of thralshipe and giuen hem *freshipe*."—*O. Eng. Homilies*, ii. 121.

freē'-spōk-ẹn, *a.* [Eng. *free*, and *spoken*.] Accustomed to speak without reserve; outspoken, frank.
"A *freespoken* senator, said, Marry, they should sup with us."—*Bacon: Apophthegms.*

freē'-stōne, freē stōne, *a. & s.* [Eng. *free*, and *stone*.]

A. *As adj.* (*Of the two forms*):

1. *Hort.* (*Of the form* free stone): Having the stone separated containing the kernel, and adherent to the flesh of the fruit. It is called also cling-stone. (*Paxton.*)

2. *Petrol.* (*Of the form* freestone): Of or belonging to the rock described under B.

B. *As substantive:*

Petrol. (*Of the form* freestone):

1. *Gen.:* Any stone which can be cut freely in every direction, and which has no distinct cleavage.

2. *Spec.:* A fine-grained sandstone with these characteristics.

freē'-thĭńk-ĕr, *s.* [Eng. *free*, and *thinker*.] A name often assumed by those who, disbelieving in revelation, feel themselves free to adopt any opinion in religious or other matters which may result from their own independent thinking. The name was specially claimed by those who in the seventeenth and eighteenth centuries took part on the antichristian side in the Deistic Controversy—viz., Lord Herbert of Cherbury, Toland, Lord Shaftesbury, Collins, Woolaston, Tindal, and Viscount Bolingbroke. The word Freethinker occurs in a letter about Toland, from Mr. Molyneux to Locke, on April 6, 1697; and a work published by Anthony Collins, in 1713, is called *A Discourse on Freethinking*.

freē'-thĭńk-ĭńg, *s. & a.* [Eng. *free*, and *thinking*.]

A. *As subst.:* Unbelief, scepticism; the adoption of the principles of a freethinker (q.v.).

B. *As adj.:* Holding the principles of a freethinker; in any way relating to or connected with free thought.

† **freē'-thought (ought** as **ât),** *s. & a.* [Eng. *free*, and *thought*.]

A. *As subst.:* Freethinking.

B. *As adj.:* Of or pertaining to freethinking.

* **freē'-tŏngued,** *a.* [Eng. *free*, and *tongued*.] Speaking without reserve; freespoken, outspoken.

* **freē'-wăr-rẹn,** *s.* [Eng. *free*, and *warren*.]
Law: A royal franchise or exclusive right of killing beasts and fowls of warren within certain limits.

freē'-wọm-ạn, *s.* [Eng. *free*, and *woman*.] A woman born free; a woman not a slave.
"All her ornaments are taken away of a *freewoman*; she is become a bond slave."—*1 Maccabees* ii. 11.

freēze, * freese, * freos-en, * frese, *v.i. & t.* [A.S. *freósan*; cogn. with Icel. *frjósa*; Sw. *frysa*; Dan. *fryse*; Dut. *vriezen*; Ger. *frieren*; O. H. Ger. *freosan*; Lat. *prurio* = to itch.]

A. *Intransitive:*

I. *Literally:*

1. To become congealed with cold; to be changed from a liquid into a solid state by the abstraction or loss of heat.

2. To be at that degree of cold at which water becomes frozen; said of the weather: as, It *freezes* hard.

3. To become chilled, or exceedingly cold; to lose animation through cold.

* **II.** *Figuratively:*

1. To become numb; to lose activity or animation.
"Whereof art thou so sore afered
That thou thy tunge suffrest *freese?*"
Gower, ii. 22.

2. To grow cold; to cool.
"Thy love doth *freeze*."
Shakesp.: Taming of the Shrew, ii. 1.

B. *Transitive:*

I. *Literally:*

1. To congeal by cold; to convert into ice; to solidify by the abstraction of heat.

2. To overpower or kill with cold; to deprive of animation by extreme cold.
"My master and mistress are almost *frozen* to death."—*Shakesp.: Taming of the Shrew*, iv. 1.

II. *Fig.:* To congeal, to chill, to cool.
"I have a faint cold fear thrills through my veins,
That almost *freezes* up the heat of life."
Shakesp.: 2 Henry IV., i. 1.

freēze, *s.* [Freeze, v.] The act or state of freezing; a frost. (*Colloquial.*)

freēz'-ĕr, *s.* [Eng. *freeze*, v.; *-er*.] An apparatus in which cream or other food is placed to be frozen.

freēz'-ĭńg, *pr. par., a., & s.* [Freeze, v.]

A. & B. *As pr. par. & particip. adj.:* (See the verb).

C. *As substantive:*

1. *Ord. Lang.:* The act or process of congealing with cold; the state of becoming frozen.

2. *Physics:* Congelation; the passing of liquid, and specially water, under the operation of cold, from the liquid to the solid state.

freezing-mixture, *s.* A mixture of salt and pounded ice; or a combination of chemicals with or without ice.

freezing-point, *s.* The point at which freezing takes place. [Freezing.] Fahrenheit's thermometer is so graduated that the point at which fresh water becomes solid is marked as 32°. In the Centigrade and Réaumur thermometers the freezing-point is graduated at 0. Salt water freezes at 27° F., and 2·25° C.

freēz'-ỹ, *a.* [Eng. *freez(e)*; *-y*.] A free translation by an English wit of Frimaire (q.v.).

frŏǵ'-ĭl-ŭs, * frŏ-ǵĭl'-lŭs, *s.* [Mod. Lat., from Gr. φρυγίλος (*phrugilos*) = a bird, perhaps a finch.]
Ornith.: A genus of Corvidæ, subfamily Pyrrhocoracinæ. *Fregilus graculus* is the Cornish Chough. [Chough.]

* **Frēī'-ạ,** *s.* [Frea, Freya (l. *Mythol.*). Goth. *fryon*; Sw. = to love; Ger. *freien* = to seek in marriage.]

1. *Scandinavian Myth.:* The goddess of love and of marriage.

2. *Astron.:* An asteroid, the 76th found. It was discovered by D'Arrest, Nov. 14, 1862.

freī'-bĕrg-īte, *s.* [From Freiberg, in Saxony, where it occurs.]
Min.: An argentiferous variety of Tetrahedrite.

freī'-ĕs-lĕ-bĕn-īte, *s.* [Named after Freiesleben, a German mineralogist.]
Min.: A monoclinic sectile and somewhat brittle mineral of metallic lustre and steel-grey or silver-white colour; its hardness 2 to 2·5; sp. gr. 6 to 6·4. Compos.: Sulphur, 18·6; antimony, 25·9; lead, 31·2; silver, 24·3. Found in Saxony, Transylvania, and Spain. (*Dana.*)

freight (as **frāt**), * **fraight, * fraght, * fraughte, * freyt, * freythe,** *s.* [A later form of *fraught* (q.v.); Dut. *vracht*; Sw. *frakt*; Dan. *fragt*; O. H. Ger. *freht, freit*; Port. *frete* = a cargo.]

1. That with which a ship is loaded; a load, a cargo.
"All gaily decked in gorgeous state,
Sailed a proud barge of richest *freight*."
Lloyd: Arcadia.

2. The money due or paid for the transportation of goods.
"They rather desired to lose wages, *fraight*, and all, than continue and follow such desperate fortunes."—*Hacklyt: Voyages*, vol. iii., p. 87.

3. A load, or cargo.
"You sail . . . wafts the royal youth,
A *freight* of future glory to my shore."
Thomson: Britannia, 12.

¶ Crabb thus discriminates between *freight*, *cargo*, *burden*, and *lading*: "A captain speaks of the *freight* of his ship as that which is the object of his voyage, by which all who are interested in it are to make their profit; the value and nature of the *freight* are the first objects of consideration: he speaks of the

lading as the thing which is to fill the ship; the quantity and weight of the *lading* are to be taken into the consideration: he speaks of the *cargo* as the thing which goes with the ship, and belongs as it were to the ship; the amount of the *cargo* is that which is first thought of: he speaks of the *burden* as that which his vessel will bear; it is the property of the ship which is to be estimated. The ship-broker regulates the *freight:* the captain and the crew dispose the *lading:* the agent sees to the disposal of the *cargo:* the ship-builder determines the *burden:* the carrier looks to the *load* which he has to carry." (*Crabb: Eng. Synon.*)

freight-boat, *s.* A boat constructed for the carriage of cargo rather than passengers.

freight-car, *s.* A car constructed for the carriage of merchandise. A goods-waggon. (*American.*)

freight-engine, *s*

Steam Eng.: A locomotive adapted for drawing heavy trains at moderate speed. A goods-engine. (*American.*)

freight-train, *s.* A goods-train. (*Amer.*)

* **freight** (as **frāt**), * **fraight,** *a.* [FREIGHT, *v.*] Freighted, laden, fraught.

"For it fell out by chance that in this publicke famine word came of a ship of Alexandria, how it was arrived *fraight* with a kind of dust for the wrestlers of Nero his court."—*P. Holland: Suetonius,* p. 203.

freight (as **frāt**), * **fraight,** *v.t.* [FREIGHT, *s.*]

1. To load as a ship with goods for transportation.

2. To hire or charter for the transportation of goods from one place to another.

"About the month of March, in the year 1653, they *freighted* a certain ship of Sunderburg."—*Milton: Letters of State; To the King of Denmark.*

3. To form the load with which a vessel is freighted; to load.

"I would
Have sunk the sea within the earth, or ere
It should the good ship so have swallowed, and
The *freighting* souls within her."
Shakesp.: Tempest, i. 2.

* 4. To load; to fill.

"[Martius] went home to his house, full *freighted* with spite and malice against the people."—*North: Plutarch,* p. 191.

freight-age (as **frāt'-ĭj**), *s.* [Eng. *freight; -age.*]

1. The money paid for the transportation of goods.

2. The act of carrying or transporting goods.

"No more than one half of the duty of *freightage* shall be expended towards the payment of their debts."—*Milton: Letters of State; To the King of Portugal.*

3. Freight; lading; cargo.

freighted (as **frāt'-ĕd**), * **fraight-ed,** *pa. par.* or *a.* [FREIGHT, *v.*]

freighter (as **frāt'-ẽr**), *s.* [Eng. *freight; -er.*]

1. One who freights or charters a vessel for the transportation of goods.

"Himself and other owners and *freighters* of the London galley."—*Parl. Hist.* (1706); *the Lords' Address.*

2. One who sends merchandise by railway. (*American.*)

freightless (as **frāt'-lĕss**), *a.* [Eng. *freight; -less.*] Without a freight or cargo; unladen.

frēīs'-ẽr, *s.* [Fr. *fraisier* = a strawberry (the plant); *fraise* = the fruit.]

Bot.: The Strawberry (*Fragaria vesca*).

frēit, frēat, *s.* [Icel. *frett* = a rumour; (*pl.*) prophecies.] A superstitious observance, notion, or belief.

"'Fahaw! never mind *freits,*' said his brother butler."—*Scott: Bride of Lammermoor,* ch. xiv.

* **freith,** *v.t.* [FRITH.]

1. *Ord. Lang.:* To liberate.

2. *Scots Law:* To release from an obligation or pecuniary burden.

"To *freith* the said landis of Vehiltre of the V mercis."—*Ad. Dom. Audit* (an. 1466), p. 3.

frēit'-tȳ, frēt'-tȳ, *a.* [Eng. *freit; -y.*] Superstitious; of or belonging to superstition.

frĕm, fraim, *a.* [FREMED.] Strange. (*Scotch.*)

"If they meet a *fraim* body their lane in the muirs."—*Scott: Old Mortality,* ch. x.

* **frĕm'-ĕd,** * **frĕmde,** * **fremede,** * **frĕm'-it,** * **frammit,** *a.* [A.S. *fremede, fremde;* O.Sax. *fremittie;* O. H. Ger. *framidi, fremidi;* Dut. *vreemd;* Sw. *främonande;* Dan. *fremined;* Ger. *fremd.*]

1. Strange, not related.

"Ther ne moste libbe the *fremde* ne the sibbe."
King Horn, 63.

2. Estranged; at enmity with.

"And mony a friend that kissed his cup
Is now a *fremit* wight."
Burns: The Five Carlines.

* **frĕm'-ĕd-lȳ,** *adv.* [Eng. *fremed; -ly.*] Like a stranger, friendless.

"Fer floten fro his frendes *fremedly* he rydez."—*Gawaine,* 714.

* **frĕ-mĕs'-çençe,** *s.* [As if from a Lat. *fremescens,* pr. par. of *fremesco,* incept. from *fremo* = to murmur.] A murmuring noise; a tumult.

"Paleness sits on every face; confused tremor and *fremescence.*"—*Carlyle: French Rev.,* pt. i., bk. v., ch. iv.

* **frĕ-mĕs'-çent,** *a.* [FREMESCENCE.] Noisy; tumultuous; riotous.

"The multitude becoming suspicious, *fremescent.*"—*Carlyle: French Revol.,* pt. i., bk. v., ch. vi.

* **frĕm'-fŭl,** * **frem-fulle,** *a.* [A.S. *fremfull.*] Beneficent, profitable.

"Ne bith naut his lare *fremful.*"—*Old Eng. Homilies,* p. 109.

* **frĕn,** * **frenne,** *s.* [A contraction of Mid. Eng. *foren* = foreign (q.v.).] A stranger.

"So now his friend is changed for a *fren.*"
Spenser: Shepheards Calender; April.

Frĕnçh, *a.* & *s.* [O. Fr. *franchois, françois;* Fr. *français.*]

A. *As adjective:*

1. Originally applied to a native of France, even before the invasion of Gaul by the Franks.

"A *Frenchman,* together with a *Frenchwoman,* likewise a Grecian man and woman, were let down alive in the beast market."—*P. Holland: Livy,* p. 467.

2. Pertaining to France or its inhabitants.

3. Belonging to or native of France.

B. *As substantive:*

1. (*Pl.*): The people of France collectively.

2. The language spoken by the people of France.

¶ *To take French leave:* To leave without notice; to elope.

French-bean, *s.*

Bot.: *Phaseolus vulgaris.*

French-berry, *s.* [AVIGNON-BERRY.]

French-bit, *s.*

Carp.: A boring tool adapted to use on a lathe-head or by a bow. It is intended for boring hard wood, and has some of the characteristics of a drill. [BIT.]

French-boiler, *s.*

Mach.: An elephant boiler; one large and two smaller cylinders connected by transverse pipes. (*Rossiter.*)

French-bracken, *s.*

Bot.: *Osmunda regalis.* (*Britten & Holland.*)

French-chalk, *s.*

Min.: A variety of talc, used principally in powder as a dry lubricant for tight gloves and boots.

French-cowslip, *s.* [COWSLIP.]

French-crĕss, *s.* [CRESS.]

French-fake, *s.*

Naut.: A peculiar mode of coiling a rope by running it backwards and forwards in parallel bands, so that it may run easily and freely, generally adopted in rocket lines, intended to communicate with stranded vessels, or in cases where great expedition is necessary.

French-flyers, *s.*

Carp.: Stairs that fly forwards until they reach within a length of a stair from the wall, where a quarter space occurs; the steps next ascend at a right angle, when another quarter space occurs; they then ascend in an opposite flight, parallel to the first direction.

French-furze, *s.*

Bot.: *Ulex europæus.* (*Withering; Britten & Holland.*)

French-grass, *s.*

Bot.: Sainfoin (*Onobrychis sativa*).

French-gurnard, *s.*

Ichthy.: *Trigla lineata.*

French-heath, *s.*

Bot.: *Erica hibernica.*

French-honeysuckle, *s.*

Bot.: *Hedysarum coronarium.*

French-horn, *s.* A wind instrument formed of metal, having a circular shape and a gradual taper from the mouth-piece to the large everted bell. [HORN.]

FRENCH-HORN.

French-lavender, *s.*

Bot.: *Lavandula Stœchas.*

French-leek, *s.*

Bot.: *Allium porrum.*

French-lungwort, *s.*

Bot.: *Hieracium murorum.*

French-marigold, *s.*

Bot.: *Tagetes patula.*

French-mercury, *s.*

Bot.: *Mercurialis annua.*

French-moss, *s.*

Bot.: *Sedum acre.*

French-mushroom, *s.*

Bot.: *Mouceron Primulus.* (*Loudon.*)

French-nettle, *s.*

Bot.: *Lamium purpureum.*

French-nut, *s.*

Bot.: The fruit of *Juglans regia.*

French-oak, *s.*

Bot.: The name given in the West Indies to *Catalpa longissima,*

French-pie, *s.* A name given to the Great Spotted Woodpecker, *Picus major.*

French-pitch, *s.* [PITCH.]

French-plum, *s.*

Hort.: A variety of the Plum (*Prunus domestica*), used for preserves.

French-polish, *s.*

1. A solution of resin or gum resin in alcohol or wood naphtha. It is laid on with a rubber saturated with the varnish, which it gradually yields by pressure to the surface of the wood, over which it is kept in uniform circular motion. The rubber is covered with an oiled cloth, which is renewed as it becomes clogged.

2. The smooth, glossy surface produced on cabinet-work by the application of 1.

French-purple, *s.* A beautiful dye colour prepared from lichens. It is generally sent into the market as Lime lake.

French-red, *s.* Rouge (q.v.).

French-roof, *s.*

Arch.: A roof having portions of two different pitches; a curb roof; a mansard roof.

French-rose, *s.*

Pharm.: *Rosæ Gallicæ Petala,* the petals of the French or Red Rose are astringent, and contain a red colouring matter, which is turned green by alkalis. They are used in the preparation of *Confectio rosæ gallicæ* (confection of roses), *Infusum rosæ acidum* (acid infusion of roses), made with dilute sulphuric acid, used as a gargle, and in *Syrupus rosæ gallicæ* (syrup of red roses).

French-sardine, *s.* A young pilchard.

French School, *s.*

Paint.: This school has been so different under different masters, that it is difficult to characterize it. Some of its artists have been formed on the Florentine and Lombard styles, others on the Roman, others on the Venetian, and a few of them have distinguished them-

selves by a style which may be called their own. Speaking in general terms of this school, it appears to have no peculiar character, and can only be distinguished by its aptitude to imitate easily any impressions; and it may be added, speaking still in general terms, that it unites in a moderate degree the different parts of the art, without excelling in any one of them. Modern French artists have especially excelled as painters of the nude figure.

French sixth, *s.*
Music: [EXTREME SIXTH].

French-sole, *s.*
Ichthy.: *Solea pagusa.*

French-sorrel, *s.*
Botany:
1. The young leaves and shoots of several species of Rumex and Rheum, either raw or baked. They are called also Tart-rhubarb, or simply Sorrel. (*Loudon.*)
2. *Oxalis Acetosella.* (*Prior; Britten & Holland.*)

French sparrow-grass, *s.*
Bot.: *Ornithogalum pyrenaicum.*

French-spinach, *s.*
Bot.: *Chenopodium rubrum.*

French-tub, *s.* A mixture of logwood and the protochloride of tin, used in dyeing.

French-tuning, *s.*
Music: One of the varieties of tuning on the lute; called also French flat tuning, because the French pitch was formerly lower than that used elsewhere. Hence the German term *Franz-ton* for a low pitch.

French-turnip, *s.*
Agric., &c.: A kind of turnip, *Brassica Napus esculenta.*

French-wheat, *s.*
Bot.: *Polygonum Fagopyrum.*

French-white, *s.* Finely pulverized talc.

French-willow, *s.*
Botany:
(1) *Epilobium angustifolium,* a beautiful plant occasionally found wild in England, but more frequently planted in cottage and other gardens.
(2) A variety of *Salix triandra.* (*Loudon; Britten & Holland.*)

French-window, *s.*
Carp.: A large casement window, moving on hinges instead of sliding vertically in grooves; a casement.

Frĕnch'-ĭ-fied, *pa. par.* or *a.* [FRENCHIFY.]

Frĕnch'-ĭ-fy, *v.t.* [Eng. *French;* suff. *-fy.*] To make French; to infect with French tastes or manners.
"For equality in this *Frenchified* sense of the term almost everybody has a hard word."—*Matthew Arnold: Mixed Essays,* p. 49.

Frĕnch'-lĭke, *a.* [Eng. *French; -like.*] Resembling a Frenchman or the French.

Frĕnch'-măn, *s.* [Eng. *French,* and *man.*] A native or naturalized inhabitant of France.

* **frĕnd,** *s.* [FRIEND, *s.*]

* **frĕnd,** *v.t.* [FRIEND, *v.*]

* **frĕ-nĕt'-ĭc,** * **frĕ-nĕt'-ĭck,** *a.* [Fr. *frénétique,* from Lat. *phreneticus;* Gr. φρενητικός (*phrenētikos*).] [FRANTIC.] Mad, frantic, distracted.
"He himself impotent,
By means of his *frenetick* malady." *Daniel.*

* **frĕ-nĕt'-ĭ-cal-lȳ,** *adv.* [Eng. *frenetic; -al; -ly.*] Madly, frantically.
"Work *frenetically* with mad fits of hot and cold."—*Carlyle: French Rev.,* pt. ii., bk. ii., ch. ii.

* **frenne,** *s.* [FREN.]

* **fren-scie,** *s.* [FRENZY.]

frĕn'-zĕl-īte, *s.* [Named after Frenzel, a mineralogist.]
Min.: A sesquinoxide of bismuth, Bi_2Se_3, found massive at Guanaxnati, in Mexico.

* **frĕn'-zĭ-cal,** *a.* [Eng. *frenzy;* c connective; *-al.*] Partaking of the nature of a frenzy; frantic.

frĕn'-zĭĕd, *a.* [Eng. *frenzy; -ed.*] Affected with frenzy; mad, frantic, maddened.
"Up starting with a *frenzied* look,
His clenched hand the Baron shook."
Scott: Rokeby, vi. 13.

frĕn'-zĭĕd-lȳ, *adv.* [Eng. *frenzied; -ly.*] In a frenzied, mad, or distracted manner; frantically.

frĕn'-zȳ, * **fren-zie,** * **fren-e-sie,** * **fren-e-sy,** * **fren-sy,** * **phren-sy,** *s.* & *a.* [O. Fr. *frenaisie, frenesie,* from Lat. *phrenesis;* Gr. φρένησις (*phrenēsis*) = inflammation of the brain: φρήν (*phrēn*) = the heart, senses; Sp., Port., & Ital. *frenesia;* Fr. *frénésie.*]
A. *As subst.:* Madness; distraction of mind; a temporary derangement of the mental faculties.
"But still my *frenzy* was not of the mind."
Byron: Lament of Tasso, ii.
* **B.** *As adj.:* Mad, frantic.
"A *frenzy* man's sleep."—*Ward: Sermons,* p. 54.

* **freo,** *a.* [FREE, *a.*]

* **freond,** *s.* [FRIEND, *s.*]

* **frē'-quĕnce,** *s.* [Fr., from Lat. *frequentia,* from *frequens* = thick, crowded.]
1. A crowd, a concourse, an assembly.
"I, as I undertook, and with the vote
Consenting in full *frequence,* was empowered."
Milton: P. R., ii. 130.
2. A great number; plenty; copiousness.
"The ordinary practise of idolatry, and *frequence* of oathes."—*Bp. Hall: Quo Vadis,* s. 20.

frē'-quĕn-çȳ, * **fre-quen-cie,** *s.* [Lat. *frequentia.*] [FREQUENCE.]
1. The quality of occurring frequently, or of being repeated at short intervals.
"These sins are deadly; yet their *frequency*
With wicked men makes them more dreadful to us." *Massinger: Bashful Lover,* iv. 2.
* 2. A crowd; a concourse; a throng.
"The people with great *frequencie* brought gifts unto Palatium."—*P. Holland: Livius,* p. 719.

frē'-quĕnt, *a.* [Fr. *fréquent,* from Lat. *frequens,* pr. par. of *frequeo* = to cram, to crowd.]
1. Occurring frequently; often seen or done; repeated at short intervals.
"'List to me, Guy. Thou know'st the great
Have *frequent* need of what they hate."
Scott: Rokeby, vi. 7.
* 2. Accustomed to the doing of anything frequently.
"The Christians of the first times were generally *frequent* in the use of it."—*Duty of Man.*
* 3. Crowded, thronged, full, thronging; in great numbers.
"Then moving from the strand, apart they sate,
And full and *frequent* formed a dire debate."
Pope: Homer; Odyssey xvi. 76, 77.
* 4. Currently reported; frequently heard or repeated.
"'Tis *frequent* in the city he hath subdued
The Catti and the Daci."
Massinger: Roman Actor, i. 1.

frē-quĕnt', *v.t.* [Fr. *fréquenter,* from Lat. *frequento,* from *frequens* = crowded, frequent; Ital. *frequentare;* Sp. *frequentar.*]
* 1. To crowd, to fill.
"Watering the ground and with our sighs the air
Frequenting." *Milton: P. L.,* x. 1,091.
2. To visit or resort to frequently or habitually.
"Christians, of course, did not *frequent* such places in St. Augustine's time."—*Tylor: Early Hist. Mankind,* ch. iii.
¶ Crabb thus discriminates between to *frequent,* to *resort* to, and to *haunt:* "*Frequent* is more commonly used for an individual who often goes to a place; *resort* and *haunt* for a number of individuals. A man is said to *frequent* a public place; but several persons may *resort* to a private place. *Frequent* and *resort* are indifferent actions; but *haunt* is always used in a bad sense." (*Crabb: Eng. Synon.*)

* **frē-quĕnt'-ą-ble,** *a.* [Eng. *frequent; -able.*] Accessible.
"While youth lasted in him, the exercises of that age and his humour not yet fully discovered, made him somewhat the more *frequentable* and less dangerous."—*Sidney.*

* **frē'-quent-age** (**age** as **ĭj**), *s.* [Eng. *frequent; -age.*] The practice of frequenting; frequentation.
"Remote from *frequentage.*"—*Southey.* (*Ogilvie.*)

* **frē-quĕn-tā'-tion,** *s.* [Lat. *frequentatio,* from *frequento* = to frequent.] The act or habit of frequenting; a visiting or resorting to frequently.

frē-quĕnt'-ą-tĭve, *a.* & *s.* [Fr. *fréquentatif,* from Lat. *frequentativus,* from *frequento.*]
A. *As adj.:* Applied in grammar to verbs which express the frequent repetition of an action.
"The verbs called deponent, desiderative, *frequentative,* inceptive, &c., need not be considered here, being found in some languages only, and therefore not essential to speech."—*Beattie: Moral Science,* pt. i., ch. i., § 3.
B. *As subst.:* In grammar a verb which expresses the frequent repetition of an action.

frē-quĕnt'-ĕr, *s.* [Eng. *frequent; -er.*] One who frequents or habitually resorts to a place.
"The miserable spectatours, and *frequenters* of these infernall pleasures—they lose their time."—*Prynne:* 1 *Histrio-Mastix,* ii. (Chorus.)

frē'-quent-lȳ, *adv.* [Eng. *frequent: -ly.*]
1. Often, commonly, at frequent intervals.
* Populously, thickly.
"The place became *frequently* inhabited."—*Sandys: Travels,* p. 279.
¶ For the difference between *frequently* and *commonly,* see COMMONLY: for that between *frequently* and *often,* see OFTEN.

frē'-quent-nĕss, *s.* [Eng. *frequent; -ness.*] The quality or state of occurring or being done frequently; frequency.

* **frere,** *s.* [FRIAR.]

* **fres,** * **frese,** *s.* [O. Sax. *frêsa;* O. Fris. *frâsa, frês;* O. H. Ger. *freisa.*] Danger, risk, hesitation, doubt.
"Putt thi hande in my side, no *fres.*"
Towneley Mysteries, p. 291.

* **frĕs'-cāde,** *s.* [O. Fr.] A cool walk, a shady place.

frĕs'-cō, *s.* [Ital. = cool, fresh, from O. H. Ger. *friug, frisc;* Ger. *frisch* = fresh.]
I. *Ordinary Language:*
* 1. Coolness, shade, duskiness; a cool, refreshing state of the air.
"Hellish sprites
Love more the *fresco* of the nights."
Prior: Hans Carvel.
* 2. A cool, refreshing drink, or liquor.
3. A painting executed by the process described under II.
"His *frescos* not pleasing he returned to Rome."—*Walpole: Anecdotes of Painting,* vol. i., ch. viii.
II. *Art:* A kind of painting performed on fresh plaster, or on a wall covered with mortar not quite dry, and with water-colours. The plaster is only to be laid on as the painting proceeds, no more being done at once than the painter can despatch in a day. The colours, being prepared with water, and applied over plaster quite fresh, become incorporated with the plaster, and retain their beauty for a great length of time. The art, which is employed generally for large pictures on walls or ceilings, was understood by the ancients. The Romans cut out plaster paintings on brick walls at Sparta, packed them up in wooden cases, and transported them to Rome. Fresco painting was first made of real importance by the Italians, in the sixteenth century. It is a very common error in this country with antiquaries and writers in general to term the ancient paintings frequently found on church walls, &c., *frescoes;* but there is scarcely an instance of a genuine *fresco* among them. They are distemper paintings on plaster, and quite distinct in their style, durability, and mode of manipulation. (*Weale, Fairholt,* &c.)

frĕs'-cō, *v.t.* [FRESCO, *s.*] To paint or decorate in fresco, as walls.

frĕsh, * **fresch,** * **freshe,** * **freche,** * **fressche,** * **fressh,** * **fersch,** * **fersch,** * **fresse,** * **freasche,** *a., adv.,* & *s.* [A.S. *fersc;* cogn. with Dut. *versch;* Sw. *frisk;* Dan. *fersk, frisk;* Icel. *ferskr* = fresh, *friskr* = frisky, brisk; Ger. *frisch;* M. H. Ger. *vrisch, virsch;* O. H. Ger. *frisg;* Ital., Sp., & Port. *fresco;* O. Fr. *fres, freis;* Fr. *frais, fraîche.*] [FRISK.]
A. *As adjective:*
1. Not old; unimpaired by keeping; not decayed; not stale.
2. Not salt or salted.
"If they had *fresh* meat, 'twas delicious fare."
Congreve: Juvenal, sat. xi.

3. In a state like that of recentness; having the appearance of freshness.

"We would still preserve them new,
And *fresh* as on the bush they grew."
Walter: A La Malade.

4. Not used; not worn.

"Our garments are now as *fresh* as when we put them on first."—*Shakesp.: Tempest*, ii. 1.

5. New; not had before.

"To our crown he did *fresh* jewels bring."
Dryden: To the Lord Protector, vii.

6. Recently come or arrived; recent.

"Amidst the spirits Palinurus pressed,
Yet *fresh* from life, a new admitted guest."
Dryden: Virgil; Æneid vi. 462.

7. Vividly or distinctly retained in the mind; accurately remembered.

"But pray, sir, while it is *fresh* in my mind, do you hear anything of his wife and children?"—*Bunyan: Pilgrim's Progress*, pt. ii.

8. Full of health and strength; strong; not fatigued; active.

"At Chelsey he stopped a moment to mount a *fresh* horse and to hide his blue riband and his George."—*Macaulay: Hist. Eng.*, ch. v.

9. Rather strong; brisk.

"When the *fresh* breeze is fair as breeze may be."
Byron: Childe Harold, ii. 17.

*10. Reinvigorated; full of new life and vigour.

"Thy friendship makes us *fresh*."
Shakesp.: 1 Henry VI., iii. 3.

11. Frisky, not tired; as, a *fresh* horse.

"Now, is your horse pretty *fresh*?"—*Dickens: Our Mutual Friend*, bk. ii., ch. iii.

*12. Youthful, florid; in the prime of life.

"Adonis lovely, *fresh*, and green."
Shakesp.: Pilgrim of Love, 44.

*13. Ardent, eager, unchanging.

"Ever since a *fresh* admirer of what I saw."
Shakesp.: Henry VIII., i. 1.

*14. Reinvigorating, refreshing.

"Under a *fresh* tree's shade."
Shakesp.: 3 Henry VI., ii. 5.

*15. Cooling.

"The choicest herbs I to thy board will bring,
And draw thy water from the *freshest* spring."
Prior: Henry & Emma.

*16. Unpractised, untried, inexperienced, unripe.

"How green you are and *fresh* in this old world."
Shakesp.: King John, iii. 4.

17. Tipsy; not sober. (*Slang.*)

"I could get *fresh*, as we call it, when in good company."—*Marryat: Frank Mildmay*, ch. xiii.

18. Sober; not tipsy. (*Scotch.*)

"There is our great Udaller is weel enough when he is *fresh*, but he makes ower mony voyages in his ship and his yawl to be lang sae."—*Scott: The Pirate*, ch. xxx.

19. Open; not frosty. (*Scotch.*)

*20. Fasting; opposed to eating or drinking. (*Slang.*)

B. *As adv.:* Freshly.

"Look *fresh* and merrily."
Shakesp.: Julius Cæsar, ii. 1.

C. *As substantive:*

1. A freshet; a stream or spring of fresh water.

"I'll not show him
Where the quick *freshes* are."
Shakesp.: Tempest, iii. 2.

2. A flood; an inundation; an overflowing.

"The *freshes*, when they take their ordinarie course of ebbe, doe grow strong and swift."—*Hacklyut: Voyages*, iii. 673.

3. A day of open weather; a thaw; open weather.

4. (*Pl.*): The minglings of fresh and salt water in bays or rivers; the increased current of an ebb-tide caused by a flood of fresh water flowing into the sea. (*American.*)

¶ Crabb thus discriminates between *fresh*, *new*, and *recent*: "The *fresh* is properly opposed to the stale, as the *new* is to the old: the *fresh* has undergone no change: the *new* has not been long in being. Meat, beer, and provisions in general, are said to be *fresh*: but that which is substantial and durable, as houses, clothes, books, and the like, are said to be *new*. *Recent* is taken only in the improper application; the other two admit of both applications in this case: the *fresh* is said in relation to what has lately preceded; *new* is said in relation to what has not long subsisted; *recent* is used for what has just passed in distinction from that which has long gone by." (*Crabb: Eng. Synon.*)

¶ Obvious compounds: *Fresh-blowing, fresh-blown, fresh-coloured, fresh-washed, fresh-looking, &c.*

* **fresh-fine,** *s.*

Law: A fine which has been levied within a year. (*Wharton.*)

fresh-fish, *s.* A novice.

"And you a very *fresh-fish* here."
Shakesp.: Henry VIII., ii. 3.

fresh-force, *s.*

Law: A force, or act of unlawful violence, newly done in any city, borough, &c.

* **fresh-suit,** * **fresh-pursuit,** *s.*

Law: A persistent pursuit of a robber which terminates only with his capture. (*Wharton.*)

* **fresh,** * **freshe,** *v.t. & i.* [FRESH, *a.*]

A. *Trans.:* To refresh.

"I walked abroad to breathe the *freshing* air."
Spenser: Daphnaida.

B. *Intrans.:* To freshen; to become fresher.

"The 16th the winde *freshed*."—*Hacklyut: Voyages*, ii. 107.

frĕsh'-ĕn, *v.t. & i.* [Eng. *fresh*, and suff. *-en* (q.v.).]

A. *Transitive:*

I. *Ordinary Language:*

1. To make fresh; to enliven; to refresh; to revive.

"A field before them *freshened* with the dew."
Wordsworth: Excursion, bk. ix.

2. To make fresh by the removal or abstraction of salt.

II. To relieve, as a rope, by altering the position of a part exposed to friction.

B. *Intransitive:*

1. To become fresh; to lose saltness.

2. To become fresh or brisk.

"The *freshening* breeze of eve unfurled that banner's massy fold."
Macaulay: The Armada.

3. To gain strength; to become strong or stronger.

"He beheld
His followers faint by *freshening* foes repelled."
Byron: Corsair, ii. 6.

frĕsh'-ĕs, *s. pl.* [FRESH, *s.* 4.]

frĕsh'-ĕt, * **fresh-shot,** *s.* [Eng. *fresh*; dimin. suff. *-et.*]

* 1. A little river; a stream; a fountain.

"All fish from sea or shore
Freshet or purling brook of shell or fin."
Milton: P. R., ii. 345.

2. A flood or overflowing; an inundation, caused by heavy rains or the melting of snow.

"Cracked the sky, as ice in rivers
When the *freshet* is at highest."
Longfellow: Song of Hiawatha, xvi.

* **frĕsh'-ĭng,** *s.* [Eng. *fresh*; *-ing.*] The act or state of becoming fresh or renewed.

"And that her skill in herbs might help remove
The *freshing* of a wound which he had got."
Browne: Britannia's Pastorals, bk. i., *s.* 5.

* **frĕsh'-ĭsh,** *a.* [Eng. *fresh*; *-ish.*] Somewhat fresh or new.

"If the mould should look a little *freshish*."—*Richardson: Pamela*, i. 174.

frĕsh'-lĭ, * **fresch-ly,** * **fressh-ly,** * **fress-ly,** * **fresshe-ly,** *adv.* [Eng. *fresh*; *-ly.*]

1. Newly, recently.

"*Freshly* and newly. *Recenter, noviter*."—*Prompt. Parv.*

2. With a fresh or healthy look.

"Looks he as *freshly* as he did the day he wrestled?"—*Shakesp.: As You Like It*, iii. 2.

3. Anew, afresh.

"Puts the drowsy act *freshly* on me."
Shakesp.: Measure for Measure, i. 2.

4. Briskly; strongly: as, The wind blows *freshly*.

frĕsh'-măn, *s. & a.* [Eng. *fresh*, and *man.*]

A. *As subst.:* A novice; a beginner; specif. a student of the first year in a university.

"With thoughts lower than any beadle he [Bishop Hall] betakes him to whip the sign-posts of Cambridge ale-houses, the ordinary subjects of *freshmen's* tales, and in a straine as pitiful."—*Milton: An Apology for Smectymnuus.*

B. *As adj.:* Of or pertaining to a freshman, or the student of the first year in a university.

* **frĕsh'-măn-shĭp,** *s.* [Eng. *freshman*; *-ship.*] The quality or state of being a freshman.

"Well, wise Sir Pol., since you have practised thus
Upon my *freshmanship*, I'll trie your salt-head,
What proof it is against a counter-plot."
Ben Jonson: Fox, iv. 3.

* **frĕsh'-mĕnt,** *s.* [Eng. *fresh*; *-ment.*] Refreshing influence.

"To enjoy the *freshment* of the air and river."—*Cartwright: Preacher's Travels* (1611), p. 19.

frĕsh'-nĕss, * **fresshe-nesse,** * **fresshnesse,** *s.* [Eng. *fresh*; *-ness.*]

1. The quality of being fresh or recent.

"Most odours smell best broken or crushed; but flowers pressed or beaten, do lose the *freshness* and sweetness of their odour."—*Bacon.*

2. The quality of being free from salt.

3. An appearance of being fresh; absence of decay or loss of brightness, health, or vigour.

"He hears the herbs and flowers rejoicing all;
Knows what the *freshness* of their hue implies."
Cowper: Needless Alarm.

4. Freedom from staleness, commonplaceness.

"For the constant *freshness* of it, it is such a pleasure as can never cloy or overwork the mind; for surely no man was ever weary of thinking, that he had done well or virtuously."—*South.*

5. Freedom from fatigue or exhaustion; activity, strength, vigour.

"The Scots had the advantage both for number and *freshness* of men."—*Hayward.*

6. An invigorating coolness, sharpness, or briskness.

"He felt his soul become more light
Beneath the *freshness* of the night."
Byron: Siege of Corinth, xiv.

7. Ruddiness; colour of health.

"Whose youth and *freshness* wrinkles Apollo's."
Shakesp.: Troilus & Cressida, ii. 2.

* 8. A running stream, a freshet.

"The hurrying *freshnesses* aye preach
A natural sermon o'er their pebbly beds."
Keats: I Stood on Tiptoe, 60.

* **frĕsh'-new (ew as ū),** *a.* [Eng. *fresh*, and *new.*] Unpractised.

"This *freshnew* seafarer." *Shakesp.: Pericles*, iii. 1.

frĕsh'-shŏt, *s.* [A form of *freshet* (q.v.).] The discharge of a large river into the sea, in consequence of which fresh water is often found on the surface to some distance from the mouth of the river.

frĕsh'-wâ-tĕr, *a.* [Eng. *fresh*, and *water.*]

1. Pertaining to, found in, or produced by water which is not salt; as, *freshwater* fish.

2. Accustomed to fresh water only, that is, to rivers, lakes, or a coasting trade: as, a *freshwater* sailor.

* 3. Unpractised, raw, unskilled.

"The nobility, as *freshwater* soldiers which had never seen but some light skirmishes, made light account of the Turks."—*Knolles: Historie of the Turkes.*

freshwater-formation, *s.*

Geol.: A stratum or a series of strata dedeposited in freshwater. If this is done by a river they are fluviatile; if by a lake they are lacustrine. Most freshwater strata belong to the latter category. In such a stratum, there are no echini, no corals and no foraminifera. There are probably shells few in species, but abundant in individuals, of forms like those of modern freshwater or land shells. All univalve shells of land and freshwater species, except *Melanopsis*, the aperture of which is distinctly notched, and *Achatina*, which has a slight indentation, have entire mouths. Of bivalves none but those with two muscular impressions are freshwater; if a shell with a single impression be found, the stratum is almost certainly marine. Freshwater strata are generally more limited in area than those deposited in the sea. (*Lyell.*)

freshwater-mussels, *s. pl.*

Zool.: A name for the mollusca of the family Unionidæ (q.v.).

freshwater-shrimp, *s.*

Zool.: A crustacean, *Gammarus pulex*, not a genuine shrimp.

freshwater-soldier, *s.*

Bot.: *Stratiotes aloides.*

* **frĕsh'-wâ-tĕred,** *a.* [Eng. *fresh*, and *watered.*] Supplied with fresh water; newly watered.

frĕs-ĭ'-sōn, *s.* [A word of no etymology.]

Logic: An arbitrary name for a mode in the fourth figure of syllogisms, in which figure the Middle Term is the predicate of the Major and the subject of the Minor Premiss. Taking X to represent the Major Term, Y the Minor, and Z the Middle, a syllogism in Fresison would stand thus:

(frEs) No X is Z.
(I) Some Z is Y.
(sOn) ∴ Some Y is not X.

That is, from a Universal Negative and a Particular Affirmative, a Particular Negative is arrived at.

frĕt (1), * **frete,** * **fret-en,** * **freet-en,** *v.t. & i.* [A.S. *fretan* (pa. t. *fræt*), a contraction

from *foretan*, from *for*, intens. prefix, and *etan* = to eat: cogn. with Dut. *vreten*; Sw. *fräta*; Ger. *fressen*; Goth. *fraitan*; O. H. Ger. *frezzan*; M. H. Ger. *vrezzan*.]

A. *Transitive:*

I. *Literally:*

1. To eat up, to devour.

"Vermyn grete,
That the synful men sal gnaw and *frete*"
Hampole: Pricke of Conscience, 6,596.

2. To eat away, to corrode.

"Rust the hidden treasure *frets*."
Shakesp.: Venus & Adonis, 767.

3. To wear away by rubbing.

4. To rub; clean by rubbing.

"I now instruct you how your teeth to *fret*."
Ovid: Ars Amoris (Englished 1701), p. 73.

5. To form, as if by eating away or corroding.

"*Fret* channels in her cheeks."
Shakesp.: Lear, i. 4.

* 6. To shake violently; to agitate.

"You may as well forbid the mountain pines
To wag their high tops, and to make a noise
When they are *fretted* with the gusts of heaven."
Shakesp.: Merchant of Venice, iv. 1.

7. To make rough or disturb: as, To *fret* the surface of water.

"His *fretted* fortunes gave him hopes and fears."
Shakesp.: Antony & Cleopatra, iii. 6.

II. *Figuratively:*

1. To eat or wear away so as to diminish; to impair.

* 2. To exacerbate; to increase in strength or sharpness.

* 3. To make angry or displeased; to vex; to cause to grieve; to chafe.

"Because thou hast *fretted* me in all these things, behold I will recompense thy way upon thine head."—*Ezekiel* xvi. 43.

4. To agitate, to disturb, to disquiet.

"Do not *fret* yourself too much in the action."
Shakesp.: Midsummer Night's Dream, iv. 1.

B. *Intransitive:*

* 1. To cause corrosion; to wear away.

"Command these *fretting* waters from your eyes."
Shakesp.: Measure for Measure, iv. 3.

2. To be worn or eaten away; to corrode.

"The sal armoniack will *fret* away, and the gold remain behind."—*Peacham.*

3. To become worn or chafe; to fray: as, A coat *frets*.

4. To make way by attrition or corrosion; to eat or wear in.

"These do but indeed scrape off the exuberances, or *fret* into the wood, and therefore they are very seldom used to soft wood."—*Moxon.*

* 5. To agitate, to shake.

"A sail filled with a *fretting* gust."
Shakesp.: 3 Henry VI., ii. 6.

* 6. To be in commotion; to be agitated; to move with force.

"The adjoining brook, that purls along
The vocal grove, now *fretting* o'er a rock."
Thomson: Summer, 481.

* 7. To become exacerbated; to increase in strength or bitterness.

"By this salve the sore rather festered and rankled than healed up, and the sedition thereby *fretted* more and more."—*P. Holland: Livius*, p. 228.

8. To be angry or fretful; to become vexed or irritated; to grieve; to chafe.

"We *fret*, we fume, we change our skins."
Tennyson: Will Waterproof's Monologue.

¶ For the difference between to *fret* and to *rub*, see Rub.

frĕt (2), *v.t.* [A.S. *frætwan*, *frætwian* = to adorn: *frætuwe*, *frætwe* = ornament.]

1. To ornament; to decorate; to adorn.

"The sadel with gold was *fret* and precious ston."
Sir Ferumbras, 3,663.

2. To ornament with raised or carved work. [Fret, s.]

"The roof was *fretted* gold." *Milton: P. L.*, i. 717.

3. To variegate.

"Yon grey lines,
That *fret* the clouds, are messengers of day."
Shakesp.: Julius Cæsar, ii. 1.

frĕt (3), *v.t.* [Fret (5), *s.*]

Music:

1. To furnish with frets, as a violin, &c.

2. To finger, as a fretted instrument.

"Call me what instrument you will, though you can *fret* me [with allusion to Fret, *v.* (1)], yet you cannot play upon me."—*Shakesp.: Hamlet*, iii. 2.

frĕt (1), **freate**, *s.* [Fret (1), *v.*]

I. *Ordinary Language:*

1. *Literally:*

(1) The act or process of fretting or rubbing away.

(2) A sore or weak place which eats away or corrodes the surrounding parts.

"*Freates* be in a shaft as well as in a bowe, and they be much like a canker, creepinge and increasinge in those places in a bowe, which be weaker then other."—*Ascham: Toxophilus.*

(3) An agitation of the surface of a fluid, as in fermentation or boiling; fermentation.

"And if it ferment not at all, it will want that little *fret* which makes it grateful to most palates."—*Evelyn: Sylva*, pt. ii.; *Aphorisms concerning Cider.*

2. *Fig.:* Agitation or irritation of the mind; a state of chafing or vexation.

"Mark all his wanderings, and enjoy his *frets*."
Herbert: Church Porch.

II. *Technically:*

1. *Medical:*

(1) A chafing, as in the folds of the skin of fat children.

(2) Herpes or tetter.

2. *Min.:* The worn sides of river banks, where ores, or stones containing them, accumulate by being washed down from the hills, and thus indicate to the miners the locality of the veins.

* **frĕt** (2), *s.* [Fret (2), *v.*]

1. Carved or raised ornamental work; fretwork.

"So as when we meet with the greatest industry, and expensive carving, full of *fret* and lamentable imagery, sparing neither pains nor cost, a judicious spectator is distracted and quite confounded."—*Evelyn: Architects & Architecture.*

2. Ornamental work of any kind.

"About the sides shall run a *fret*
Of Primroses."
Drayton: Muses' Elysium, Nym. 2.

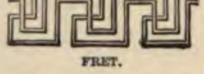
3. Perforated ornamental work. [Fretwork.]

fret-saw, *s.*

1. A saw with a relatively long, narrow blade, used in cutting the frets, scrolls, &c., on verge boards, ornamented screens, &c. A keyhole saw; a compass-saw.

2. A machine mounted on a stand with a treadle to give the reciprocating motion to the gig-saw.

frĕt (3), *s.* [O. Fr. *frete* = a ferrule; *freter* = to cross, to interlace.]



FRET.

1. *Arch.:* An ornament formed by small bands or fillets, intersecting each other at right angles, used in classical architecture. It is susceptible of many modifications, and is still often employed.

2. *Her.:* A bearing composed of bars crossed and interlaced.

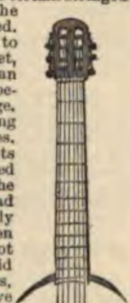
* **frĕt** (4), *s.* [Lat. *fretum* = a strait, a channel.] A channel.

FRET.

"We first advertise, it [Euripus] generally signifieth any strait, *fret*, or channel of the sea, running between two shores."—*Browne: Vulgar Errours*, bk. vii., ch. xiii.

frĕt (5), *s.* [Etym. doubtful; perhaps a particular use of O. Fr. *frete* = a ferrule.] [Fret, (3), *s.*]

Music: A small piece of wood or ivory placed upon the finger-board of certain stringed instruments, to regulate the pitch of the notes produced. By pressing the string down to the finger-board behind a fret, only so much of the string can be set in vibration as lies between the fret and the bridge. Frets are, therefore, nothing more or less than little bridges. The Egyptian lutes had frets made of camel-gut, tied or glued round the finger-board. All the viols contained in a chest had frets, and some of the early forms of the violin were even furnished with them. But not only do they prevent the rapid fingering of difficult passages, but they also entirely deprive the violin of one of its most charming qualities, that of slurring or *portamento*, an attempt to produce which will, on a fretted instrument, result in a well-defined chromatic scale. Another reason for the abandonment of fretted violins was that, in extreme keys, the intervals could not be tempered.



FRET OF GUITAR.

"I did but tell her she mistooke her *frets*. . . .
Frets call you these? (quoth she) I'le fume with them:
And with that word she stroke me on the head."
Shakesp.: Taming of the Shrew, ii. 1.

* **frĕt,** * **frĕtte,** *pa. par.* or *a.* [Fret, 2, *v.*]

* **frēte,** *v.t.* [Fret (1), *v.*]

frĕt´-fŭl, * **fret-full,** *a.* [Eng. *fret* (1), *s.*; and *ful(l)*.]

1. Angry, agitated.

"Two goodly streames in one small channel meet,
Whose *fretfull* waves, beating against the hill,
Did all the bottome with soft mutt'rings fill."
Browne: Britannia's Pastorals, bk. ii., s. iv.

2. Peevish; irritable, in a state of vexation or ill-humour; captious.

"To gratify a *fretful* passion."
Cowper: Mutual Forbearance.

¶ For the difference between *fretful* and *captious*, see Captious.

frĕt´-fŭl-lȳ, *adv.* [Eng. *fretful*; *-ly*.] In a fretful, peevish, or irritable manner; peevishly, petulantly, crossly.

frĕt´-fŭl-nĕss, *s.* [Eng. *fretful*; *-ness*.] The quality or state of being fretful; peevishness; crossness; irritability.

"*Fretfulness* of temper, too, will generally characterise those who are negligent of order. The hurry in which they live, and the embarrassments with which they are surrounded, keep their spirits in perpetual ferment."—*Blair: Sermons*, vol. ii., ser. 1.

frĕt´-īse, *v.t.* [Eng. *fret* (2), s.; *-ise*.] To ornament with fretwork.

"Again, if it be in a great hall, then (beholding) of the fair embowed or vawted roofs, or of the *fretised* seelings curiously wrought, and sumptuously set forth."—*North: Plutarch*, p. 36.

* **frĕt´-mẹnt,** *s.* [*Fret* for *freight*, and suff. *-ment*.] Freight.

"What you have advertised me of touching their *fretment*, shall not be forgotten."—*Earl of Arran: Sadler's Papers*, i. 697.

frĕtt, *s.* [Fret (1), *s.*, B. 2.]

* **frĕt-tā´-tion,** *s.* [Eng. *fret* (1), v.; *-ation*.] Annoyance.

"She heard of my infinite *frettation*."—*Madame D'Arblay: Diary*, i. 144.

frĕtte, *s.* [O. Fr. *frait*; Low Lat. *fredum*.] An agreement, a bargain, a ransom.

"Suld com ther he was, and with him mak ther *frette*." *Robert de Brunne*, p. 290.

frĕt´-tĕd, frĕt´-tẹn, *pa. par.* & *a.* [Fret (2), *v.*]

A. *As pa. par.:* (See the verb).

B. *As adj.* (*Of the form* fretted):

1. *Ord. Lang.:* Ornamented with frets or fretwork; having raised or sunk ornamentation in rectangular forms.

"The dim lattice o'er the floor of stone,
And the high *fretted* roof." *Byron: Lara*, i. 11.

2. *Her.* (*Of both forms*): Applied to charges or ordinaries interlaced with each other.

frĕt´-tẹn (1), *a.* [Fret (2), *v.*]

Her.: The same as Fretted (q.v.).

frĕt´-tẹn (2), *a.* [Appar. a corrupt. of M. Eng. *frecken* = a freckle.] Marked or disfigured, as with freckles.

* **frĕt´-tĕr,** *s.* [Eng. *fret* (1), v.; *-er*.] One who or that which frets.

"This fire's a plaguy *fretter*."
Beaum & Flet.: The Bloody Brother, ii. 2.

frĕt´-tĭng, *pr. par.*, *a.*, & *s.* [Fret (1), *v.*]

A. & **B.** *As pr. par. & particip. adj.:* (See the verb).

C. *As substantive:*

* 1. The act of gnawing; a gnawing feeling.

"The kernels of the pine nuts quench thirst; they pacifie the *frettings* and gnawings of the stomach."—*P. Holland: Plinie*, ch. xviii.

2. The act of vexing or irritating.

3. The act or state of being fretful; a state of irritation or fretfulness.

frĕt´-tȳ (1), *a.* [Eng. *fret* (2), s.; *-y*.] Ornamented with frets or fretwork; fretted.

frĕt´-tȳ (2), *a.* [Eng. *fret* (3), s.; *-y*.]

Her.: Applied to a bordure consisting of eight, ten, or more pieces, each passing to the extremity of the shield, and interlaced after the manner of a fret.

frē´-tŭm, *s.* [Lat.] An arm of the sea.

frĕt'-wŏrk, *s.* [Eng. *fret* (2), s., and *work.*]

I. *Ordinary Language:*

1. *Lit.:* In the same sense as II. 2.

2. *Fig.:* A variegated pattern resembling open wood-work.

"Banqueting on the turf in the *fretwork* of shade and sunshine."—*Macaulay: Hist. Eng.*, ch. xiii.

II. *Technically:*

1. *Glazing:* A mode of glazing in which a number of separate pieces of stained glass are fitted together in leaden cames, so as to form patterns. The cames are fastened by leaden bands to saddle-bars of iron, which cross the window-frame.

2. *Wood-work.:* Carved or open wood-work in ornamental patterns and devices.

***frew-all, *frew-ell,** *a.* [Fr. *frivole.*] Frivolous.

"Stoping of the seruing of the said breuez nor nain vther *frewell* exceptioune, &c"—*Act. Dom. Conc.* (1492), p. 246.

***freyne,** *v.t.* [FRAINE.]

frī-a-bĭl'-ĭ-tȳ, *s.* [Eng. *friable; -ity.*] The quality or state of being easily reduced to powder; friableness.

"In its rigidness and *friability*, being not at all flexible, but brittle like a flint."—*Evelyn: Sylva; Of the Age, &c., of Trees.*

frī'-a-ble, *a.* [Fr., from Lat. *friabilis*, from *frio* = to rub, to crumble.] Capable of being easily reduced to powder; easily or readily crumbled.

"The rock of which it is composed is extremely *friable*, and is continually crumbling away."—*Dennis: Cities & Cemeteries of Etruria*, ii. 39.

frī'-ar, *fre-er, *frer, *s.* [O. Fr. *frere, freire;* Fr. *frère*, from Lat. *fratrem*, acc. of *frater* = a brother; Ital. *frate.*]

I. *Ordinary Language:*

1. A brother, a companion.

"Certes, beau *frere*, . . . y nele noght take on so."—*Life of Beket* (1372).

2. In the same sense as II. 1.

"*Freres* of the Carme and of Seint Austin."
Political Songs, p. 331.

II. *Technically:*

1. *Church History:*

(1) *Gen.:* Any religious of the male sex belonging to a monastic order. Thus, the Capuchins were originally called Friars Hermits Minor, and the Observants more permanently Friars Observant.

(2) *Spec.:* A religious belonging to one of the four mendicant orders for men: (*a*) The Franciscans or Friars Minors, popularly called Grey Friars (q.v.); (*b*) the Dominicans, or Preaching Friars, popularly called Black Friars (q.v.); (*c*) the Augustinians; (*d*) the Carmelites, popularly known as White Friars.

2. *Print.:* A pale patch in a printed sheet.

friar-bird, *s.*

Ornith.: A bird, so called because its head and neck are bare of feathers. There is a tubercle at the base of the bill. It is *Tropidorhynchus corniculatus*, one of the family Meliphagidæ, or Honey-eaters, the sub-family Meliphaginæ. It is found in Australia. It is called also the Monk, the Leather-head, the Poor Soldier, the Pimlico, and Four o'clock. (*Dallas.*)

friar-skate, *s.*

Ichthy.: Raia lintea.

friar's-balsam, *s.*

Pharm.: A tincture of benzoin applied externally to ulcers and wounds.

friar's-chickens, *s. pl.* [FRIED-CHICKENS.]

friar's-cowl, *s.*

Bot.: (1) *Arum Arisarum*, a plant which grows in Southern Europe; (2) *A. maculatum.*

friar's-crown, friar's-thistle, *s.*

Bot.: Carduus eriophorus.

friar's-lantern, friar's-lanthorn, *s.* The ignis fatuus or Will-o'-the-wisp.

"She was pinched and pulled, she said
And he by *friar's-lanthorn* led."
Milton: L'Allegro, 104.

***frī'-ar-līke,** *a.* [Eng. *friar*, and *like.*] Like a friar; unskilled in worldly affairs.

"Their *friarlike* general would the next day make one holyday in the Christian calendars, in remembrance of thirty thousand Hungarian martyrs slain of the Turks."—*Knolles: Hist. of the Turkes.*

***frī'-ar-lĭng, *frī'-ẽr-lĭng,** *s.* [Eng. *friar;* dimin. suff. *-ling.*] A young friar.

"And I haue laboured with mine owne hands, and will labor, and will that all my *frierlings* shall labor, and liue of their labor, whereby they may support themselues."—*Fox: Martyrs*, p. 281.

***frī'-ar-lȳ, *fri-ar-lie, *fri-er-ly,** *a.* [Eng. *friar; -ly.*] Like a friar; inexperienced in the affairs of the world.

"Seek not proud riches, but such as thou mayst get justly, use soberly, distribute cheerfully, and leave contentedly; yet have no abstract nor *friarly* contempt of them."—*Bacon: Essay; Of Riches.*

***frī'-ar-ȳ, *frī'-ẽr-ȳ,** *s. & a.* [Eng. *friar; -y.*]

A. *As substantive:*

1. A monastery or community of friars.

"So the first year of his coming over I was in the *friery* at Armagh."—*State Trials* (1681), *Oliver Plunckel.*

2. The system of living in brotherhoods; monkery.

"When John Milverton began in favour of *friery*."—*Fuller: Church Hist.*, vi. 272.

B. *As adj.:* Like or characteristic of a friar.

"Francis Cornfield did scratch his elbow when he had sweetly invented to signify his name, St. Francis, with a *friary* cowl, in a corn field."—*Camden: Remains.*

***frī-ā'-tion,** *s.* [Lat. *friatus*, pa. par. of *frio* = to rub, to crumble.] The act of crumbling or reducing to powder.

***frĭb'-ble,** *a. & s.* [FRIBBLE, *v.* Cf. FRIVOLOUS.]

A. *As adj.:* Trifling, frivolous, weak.

B. *As subst.:* A trifler; a frivolous, weak, contemptible fellow.

"While namby-pamby thus you scribble
Your manly genius, a mere *fribble.*"
Lloyd: On Rhyme.

***frĭb'-ble,** *v.i. & t.* [From Central Fr. *friboler* = to flutter, flit to and fro without fixed purpose like a butterfly. (*Wedgwood.*) For *fripple*, from O. Fr. *fripper* = to rub up and down (*Skeat.*).]

A. *Intransitive:*

1. To trifle; to act frivolously.

"Though cheats, yet more intelligible,
Than those that with the stars do *fribble.*"
Butler: Hudibras, pt. ii., c. iii.

2. To totter.

"How the poor creature *fribbles* in his gait."—*Tatler*, No. 49.

B. *Transitive:*

1. To do or utter in a frivolous, trifling manner.

"And what is worse, they speak but
What they list of it, and *fribble* out the rest."
Middleton: Mayor of Quinborough, v. i.

2. To frizzle.

"The mistress said to me, the minister had a block-head whereon he was wont to dress and *fribble* his wig."—*The Steam-boat*, p. 297.

frĭb'-blẽr, *s.* [Eng. *fribbl(e)*, v.; *-er.*] A trifler; a fribble.

"A *fribbler* is one who professes rapture and admiration for the woman to whom he addresses, and dreads nothing so much as her consent."—*Steele: Spectator*, No. 288.

***frī'-bŏrg, *free-borg, fri-burgh,** *s.* [A.S. *frēoborh, friborh*, from *frio, fri* = free, and *borh* = a pledge, security.]

Old Law: The same as FRANKPLEDGE (q.v.).

"As touching the king's peace, every hundred was divided into many *freeborgs* or tithings consisting of ten men, which stood all bound one for the other; and did amongst themselves punish small matters in their court for that purpose called the lete."—*Spelman: Ancient Government of England.*

***frĭc'-āçe, *fric-a-sie, *fric-a-cy,** *s.* [FRICASEE.]

1. The act of rubbing.

"You make them smooth and sound
With a bare *fricace* of your medicine."
Ben Jonson: Alchemist, iii. 2.

2. Meat sliced and dressed with strong sauce.

"Their stinking cheese, and *fricacy* of frogs."
King: Art of Cookery.

frĭ-can-deau' (deau as dō), *fri-can-del, *fri-can-do, *s.* [O. Fr. *fricandel;* Fr. *fricandeau.*]

Cook.: A dish prepared of veal, spices, &c.

frĭc-as-seē', *s.* [Fr. *fricassée*, pa. par. fem. sing. of *fricasser* = to fricassee, from Lat. *frico* = to rub; Sp. *fricasé;* Port. *fricassé;* Ital. *fricassea.*]

Cook.: A dish made by cutting chickens or other small animals into pieces, and dressing them in a frying-pan or similar vessel with strong sauce.

"Soups and olios, *fricassees* and ragouts."—*Swift: Tale of a Tub*, § 7.

frĭc-as-seē', *v.t.* [FRICASSEE, *s.*]

1. *Literally:*

Cook.: To dress in manner of a fricassee.

*2. *Fig.:* To mince finely and disguise under some strong cover.

"Common-sense and truth will not down with them unless they be hashed and *fricassed.*"—*Echard: Observations* (1696), p. 63.

***frĭ-cā'-tion,** *s.* [Lat. *fricatio*, from *fricatus*, pa. par. of *frico* = to rub; Sp. *fricacion.*] The act of rubbing one thing against another; friction.

"The like, saith Jorden, we observe in canes and woods, that are unctuous and full of oyle, which will yield fire by *frication* or collision."—*Browne: Vulgar Errours*, bk. iii., ch. xxi.

frĭc'-a-tĭve, *s. & a.* [Lat. *fricatus*, pa. par. of *frico* = to rub.]

A. *As substantive:*

Philol.: A term applied to certain letters, as *f, v, s, z*, &c., produced by the friction of the breath issuing through a narrow opening of the organs of articulation.

"Next to the mutes in regard to degree of closure are the class of so-called *fricatives*, defined as containing a rustling or friction of the breath through a narrowed aperture as their main element."—*Whitney: Life & Growth of Language*, p. 64.

B. *As adj.:* Produced by the friction of the breath issuing through a narrow opening.

"The cavity may be so narrowed, at one and another point, that the friction of the breath, as driven out through the aperture, forms the conspicuous element in the audible product; this, then, is a sound of very different character, a *fricative* consonant."—*Whitney: Life & Growth of Language*, p. 61.

***frĭc'-a-trĭçe,** *s.* [Lat. *frictrix.*] A harlot.

frĭc'-kle, *s.* [Etym. doubtful.] A bushel-basket.

frĭc'-tion, *s. & a.* [Fr., from Lat. *frictio*, from *frictus* = a contract. pa. par. of *frico* = to rub.]

A. *As substantive:*

I. *Ordinary Language:*

1. *Literally:*

(1) The act of rubbing two bodies together; the act of rubbing one body with another.

"*Frictions* make the parts more fleshie, and full, as we see both in men, and in the currying of horses, &c."—*Bacon: Natural History*, § 877.

(2) In the same sense as II.

2. *Fig.:* A slight disagreement or diversity of opinions; an absence or loss of smoothness in the relations between two parties.

"The causes of complaints which have been so frequent of late, and which indicate a very undesirable amount of *friction* between English captains and shipping agents and the local staff."—*Daily Chronicle*, July 17, 1883.

II. *Physics:* The resistance which any body meets with in moving over another body. No body is quite smooth, all have elevations and depressions, and when one moves over another some of the projecting points of the one are sure to enter the cavities of the other, and render movement more difficult. Friction is greater when a body previously at rest first begins to move. A horse which finds a difficulty in getting a heavy cart well in motion, owing to inertia largely produced by friction, will draw it without symptoms of distress when it has been for some time started. The larger and heavier the body the greater the friction. Friction is a retarding force in nature. It gives stability to bodies which else would be easily moved. It generates heat, and is one of the chief means of developing electricity. [FRICTIONAL ELECTRICITY.]

¶ *Coefficient of friction for two surfaces:*

Physics: The rates or proportions between the force required to move one of these surfaces over the other, and the pressure between the two surfaces.

B. *As adj.:* Pertaining to or implying friction; frictional.

friction-balls, *s. pl.* Properly, anti-friction balls. Balls placed beneath a traversing object to relieve friction. Some forms of swing-bridges are thus supported.

friction-block, *s.* A block of wood pressing tightly on to any revolving body, so as to cause friction.

friction-brake, *s.*

Mech.: A form of dynamometer invented by Prony, in which a pair of friction-blocks are screwed to a journal rotating at a given speed, and tightened to such an extent that the unweighted lever will remain horizontal between the studs.

friction-clutch, *s.*

Mach.: A device for connecting two shafts by bringing a piece on one shaft into contact with a piece of another shaft, which revolves with such force that the former partakes of the motion of the latter. It consists of a shell or box fixed on the end of a driving-shaft, fitted by a conical piece which slides on a feather or raised part of the end of another shaft, so that it can be engaged at pleasure by the cone being forced into the shell by a lever or screw. This apparatus is very useful for driving machines, the parts of which are subject to violent strains, as the pressure upon the clutch can be regulated so as to allow it to slip when the strain is abnormal.

friction-cones, *s. pl.*

Mach.: A form of friction-coupling in which the connecting portions have respectively a conical disc and a hollow cone, which become frictionally adherent by contact.

friction-coupling, *s.*

Mach.: [FRICTION-CLUTCH].

friction-gear, friction-gearing, *s.*

Mach.: Wheels for transmitting power by means of parallel ridges or teeth of the driver on the rims which gear into corresponding grooves on the follower. They are very convenient for use in machines that require to be put in or out of gear rapidly; compressed masses of paper are also used as frictional driving surfaces.

friction-hammer, *s.*

Mach: A hammer deriving its name from its being lifted by means of the friction of revolving rollers, which nip the hammer-rod.

friction-powder, *s.* [FRICTION-PRIMER.]

friction-primer, *s.*

Ord.: A small brass tube filled with gunpowder, and having a smaller tube containing friction composition inserted at right angles near the top. The composition is ignited by means of a roughed wire inserted in the smaller tube, which is rapidly drawn out by a lanyard having a hook at the end. The composition consists of two parts sulphuret of antimony and one part chlorate of potassa, moistened with gum water and dried.

friction-pulley, *s.*

Mach.: [FRICTION-CLUTCH].

friction-rollers, *s. pl.*

Mach.: A bearing formed of two rollers, whose circumference supports a rotating axle instead of a bush or block, in order to substitute the friction of rolling for that of sliding, which is considerably less for similar pressure. Similarly, cylinders, or round logs, are commonly placed under heavy weights, which have to be moved any short distance along the ground, so as to diminish the friction.

friction-tube, *s.*

Ord.: A tube containing a composition which is ignited by friction, and which is placed in the vent of a gun to fire the charge when the lanyard is pulled. [FRICTION-PRIMER.]

friction-wheel, *s.*

Mach.: A wheel, the motion of which is caused by the friction of a moving body, or, conversely, which communicates motion to a body by frictional contact. In one variety, one wheel being driven becomes a motor to the other, their perimeters being in contact. The surface is usually clothed with leather, rubber, or some sufficiently elastic material which does not polish too readily, and thus induce slipping. By grooving the perimeters of the wheels, the contact may be made more intimate, as the surface engaged is increased, and the elastic material of the respective faces caused to bind. In another form a collar fastened to the central shaft has four pivoted arms. When the rim turns in one direction, the arms turn on their pivots, leaving the rim and failing to transfer the motion to the shaft. When the rim turns in the contrary direction, the arms catch against it and are rotated by the contact, turning the shaft also. Another form has an upper india-rubber wheel with a V-edge, clamped between two metallic plates. By screwing up the nut which holds the parts together, the disc is made to expand radially, and thus increase the tractive power on the lower driving-wheel. The term friction-wheel is often, but erroneously, applied to wheels which diminish friction; these are properly called anti-friction wheels.

frĭc'-tion-al, *a.* [Eng. *friction*; *-al.*] Of or pertaining to friction; produced by or resulting from friction.

frictional electricity, *s.*

Elect.: Electricity developed by rubbing bodies, as distinguished from dynamic electricity, that developed by means of a voltaic pile or battery. [ELECTRICITY.] (*Ganot.*)

frictional-gearing, *s.* [FRICTION-GEAR.]

Frictional-gearing-wheels:

Mach.: [FRICTION-WHEEL].

frĭc'-tion-al-lȳ, *adv.* [Eng. *frictional*; *-ly.*] As regards friction.

frĭc-tion-lĕss, *a.* [Eng. *friction*; *-less.*] Free from or without friction.

Frī'-daȳ, *s.* [A.S. *Frige dæg* = Friga's day, Friday; Icel. *Frjadagr*; Dan. & Sw. *Fredag*; Dut. *Vrijdag*; Ger. *freitag*; O. H. Ger. *Friatag.*]

Calendar: The sixth day of the week, dedicated by the Scandinavians, the Anglo-Saxons and others to the goddess Friga (q.v.). It is remarkable that in India the corresponding day is dedicated not to a god, but to a goddess, corresponding to Venus.

* **friday-faced,** *a.* Mortified, melancholy.

"What a *friday-faced* slave it is!"—*Wily Beguil'd.*

* **frĭdġe** (1), *v.t.* [Etym. doubtful.] To rub, to fray.

"You might have *fridged* the outside of them all to pieces."—*Sterne: Tristram Shandy*, ii. 116.

* **frĭdġe** (2), *v.i.* [Etym. doubtful; probably from A.S. *frician* = to dance, or connected with *freak* (q.v.).] To move hastily or rapidly; to dance about.

"The little motes or atoms that *fridge* and play in the beams of the sun."—*Halliwell: Melamprovœa.*

* **frĭd-stōle,** *s.* [FREDSTOLE.]

fried, *pa. par.* or *a.* [FRY, *v.*]

fried-chickens, *s.* Chicken broth with eggs dropped in it, or beaten up and mixed with it.

friĕnd, * **frend,** * **frende,** * **freond,** *s.* [A.S. *freónd*, orig. the pr. par. of *freón*, *freógan* = to love; cogn. with Dut. *vriend*; Ger. *freund*; O. H. Ger. *fruint*; Goth. *frijonds* = a friend; Icel. *frændi*; Da. *frænde*; Sw. *frände* = a kinsman.]

1. An intimate acquaintance or associate; one who is attached to another by sentiments of affection, respect, and esteem.

"Want gives to know the flatterer from the *friend.*"
Dryden: Wife of Bath's Tale, 486.

2. A near relation, more particularly a parent.

"She is promised by her *friends* unto a gentleman."
Shakesp.: Two Gentlemen of Verona, iii. 1.

3. One not hostile; one of the same nation, party, or kin; a supporter or companion in arms.

"'Who comes so fast in silence of the night?'
'A *friend.*'" *Shakesp.: Merchant of Venice*, v. 1.

4. One who is reconciled with another. (Followed by *with.*)

"And *friends* with Cæsar."
Shakesp.: Antony & Cleopatra, ii. 5.

5. A companion; an associate; an attendant.

"It stood upon the choice of *friends.*"
Shakesp.: Midsummer Night's Dream, i. 1.

* 6. A lover, a paramour, a sweetheart.

7. One who is favourable, supports or promotes a cause, object, or institution; a favourer; a suporter; a promoter.

"Aurora riding upon Pegasus sheweth her swiftness, and how she is a *friend* to poetry and all ingenious inventions."—*Peacham.*

8. A term of familiar address or salutation.

"*Friend*, how camest thou in hither."—*Matt.* xxii. 12.

9. A Quaker; a member of the society of Friends. [¶ (4).]

¶ (1) *A friend in* or *at Court:* One who has influence in any quarter to help another in time of need.

"A *friend i' the Court* is better than a penny in purse."—*Shakesp.: 2 Henry IV.*, v. 1.

(2) *Friends of God:*

Ecclesiol. & Ch. Hist.: A sect which flourished in Germany and Switzerland in the fourteenth century. It was a secret unorganized brotherhood for the cultivation of spiritual religion.

(3) *Friends of the People:*

Hist.: A society formed in London in 1792 to advocate reform.

(4) *Society of Friends:*

Ecclesiol. & Ch. Hist.: A religious sect, better known as Quakers, which, however, is a nickname. [QUAKER.] Their founder was George Fox, an illiterate man, but of considerable natural ability, born at Drayton in Leicestershire in July, 1624. He was apprenticed to a shoemaker, but could not settle steadily down to any secular occupation, the whole bent of his mind being towards religion. In 1647, at the age of twenty-three, he first began to preach independently of all other denominations, and by the following year had gained many adherents. When he went to the church of an ordinary clergyman, he had at first no scruple in rising to correct what he deemed erroneous in the doctrine of the preacher. Three instances of this are recorded, all of date 1649. In later years Fox did not disturb public worship. He professsed to be commanded by the Lord not to use the ordinary forms of salutation, and to substitute "thee" and "thou" for the more courteous "you" in conversation. He deemed it sinful to take oaths (those of supremacy and allegiance, for instance), or to pay or sanction the payment by his followers of tithes, and thus naturally encountered vehement hostility from both the civil and ecclesiastical authorities. The rougher section of the common people were also his foes. But he unflinchingly propagated his opinions in England, on the continent of Europe, and in America till his death, on Jan. 13, 1691. The Friends, like their originator, had much to suffer, and nobly bore their trials. In the reign of Charles II., Robert Barclay, a Scotch knight, was a zealous follower of Fox. In that of James II., William Penn, the founder of what may be called the Quaker state of Pennsylvania, with its capital, Philadelphia, high in the favour of the king, procured them some toleration. After the Revolution of 1688 the sect was not molested, and by 7 & 8 William III., c. 34, were allowed to make a solemn affirmation instead of an oath. They have since rendered services to the cause of education, of liberty, and of humanity. They hold the Divinity of Christ, his atonement, and other doctrines generally called evangelical. They give the title of the Word of God to Christ alone, and not to the Scriptures. They hold that every man coming into the world is endued with a measure of light, grace, or good Spirit of Christ. They are opposed to all forms in worship, which divert the attention of the mind from the secret influence of the unction from the Holy One. They believe that the ministry should be unpaid, and decline to pay tithes. They believe the sacraments of baptism and the Lord's Supper to be shadows and unnecessary now that the substance has been attained. They are opposed to taking oaths and war. They disown the heathen names of the days of the week, the observance of times, vain amusements, and compliments. For many years the Friends, both male and female, affected a peculiar style of dress of extreme plainness of shape and colour, but this custom has been gradually discontinued. They have monthly and quarterly meetings, and a yearly one. In 1882 they had in England and Wales 317 places of worship, 254 recorded ministers, and about 400 unrecorded, with about 12,000 church members.

(5) *To be friends with any one:* To be in a relation of friendship with.

(6) *To make friends:* To become reconciled.

* **friĕnd,** * **frend,** *v.t.* [FRIEND, *s.*] To act as a friend towards; to befriend; to favour; to support.

"The people who favoured and *friended* still the name of Constantius."—*P. Holland: Ammianus Marcellinus*, p. 177.

* **friĕnd'-ĕd,** * **frend-ed,** *a.* [Eng. *friend*; *-ed.*]

1. Having friends; befriended, supported.

"O where have I been all this time? how *friended*,
That I should lose myself thus desperately?"
Beaum. & Flet.: Maid's Tragedy, iv.

2. Well disposed; inclined to love or act as a friend.

"Not *friended* by his wish to your high person."
Shakesp.: Henry VIII., i. 2.

***friĕnd'-ĕss, *frend-esse,** *s.* [Eng. *friend; ess.*] A female friend or relation.

"Clepe thou prudence thi *frendesse.*"—*Wycliffe: Proverbs* vii. 4. (*Pursey.*)

***friĕnd'-fŭl, *frend-ful, *frend-fulle, *frende-full,** *a.* [Eng. *friend; ful(l).*] Friendly; kindly disposed; loving.

"Y wolde that God schewe hym silf *frendful* to me bi'signes and werkis, as a spouse to the spousesse."—*Wycliffe: Song of Solomon* i. 1. (Margin.)

***friĕnd'-ĭng,** *s.* [Eng. *friend; -ing.*] The state or quality of being a friend; friendliness, friendship, favour.

"To express his love and *friending* to you."
Shakesp.: Hamlet, i. 5.

friĕnd'-lĕss, *frend-les, *a.* [A.S. *freóndleás;* Dut. *vriendloos;* Ger. *freundlos.*] Destitute of or without friends; forlorn; forsaken.

"*Friendless,* homeless, hopeless, they wandered from city to city." *Longfellow: Evangeline,* ii.

***friendless-man,** *s.*

Old Law: An outlaw.

friĕnd'-lĕss-nĕss, *s.* [Eng. *friendless; -ness.*] The quality or state of being friendless.

***friĕnd'-lĭ-hood, *frende-ly-hede,** *s.* Eng. *friendly; -hood.*] Friendliness; friendship.

"As by way of *frendelyhede.*" *Gower,* ii. 286.

friĕnd'-līke, *a.* [A.S. *friéndlic;* O. Fris. *friondlik;* O. H. Ger. *friuntlih;* M. H. Ger. *vruintlich;* Ger. *freundlich.*] Like a friend; friendly.

"That true faith, wherever it is, worketh and frameth the heart to *friendlike* dispositions unto God, and brings forth *friendlike* carriage in the life towards God."—*Goodwin: Works,* vol. v., pt. ii., p. 48.

friĕnd'-lĭ-lȳ, *adv.* [Eng. *friendly; -ly.*] In a friendly manner; like a friend.

"Tell me if it is not better to be suppressed: freely and *friendlily.*"—*Pope: To Warburton,* Nov. 1742.

friĕnd'-lĭ-nĕss, *s.* [Eng. *friendly; -ness.*]

1. A disposition to friendship; a readiness to act as a friend; good-will, good-nature.

"Why, either, were you ignorant to see't?
Or, seeing it, of such childish *friendliness*
To yield your voices." *Shakesp.: Coriolanus,* ii. 3.

2. An act or exertion of benevolence.

"Let all the intervals be employed in prayers, charity, *friendliness,* and neighbourhood."—*Taylor.*

friĕnd'-lȳ, *a.* & *adv.* [A.S. *freóndlic* (a.), *freóndlice* (adv.).] [FRIENDLIKE.]

A. *As adjective:*

1. Having the qualities, temper, and disposition of a friend; good-natured, kind; willing and ready to act as a friend.

"And they the wiser, *friendlier* few confessed
They deemed him better than his air expressed."
Byron: Lara, i. 7.

2. Characterized by friendliness; kind.

"Warmest and *friendliest* welcome
Gave they, with words of cheer, and she sat and feasted among them."
Longfellow: Evangeline, ii. 4.

3. Amicable; becoming friends: as, To live on *friendly* terms.

4. Not hostile; on good terms; disposed to peace: as, a *friendly* power or state.

5. Favourable, propitious, salutary.

"To life so *friendly,* or so cool to thirst."
Milton: Comus, 678.

6. Favouring, befriending, fortunate.

B. *As adv.:* In the manner of a friend; like friends.

"Let's drink together *friendly.*"
Shakesp.: 2 Henry IV., iv. 2.

¶ (1) *Friendly societies:* Societies formed with the view of assisting any one of their members who may be sick, infirm, or old, or who may have to meet the expense of a funeral in his family; or for providing a certain amount of support for his widow and family on his death. To obtain money for those objects, there is a fixed scale of contributions binding on all the members. Friendly societies existed among the Anglo-Saxons. It is doubtfully stated that one was founded in London in A.D. 1715. An Act for the encouragement of such institutions was passed in A.D. 1793. Many other Acts have since been passed to encourage friendly societies, and protect their members. These were consolidated into one by the Act 18 & 19 Vict. c. 63, passed in 1855, which has itself since been amended four times, —viz., in 1858, 1866, 1875, and 1876. Before any friendly society can be established, the rules must be transmitted to the Registrar of Friendly Societies, and receive his approval.

(2) *Friendly suit:*

Law: A suit instituted between two parties who are not really at variance, to obtain a judicial decision upon a certain point.

***friĕnd'-măn, *frend-man,** *s.* [Eng. *friend,* and *man.*] One who is friendly or well-disposed; a friend.

"The *frendmen* him biwepeth."—*O. Eng. Homilies,* ii. 183.

***friend-rede, *freond-rede,** *s.* [A.S. *freóndræden.*] The state or relation of a friend; friendship.

"Four thousand mark ysende
For to been of his *freondrede.*"
Alisaunder, 1,487.

friĕnd'-shĭp, *frend-schip, *frend-shepe, *frend-shipe, *fren-ship, *freond-scipe, *freond-schipe, *s.* [A.S. *freóndscipe:* cogn. with O. Sax. *friundskepi;* O. Fris. *friondskip, friundschup;* O. H. Ger. *fruintscaf;* M. H. Ger. *vriuntscaft;* Dut. *vriendschap;* Sw. *frändskap;* Dan. *frändscab;* Ger. *freundschaft.*]

1. The condition, disposition, or relation of a friend; an attachment to a person from feelings of esteem, regard, affection, or respect; mutual attachment; friendliness; close intimacy.

"No firmer *friendships* than the fair have shown."
Cowper: The Valediction.

2. Favour; personal kindness; an act or exercise of benevolence; a kind service.

"His *friendships,* still to few confined,
Were always of the middling kind." *Swift.*

3. Kind disposition; good-will.

"You have no cause to hold my *friendship* doubtful."
Shakesp.: Richard III., iv. 4.

* 4. Assistance, help, friendly aid.

"Gracious my lord, hard by here is a hovel.
Some *friendship* will it lend you 'gainst the tempest."
Shakesp.: Lear, iii. 2.

5. Close acquaintance.

"With spiders I had *friendship* made."
Byron: Prisoner of Chillon, xiv.

* 6. Affinity, conformity, aptness to unite or combine.

"We know those colours which have a *friendship* for each other."—*Dryden: Dufresnoy.*

¶ For the difference between *friendship* and *love,* see LOVE.

***friĕnd'-sŏme, *fren-some,** *a.* [Eng. *friend; -some.*] Friendly, kind, gracious.

"*Frendsome* es thi merci."
E. Eng. Psalter, Ps. lxviii. 17.

***friend-stead,** *a.* [Eng. *friend,* and *stead.*] Possessing a friend; befriended.

"I am sure, while Christ lives, I am well enough *friendstead.*"—*Rutherford: Lett.,* pt. i., ep. 144.

frī'-ĕr (1), *s.* [Eng. *fry,* v.; *-er.*] One who or that which fries.

***frī'-ĕr** (2), *s.* [FRIAR.]

Frĭēse, *s.* [Dut. *Friese* = a Frieslander.] The language of Friesland; Frisian.

Frĭēs'-land, *s.* & *a.* [Dut.]

A. *As substantive:*

Geog.: A province in the Netherlands, on the N.E. side of the Zuyder Zee.

B. *As adj.:* Of or belonging to the province described under **A.**

Friesland-oat, *s.*

Hort.: A large variety of the common oat (*Avena sativa*).

frĭēs'-ĭc, frĭēs'-ĭsh, *a.* [FRISIAN.]

frĭēze (1), ***frize** (1), ***freeze,** *s.* [O. Fr. *frize,* a word of doubtful origin.]

Arch.: The central portion of the entablature of a temple or other building, which among the ancients was generally highly enriched by sculpture. The Elgin Marbles which originally ornamented the frieze of the Parthenon at Athens, are among the finest works of sculpture the world has ever produced. (*Milton: P. L.,* i. 716.)

FRIEZE-FRONT OF PARTHENON, ATHENS.

frieze-panel, *s.* One of the upper panels of a six-panel door.

frieze-rail, *s.* The one next to the top rail.

frĭēze (2), ***frize** (2), *s.* & *a.* [Fr. *frise,* prob. from O. Fr. *frise* = Friesland; Dut. *Vries* = a Frieslander; *Vriesland* = Friesland.]

A. *As substantive:*

Fabric: A coarse woollen cloth, having a rough or shaggy nap on one side. It is still extensively manufactured and worn in Ireland, where the word is pronounced *frize.*

"Here Vanity assumes her pert grimace,
And trims her robes of *frieze* with copper lace."
Goldsmith: The Traveller.

B. *As adj.:* Made of the material described in A.

"Woven after the manner of deep, *frieze* ruffes."—*P. Holland: Plinie,* bk. viii., ch. xlviii.

***frĭēzed,** *a.* [Eng. *friez(e)* (1); *-ed.*] Made rough or shaggy like the nap of frieze.

"Our mantles, *friezed* deep both within and without."—*P. Holland: Plinie,* bk. viii., ch. xlviii.

frĭē'ze-līke, *a.* [Eng. *frieze* (1); *-like.*] Resembling a frieze.

"I have seen the figure of Thalia, the comick muse, sometimes with an entire headpiece and a little *frieze-like* tower."—*Addison: On Italy; Rome.*

***frĭēz'-ĕr,** *s.* [Eng. *friez(e)* (2); *-er.*] One who or that which friezes.

frĭēz'-ĭng, *a.* [Eng. *friez(e)* (2); *-ing.*] Adapted, intended, or employed for making frieze: as, a *frieze* machine.

Frĭg'-ą, Frĭg'-gą, Frey-a, *Frie, *s.* [O. Icel. *Frigg;* in A.S. *Frig;* cogn. with *frig, free* & *frige* = wooing, courtship.] [FREE, FRIEND.]

1. *Myth.:* The old Scandinavian goddess of love, corresponding to the Roman Venus, and the Greek Aphroditê. She was the wife of Odin. [FRIDAY.]

2. *Astron.* (*Of the form* Frigga): An asteroid, the 77th found. It was discovered by Peters on Nov. 12, 1862.

frĭg'-ąte, *frĭg'-ąt, *frig-ot, *s.* [Fr. *frégate,* from Ital. *fregata* = a frigate; Sp. *fragata;* prob. for **fargata,* a contracted form of Lat. *fabricata,* fem. sing. pa. par. of *fabrico* = to build.]

I. *Ordinary Language:*

1. In the same sense as II.

*2. Any small vessel on the water.

"Behold the water work and play
About her little *frigat,* therein making way."
Spenser: F. Q., II. vi. 7.

II. *Naut.:* Originally a Mediterranean vessel propelled by sails and oars; afterwards a ship of war, between a sloop or brig and a ship of the line. Such vessels generally carried from thirty to fifty guns on the main deck and on a raised quarter-deck and forecastle. They were usually employed as cruisers or scouts.

FRIGATE.

The name is now given to a vessel of war having an upper flush deck, and one covered gun-deck. The armament is from twenty-eight to forty-four guns. The grade is below a ship of the line and above a corvette. The rating of iron-clads is different, the guns being larger and fewer in number.

"The plan of the allies was that seventy ships of the line and about thirty *frigates* and brigantines should assemble."—*Macaulay: Hist. Eng.,* ch. xx.

¶ *Double-banked frigate:*

Naut.: A frigate carrying guns on two decks and having a flush upper-deck.

frigate-bird, *s.*

Ornith.: Tachypetes, a genus of natatorial birds, family Pelecanidæ, and specially *Tachypetes Aquilus.* They have a long and forked tail, and an expansion of wings sometimes reaching ten or twelve feet. They abound on both the Atlantic and Pacific coasts of tropical America, building their nests in trees, and laying one or two eggs. They are called also Man-of-War birds. Both names are derived from their swiftness and raptorial habits.

frigate-built, *a.*

Naut.: Having a quarter-deck and forecastle raised above the main-deck.

frĭg-a-toôn′, *s.* [Ital. *fregatone.*]

Naut.: A Venetian vessel with a square stern, no foremast, but only a mainmast and mizenmast.

* **frĭg-ĕ-făc′-tion,** *s.* [Lat. *frigefacio* = to make cold; *frigus* = cold, and *facio* = to make.] The act or process of making cold.

* **frĭg-ĕ-făc′-tĭve,** * **frig-i-fac-tive,** *a.* [Frigefaction.] Tending to make cold; cooling.

"Towards what part the *frigefactive* virtue of cold bodies does operate the furthest and most strongly."—*Boyle: Works*, vol. ii., p. 524.

* **frĭg′-ĕr-āte,** *v.t.* [Lat. *frigeratus*, pa. par. of *frigero* = to make cold; *frigus* (genit. *frigoris*) = cold.] To cool.

* **frĭg′-ĕr-a-tŏr-ȳ,** *s.* [Lat. *frigeratory*, pa. par. of *frigero* = to make cool or cold; *frigus* = cold.] A cooling-chamber; a chamber maintained at a low temperature for the preservation of meat or vegetables.

Frĭg′-ga, *s.* [Friga.]

* **frĭg′-gle,** *v.i.* [A variant of wriggle (q.v.).] To wriggle.

"To cut off the *friggling* tail of that hydra."—*Ward: Sermons*, p. 173.

frīght (*gh* silent), * **freyhte,** * **fryght,** *s.* [Prop. *fyrght*, from A.S. *fyrhto, fyrhtu* = fright; *fyrht* = timid; *áfyrhtan* = to affright; O. Sax. *foroht, foraht, forht* = fright; Dan. *frygt* = fright; *frygte* = to fear; Sw. *fruktan* = fright; *frukta* = to fear; Goth. *faurhtei* = fright; *faurhtjan* = to fear; Ger. *furcht* = fright; *fürchten* = to fear; O. H. Ger. *forhta, forohta, forahta* = fright; Dut. *vrucht* = fright. For the shifting of the *r*, cf. *bird* for *brid, brimstone* for *burnstone*, &c.]

1. A sudden and violent fear or alarm; a state of terror caused by a sudden appearance of danger.

"They start, they tremble in a deadly *fright*,
And round the room precipitate their flight."
Fawkes: Horace, sat. ii., 6.

2. Anything which causes or is calculated to cause alarm or fright; colloquially applied to a person who presents a ridiculous or shocking appearance in person or dress.

"Wilson was thinking, 'I never saw such a mortal *fright* as the new governess.'"—*Mrs. H. Wood: East Lynne*, pt. iii., ch. ii.

* **frīght** (*gh* silent), *v.t.* [A.S. *fyrhtan.*] [Frighten.] To frighten, to alarm, to affright, to scare.

"Tarquinius thinking it good to take the time, and follow hard upon them whiles they were *frighted*, marched on still forward."—*P. Holland: Livius*, p. 27.

frīght′-en (*gh* silent), *v.t.* [A.S. *fyrhtan, afyrhtan* = to affright; O. S. *forhtian*; O. H. Ger. *forahtan, forhtan*; Goth. *faurhtjan*; O. Fris. *fruchta*; Low Ger. *fruchten*; Ger. *fürchten*; Sw. *frukta*; Dan. *frygte* = to fear.] To throw into a state of fright; to alarm, to scare, to terrify, to dismay.

"The lightning flies, the thunder roars,
And big waves lash the *frightened* shores."
Prior: The Lady's Looking-glass.

¶ Crabb thus discriminates between to *frighten* and to *intimidate*: "Between *frighten* and *intimidate* there is the same difference as between *fright* and *fear*; the danger that is near or before the eyes *frightens*; that which is seen at a distance *intimidates*: hence, women are oftener *frightened*, and men are oftener *intimidated*: noises will *frighten*; threats may *intimidate*: we may run away when we are *frightened*; we waver in our resolution when we are *intimidated*: we fear immediate bodily harm when we are *frightened*; we fear harm to our property as well as our persons when we are *intimidated*: *frighten*, therefore, is always applied to animals, but *intimidate* never." (*Crabb: Eng. Synon.*)

* **frīght′-en-a-ble** (*gh* silent), *a.* [Eng. *frighten*; *-able.*] That may or can be easily frightened.

frīght′-fụ̂l (*gh* silent), *a.* [Eng. *fright*; *-ful(l).*]

* 1. Full of or feeling fear; afraid, timid, scared.

"See how the *frightful* herds run from the wood."
Browne: Britannia's Pastorals, bk. ii., s. 3.

2. Causing or inspiring fright or alarm; terrible, dreadful, fearful.

"Death was denounced; that *frightful* sound,
Which even the best can hardly bear."
Dryden: Threnodia Augustalis, 196, 197.

¶ A limitation in intensity like that which has taken place in the meaning of the adj. *frightful* has also arisen in the words *dreadful* and *fearful*.

¶ For the difference between *frightful* and *fearful*, see Fearful.

frīght′-fụ̂l-lȳ (*gh* silent), *adv.* [Eng. *frightful*; *-ly.*]

1. In a manner to cause fright or alarm; dreadfully, terribly, fearfully.

"This will make a prodigious mass of water, and looks *frightfully* to the imagination; 'tis huge and great."—*Burnet: Theory of the Earth.*

2. In an extremely shocking or disagreeable degree or manner; shockingly.

"His features were *frightfully* harsh."—*Macaulay: Hist. Eng.*, ch. xix.

frīght′-fụ̂l-nĕss, **fright-ful-nesse** (*gh* silent), *s.* [Eng. *frightful*; *-ness.*]

*1. The state of feeling fright or fear; terror, alarm.

"Those few horses that remaine are sent forth for discovery, they find nothing but monuments of *frightfulnesse*, pledges of security."—*Bp. Hall: Contempl.; Samarians Famine Relieved.*

2. The quality or state of being frightful; the power or quality of impressing terror.

"All this serveth chiefly to cover the *frightfulness* of mortality."—*Nelson: Life of Dr. Bull.*

* **frīght′-lĕss** (*gh* silent), *a.* [Eng. *fright*; *-less.*] Free from fright; fearless.

* **frīght-ĭ-hoọd** (*gh* silent), * **fright-i-hed,** *s.* [Eng. *frighty*; *-hood.*] Fright, terror, alarm.

"Al he it listnede in *frigtihed*."
Genesis & Exodus, 2,222.

* **frīght′-ĭ-lȳ** (*gh* silent), * **frigt-i-like,** *adv.* [Eng. *frighty*; *-ly.*] In fear, in terror.

"Jacob abraid and seide *frigtilike*."
Genesis & Exodus, 1,617.

* **frīght′-ȳ** (*gh* silent), * **frigti,** *a.* [Eng. *fright*; *-y.*]

1. Afraid, fearful.

"Tho wurthen he *frigti*."
Genesis & Exodus, 667.

2. Frightful, terrible.

"Of him kumen folc *frigti*."
Genesis & Exodus, 983.

* **frīght′-mĕnt** (*gh* silent), *s.* [Eng. *fright*; *-ment.*] The state of being frightened or alarmed; fright, terror, alarm.

"All their *frightments* are but idle dreams."
J. Webster. (*Webster.*)

frĭg′-ĭd, *a.* [Lat. *frigidus* = cold, from *frigeo* = to be cold; *frigus* = cold; cogn. with Gr. ῥῖγος (*rhigos*) = cold; Ital. & Sp. *frigido.*]

I. *Lit.:* Cold, cool; wanting heat or warmth.

"There is also a great difference betwixt the degrees in coldness in the air of *frigid* regions and of England."—*Boyle: Works*, ii. 509.

II. *Figuratively:*

1. Cold; wanting in warmth of feeling or zeal; stiff, cool, forbidding; as, a *frigid* manner.

2. Dull, lifeless; without animation or spirit.

"Bleak level realm, where *frigid* styles abound."
Parnell: To Lord Viscount Bolingbroke.

* 3. Without natural heat or vigour; impotent.

¶ For the difference between *frigid* and *cool*, see Cool.

frigid zones, *s. pl.*

Math. & Geog.: The two cold zones or imaginary belts encircling the world. The former contains what mathematicians would call the small circle of the earthly sphere, having the North Pole for its centre and the Arctic circle (23° 28′ distant) for its circumference. Similarly the latter has the South Pole for its centre, and the Antarctic circle (23° 28′) for its circumference. Within these limits there is but one day and one night in the year, each nominally six months in duration, but the day is really considerably longer than the normal amount owing to the influence of refraction in keeping the sun above the horizon. The intense cold of winter covers every land within the limits with glaciers and congeals immense expanses of every sea. The heat of summer, on the contrary, is much above what might be expected, for, though the solar beams are very oblique, yet, continuing for half a year without intervals of night, they produce great effects. It is a geological problem how plants, now found fossil in the polar latitudes, managed to pass undestroyed through the long winter. The Frigid is called also the Frozen Zone.

* **frĭg-ĭ-där′-ĭ-ŭm,** *s.* [Lat.]

Anc. Arch.: An apartment not warmed artificially, in which the cold bath was placed. The term is now applied to the cooling room in a Turkish-bath.

frĭ-gĭd′-ĭ-tȳ, *s.* [Lat. *frigiditas*, from *frigidus* = cold; Fr. *frigidité*; Ital. *frigidità.*]

I. *Lit.:* Coldness; absence or want of heat or warmth.

"Ice is water congealed by the *frigidity* of the air."—*Brown: Vulgar Errours*, bk. ii., ch. i.

II. *Figuratively:*

1. Coldness, coolness; a want or absence of warmth of feeling or zeal.

2. Dullness; want or absence of animation, life, or spirit.

"He [Bishop Hall] falls down to that wretched poorness and *frigidity*, as to talk of Bridge street in heaven, and the hostler of heaven."—*Milton: Apology for Smectymnuus.*

*3 Want of natural heat or vigour; impotence.

"The *frigidity* of decrepit age is as much its enemy, by reason of its dulling moisture."—*Glanvill: Scepsis Scientifica.*

frĭg′-ĭd-lȳ, *adv.* [Eng. *frigid*; *-ly.*] In a frigid, cold, dull or lifeless manner; without warmth, animation, or life.

"If in the Platonical philosophy there are some things directing to it [*sc.* a communion with God,] yet they are but *frigidly* expressed."—*Bates: Harmony of the Divine Attributes*, ch. xvii.

* **frĭg-ĭd′-nĕss,** *s.* [Eng. *frigid*; *-ness.*] Coldness, coolness, dullness, frigidity.

* **frĭg′-ŏr-ĭf′-ĭc,** * **frig-ŏr-ĭf′-ĭck,** *a.* [Lat. *frigorificus*; from *frigus* (genit. *frigoris*) = cold, and *facio* = to make; Fr. *frigorifique.*] Causing or generating cold.

"And when the *frigorifick* power was arrived at the height, I several times found that water thinly placed on the outside, whilst the mixture within was nimbly stirred up and down, would freeze in a quarter of a minute by a minute watch."—*Boyle: Works*, vol. iii., p. 147.

* **frĭg-ŏr-ĭf′-ĭc-al,** *a.* [Eng. *frigorific*; *-al.*] The same as Frigorific (q.v.).

frĭll, *s.* [Frill, *v.*]

1. The ruffling of a hawk's feathers when frilling with cold.

2. A pleated or fluted edging; as of linen on the bosom of a shirt, &c., or of paper for table decoration.

"Though the ruffle had vanished,
A *frill* like a fan had by no means been banished."
Barham: Ingoldsby Legends; Aunt Fanny.

frill-lizard, *s.*

Zool.: The Australian reptile, genus Chlamydosaurus. It has an erectile membranous plaited frill on its neck.

frĭll, *v.i. & t.* [Fr. *friller* = to shiver with cold; from *frilleux* = cold; from Lat. * *frigidulosus*, from *frigidulus*, a dimin. from *frigidus* = cold.]

* **A.** *Intrans.:* To shake, to shiver with cold. (Said of hawks.)

B. *Trans.:* To furnish or decorate with a frill.

frĭlled, *a.* [Eng. *frill*; *-ed.*] Furnished or decorated with a frill or frills.

frĭll′-ĭng, *s.* [Eng. *frill*; *-ing.*] A species of plaited or fluted edging or trimming of fine linen. The gathered or plaited edge is sewn to a band, and the crimped or ruffled edge forms a collar, a cuff, or an ornament to a shirt-front.

Frî-mäire′, *s.* [Fr.]

Calendar & Hist.: A term meaning frosty or sleety, but freely translated by an English wit freezy. Adopted, in October, 1793, by the French Convention, for the third month of the republican year. It commenced on Nov. 21, and ended on Dec. 20.

*** frĭm, * frimm, * frimme, * frym,** *a. & adv.* [A.S. *fremu.*]

A. *As adj.:* Lusty, fresh, or strong.

"My *frim* and lusty flank
Her bravery then displayes, with meadows hugely rank." *Drayton: Poly-Olbion,* s. 13.

B. *As adv.:* Luxuriantly, strongly.

"Twelue sythes on yer thay [trees] beren ful *frym.*" *E. Eng. Allit. Poems; Pearl,* 1,078.

frĭnge, *s.* [Fr. *frange,* from Lat. *fimbria* = (sing.) a fibre, (pl.) a fringe; Sp. & Port. *franja;* Prov. Fr. *frinche;* Dut. *franje;* Dan. *fryndse;* Ger. *franse.*]

I. *Ordinary Language:*

1. *Literally:*

* (1) A bunch or cluster of fibres.

"The root hath beards or *fringes* as it were hanging about it, and is in fashion shaped to a filberd nut."—*P. Holland: Plinie,* bk. xxv., ch. vi.

(2) An ornamental border to dress or furniture, consisting of loose threads.

"White couerlettes embroydered with deuises of very wittie and fine workemanship, and fringed round about with a *fringe* dyed in the colour of skarlet."—*Hacklugt: Voyages,* vol. iii., p. 216.

2. *Figuratively:*

(1) Anything resembling a fringe; a border; an edging; a margin.

"The stream late concealed
By the *fringe* of its willows." *Byron: Bride of Abydos,* i. 12.

* (2) An external emblem or mark.

"Those offices and dignities were but the facings or *fringes* of his greatness."—*Wotton.*

II. *Bot.:* A row of long, filiform processes, thicker than hairs.

fringe-loom, *s.* A kind of loom in which the weft-thread is carried and detained beyond the limit of the warp, which has thus a series of loops beyond the selvage.

fringe-maker, *s.* [FRINGEMAKER.]

fringe-myrtles, *s. pl.*

Bot.: The name given by Lindley to the order Chamælauciaceæ (q.v.).

fringe-tree, *s.*

Botany:

1. *Gen.:* The genus Chionanthus, one of the Oleaceæ, species of which exist both in North America and in the East Indies.

2. *Spec.: Chionanthus virginica.*

frĭnge, *v.t.* [FRINGE, *s.*]

1. *Lit.:* To furnish or decorate with a fringe or edging.

"Of silver wings he took a shining pair,
Fringed with gold." *Fairfax.*

2. *Fig.:* To border; to edge; to form an edging, fringe or border to.

"And *fringed* with roses Tenzlio rolls his stream." *Thomson: Winter,* 876.

frĭnged, *a.* [Eng. *fring(e); -ed.*]

1. *Ord. Lang.:* Bordered or ornamented as with a fringe.

"The *fringed* curtains of thine eye advance." *Shakesp.: Tempest,* i. 2.

2. *Bot.:* Having fringes [FRINGE, *s.*, II.]; fimbriate. Example, the petals of *Cucubulus fimbriatus.*

fringed-buckbean, *s.*

Bot.: Lymnanthemum nyphæoides. (*Britten & Holland.*)

fringed-violet, *s.*

Bot.: A name given in Australia to Thysanotus, a genus of Asphodeleæ. It has rich purple blossoms with delicate fringes, which sparkle in the sun. (*Loudon.*)

frĭnge'-lĕss, *a.* [Eng. *fringe; -less.*] Destitute of or having no fringe.

frĭnge'-lĭke, *a.* [Eng. *fringe; -like.*] Resembling a fringe; like a fringe.

frĭnge'-māk-ĕr, *s.* [Eng. *fringe,* and *maker.*] One who manufactures fringes.

"A player, hired for the purpose by the corporation of *fringemakers,* acted his part in a new comedy."—*Swift: Tale of a Tub,* § 2.

frĭn-ǵĭl'-lą, *s.* [Lat. = a finch—either the robin-redbreast or the chaffinch.]

Ornith.: The typical genus of the family Fringillidæ and the sub-family Fringillinæ (q.v.). Linnæus had an extensive genus of this designation. The bill is lengthened and conic, the culmen not curved, the tip slightly notched, but not inflexed, the commissure straight, the claws small and slender, only slightly curved. It contains two British species—*Fringillæ cœlebs,* the Chaffinch, and *F. montefringilla,* the Mountain Finch, Brambling, or Bramble Finch (q.v.). An Indian species sometimes brought home is the Amadavat (*F. amandava*). [AMADAVAT.]

frĭn-ǵĭl-lā'-çē-ŏŭs (or **ceous** as **shŭs**), *a.* [Lat., &c. *fringill(a)* (q.v.); Eng. suff. *-aceous.*]

Ornith.: Belonging to or in any way connected with the Finches or Fringillidæ (q.v.).

frĭn-ǵĭl'-lĭ-dæ, *s. pl.* [Lat. *fringill(a)* (q.v.), and fem. pl. adj. suff. *-idæ.*]

Ornith.: A family of conirostral birds. They are generally of small size, with short, conic bills, thick at the base and not notched, their tip acute. The tarsi are generally compressed and slender, with seven scutella, the hind toe often longer than the rest. The genera and species are very numerous and widely distributed. Mr. G. R. Gray divides the family into nine sub-families—(1) Ploceinæ (Weaver-birds, (2) Coccothraustinæ (Grosbeaks), (3) Tanagrinæ (Tanagers), (4) Fringillinæ (Tree Finches; (5) Emberizinæ (Buntings), (6) Alaudinæ (Larks), (7) Pyrrhulinæ (Bullfinches), (8) Loxinæ (Crossbills), and (9) Phytotominæ (Plantcutters). All but 1, 3, and 9 have representatives in Britain.

frĭn-ǵĭl-lī'-næ, *s. pl.* [Lat. *fringilla* (q.v.), and fem. pl. adj. suff. *-inæ.*]

Ornith.: The typical sub-family of Fringillidæ. The genera having British representatives are Fringilla (Finch), Passer (Sparrow), Linota (Linnet), and Carduelis (Goldfinch).

frĭnǵ'-ĭng, *pr. par., a., & s.* [FRINGE, *v.*]

A. & B. *As pr. par. & particip. adj.:* (See the verb).

C. *As subst.:* The act of furnishing with a fringe; a fringe or edging.

fringing-reef, *s.*

Geol., &c.: The name given by Mr. Darwin to one of three leading types of coral reefs. [ATOLL, BARRIER-REEF.] A fringing-reef differs from a barrier-reef in having a comparatively small depth of water on the outer side, and a narrower and shallower lagoon between the reef and the shore. Fringing-reefs are produced either when the shores are stationary, or when they are now rising. (*Darwin: On Coral Reefs.*)

frĭnǵ'-ĭ, *a.* [Eng. *fring(e); -y.*] Having fringes or borders; fringed.

"Through *fringy* woodland, or smooth shaven lawn." *Shenstone,* Elegy xxiv.

* **fripier,** *s.* [O. Fr.] A fripperer (q.v.).

* **frĭp'-pĕr,** * **frĭp'-pĕr-ĕr,** *s.* [O. Fr. *fripier,* from *fripper* = to rub up and down, to wear into rags.] A dealer in frippery or old clothes.

"Which kind of collections are like a *fripper's* or broker's shop, that hath ends of everything, but nothing of worth."—*Bacon: Of Learning,* by *G. Watts,* bk. vi., ch. iii.

frĭp'-pĕr-ĭ, * **frip-er-ie,** *s. & a.* [Fr. *friperie,* from *fripier* = a fripper (q.v.).]

A. *As substantive:*

* 1. A shop where old clothes, somewhat cleaned and otherwise renewed, were offered for sale.

"Here he comes, sweating all over,
He shows like a walking *frippery.*" *Massinger: City Madam,* i. 1.

2. Old or cast-off clothes or dresses; clothes thrown aside after wearing.

3. The act of trading or trafficking in old clothes.

4. Useless things; trifles.

"The growing taste for such *frippery.*"—*Macaulay: Hist. Eng.,* ch. xviii.

B. *As adj.:* Contemptible, mean, useless.

"Let all the *frippery* things . . .
Frown on the page." *Mason: An Heroic Postscript.*

* **frise,** *s.* [FRIEZE.]

* **frĭs-eŭr',** *s.* [Fr., from *friser* = to curl.] A hairdresser.

"Barbers' boys who would to trade advance,
Wish us to call them smart *friseurs* from France." *Crabbe.*

frĭsk, * **friske,** * **fryske,** *v.i.* [FRISK, *a.*]

* 1. To leap, to skip, to start up.

"Put water into a glass, and wet your finger, and draw it round about the lip of the glass, pressing it somewhat hard; and after drawing it some few times about, it will make the water *frisk* and sprinkle up in a fine dew."—*Bacon: Natural History.*

2. To dance, skip, leap, or gambol about in gaiety; to frolic.

"And the gay grandsire, skilled in gestic lure,
Has *frisked* beneath the burden of threescore." *Goldsmith: The Traveller.*

* 3. To start or rise up suddenly and at odd times.

"Whether every one hath experimented this troublesome intrusion of some *frisking* ideas, which thus importune the understanding, and hinder it from being better employed, I know not."—*Locke.*

* **frĭsk,** * **friske,** * **frixe,** *a. & s.* [O. Fr. *frisque,* from Icel. *friskr* = frisky; cogn. with Dan. & Sw. *frisk;* Eng. *fresh* (q.v.).]

A. *As adj.:* Lively, active, frisky.

"Fain would she seem all *frize* and frolicks still." *Bp. Hall: Satires,* bk. iv., sat. 1.

B. *As subst.:* A frolic, a gambol; a fit of wanton gaiety.

"Checks us in the *frisks* and lavaltoes of our dancing blood."—*Feltham: Resolves,* pt. i., res. 13

* **frĭsk'-ąl,** *s.* [Eng. *frisk; -al.*] A caper, a frolic, a gambol, a frisking.

"Ixion . . . does nothing but cut capreols, fetch *friskals,* and lead lavaltoes with the Lamiæ."—*Ben Jonson: Chloris & her Nymphs.*

* **frĭsk'-ĕr,** *s.* [Eng. *frisk; -er.*] One who frisks about; an inconstant or unsettled person; a wanton.

"Now I am a *frisker,* all men on me look,
What should I do but set cock on the hoop?" *Camden: Remaines; Inhabitants.*

frĭsk'-ĕt, *s.* [Fr. *frisquette,* from the velocity or frequency of its motion.]

Print.: A rectangular frame having tapes, cords, or paper stretched across it for holding the sheet to the tympan. The frisket forms a frame round the form, and keeps the margin of the paper clean.

* **frĭsk'-ĕtt,** *s.* [Prob. a dimin. of Mid. Eng. *frosk* (A.S. *frosc, frox;* Icel. *froskr;* O. H. Ger. *frox;* Ger. *frosch*) = a frog.] A young frog.

"Yesternight the chatting of the pyes and the chirkinge of the *friskets* did foretell as much."—*Sir J. Davies: Entertainment of Q. Elizabeth at Harefield* (Works, ii. 246).

* **frĭsk'-fŭl,** *a.* [Eng. *frisk; -ful(l).*] Full of gambols or friskiness; frisky, frolicsome.

"This way and that convolved, in *friskful* glee,
Their frolics play." *Thomson: Spring,* 837.

frĭsk'-ĭ-lĭ, *adv.* [Eng. *frisky; -ly.*] In a frisky, frolicsome manner; gaily, briskly.

* **frĭsk'-ĭn,** *s.* [Eng. *frisk; -in.*] A gay, frisky person.

"Say'st thou so, *friskin?*"—*Dekker: Satiromastix.*

frĭsk'-ĭ-nĕss, *s.* [Eng. *frisky; -ness.*] The quality of being frisky, or frolicsome; gaiety, briskness, liveliness.

frĭsk'-ĭ, *a.* [Eng. *frisk; -y.*] Gay, brisk, lively, frolicsome.

"When the *frisky* wanton writes." *Lloyd: The Poet.*

* **frĭs'-lĕt,** *s.* [Appar. a dimin. of *frizzle* (q.v.).] A small ruffle.

frĭst, * **freste,** * **fryst,** *v.i. & t.* [A.S. *fristan;* Icel. *fresta;* Ger. *fristen.*]

***A.** *Intrans.:* To delay, to remain for a while.

"No langere wold he *freste.*" *MS.* in *Halliwell,* p. 280.

B. *Transitive:*

1. To put off for a time.

"What was *fristed* wasna forgiven."—*Scott: Redgauntlet,* letter xi.

2. To lend, to give, or sell upon credit.

"*Frestyn* or lende to freste."—*Prompt. Parv.*

* **fris-telle,** *s.* [O. Fr. *frestel.*] A flute, a pipe.

"With trompes, pipes, and with *fristele.*" *Feuine & Gawaine,* 1,895.

* **frĭs-ūre',** *s.* [Fr.] A curling or frizzling of the hair.

frĭt, *s.* [Fr. *fritte;* Ital. *fritta,* from *frit, fritto,* pa. par. of *frire, friggere* = to fry, from Lat. *frigo.*] [FRY, *v.*]

Glass-mak.: A calcined mixture of sand and fluxes ready to be melted in a crucible to form glass. The term is also applied to other vitreous combinations or compositions for use in manufacturing. It is not applied to manufactured articles, but to those in course of conversion, as the calcined kelp and lead, which are ingredients in the glaze of Delft-ware (q.v.).

frit-brick, *s.*

Glass-mak.: A lump of calcined glass materials, which have been united and brought

to a pasty condition in a reverberatory furnace preliminary to the perfect vitrification in the melting-pot. [FRITTING-FURNACE.]

frit-mixer, *s.* A horizontal cylinder with oblique beaters, or a box with semi-cylindrical bottom and a rotating shaft with beaters or stirring arms.

frĭt, *v.t.* [FRIT, *s.*] To expose to a dull red heat for the purpose of calcination, as materials for making glass. [FRITTING-FURNACE.]

frĭth (1), **fĭrth,** *s.* [Icel. *fjördhr* (pl. *firdhir*) = a bay, a firth; Dan. *fiord*; Sw. *fjärd*; Norw. *fjord*; allied to Lat. *portus* = a harbour.] [PORT, *s.*]

I. *Ordinary Language:*

1. In the same sense as II.

"Lands intersected by a narrow *frith*
Abhor each other." *Cowper: Task,* ii. 16, 17.

2. A kind of weir for catching fish.

"The Wear is a *frith* reaching through the Ose, from the land to low water mark." — *Carew: Survey of Cornwall.*

II. *Geog.:* An estuary, as the Frith of Tay, the Frith of Forth, the Frith of Clyde. The word was originally Scotch, but being inserted in maps it has now become also an English geographical term.

frĭth (2), * **frithe,** * **fryth,** * **firthe,** *s.* [A.S. *fridh, frydh* = peace, refuge; cogn. with O.S. *fridhu*; O. Fris. *frêtho, frede, ferd*; Dut. *vrede*; Icel. *fridhr*; Sw. & Dan. *fred*; cf. Wel. *ffridd* = a forest.]

* 1. Peace, security.

"Thor wunede Abram iu welthe and in *frith*."
Genesis & Exodus, 789.

* 2. An enclosed wood, as a deerpark.

"Ye huntieth i thes kinges *frithe*."
Layamon, i. 61.

* 3. A forest, a wood.

"In the tuftyd *frith* and in the mossy fell."
Drayton: Poly-Olbion, s. 17.

4. A small field taken out of a common.

* **frĭthe,** * **frith-en,** *v.t.* [A.S. *fridhian*; O.S. *fridhôn*; O. Fris. *frethia, frithia, ferdia*; O. H. Ger. *gafridôn*; Icel. *fridha*; Sw. *freda*; Dan. *frede.*] [FRITH (2), *s.*]

1. To set free, to deliver.

"Bisek gret god that he va of this pine *frithe*."
Genesis & Exodus, 3,003.

2. To shield, to defend, to protect.

"Loth hem bead is dogtres two,
For to *frithen* hise geste swo."
Genesis & Exodus, 1,069.

3. To inclose.

"He is *frythed* in with floryns." *P. Plowman,* 5,666.

4. To spare.

"Ne *frythes* no wapyns." *Morte Arthure,* 1,734.

* **frĭths'-plŏt,** *s.* [Eng. *frith* (2), and *plot.*] A plot of land inclosing some sacred object, as a well, stone, &c., so as to afford a sanctuary to criminals.

* **frĭth'-stoōl,** *s.* [Eng. *frith* (2), and *stool.*] The same as FREDSTOLE (q.v.).

* **frĭth'-ȳ,** * **fryth-y,** *a.* [Eng. *frith* (2); *-y.*] Woody, wooded.

"Thus stode I in the *frythy* forest of Galtres."
Skelton: Crowne of Laurell.

frĭt-ĭl-lā'-rĭ-ạ, *s.* [From Lat. *fritillus* = a dice-box, which the chequered petals resemble.]

Bot.: A genus of Liliaceæ, tribe Tulipeæ. The bulbs are often clustered, the leaves sessile, not sheathing, the flowers drooping, the perianth campanulate, anthers attached to the filament above the base in front, the style three-cleft at the apex, the capsule three-celled, three-valved oblong, seeds many, flat. About thirty species are known. One is *Fritillaria Meleagris*, the Common Fritillary or Snake's-head, found, though rarely, in England in moist meadows; the flowers are tesselated with dull purple, occasionally almost colourless.

frĭt'-ĭl-lạr-ȳ, *s.* [FRITILLARIA.]

1. *Bot.:* The English name of the genus Fritillaria (q.v.).

2. *Entomology:*

(1) Various butterflies divided by Stainton into Large and Small Fritillaries. The genus Argynnis, or the sub-family Argynnidi, ranked under the family Nymphalidæ. *Argynnis Paphia* is the Silver-washed Fritillary, *A. Aglaia* the Dark-green Fritillary, *A. Leathonia*, the Queen of Spain Fritillary, *A. Selene* the Small Pearl-bordered Fritillary. All these species are British.

"The white admirals and silver-washed *fritillaries* flit around every bramble-bed." — *C. Kingsley: Two Years Ago,* ch. xxiii.

(2) The genus Nemeobius, one of the Erycinidæ. *Nemeobius Lucina* is the Burgundy Fritillary; this also is British. (*Stainton.*)

* **frĭt'-ĭ-năn-çȳ,** *s.* [Lat. *fritinnio* = to twitter.] A chirping or twittering as of an insect.

"The note or *fritinancy* thereof is far more shrill than the locust, and its life short."—*Browne: Vulgar Errours,* bk. v., ch. iii.

frĭtt, *s.* [FRIT, *s.*]

frĭt'-tẽr, * **fret-ure,** * **frit-ure,** * **fret-our,** * **frut-ur,** * **frut-ure,** * **fruyt-er,** * **fryt-owr,** * **fryt-owre,** *s.* [Fr. *friture* = a frying, a dish of fried fish; O. Fr. *frit* = fried, from Lat. *frictus*, pa. par. of *frigo* = to fry (q.v.); Ital. *frittella*; Sp. *fritilla* = a pancake, *fritura* = a dish of fried meat.]

1. A small piece of meat, apples, &c., fried in batter.

"Keep it from pasty baked or flying,
From broiling steak, or *fritters* frying."
Swift: To Dr. Sheridan; On his Art of Punning.

2. A small piece; a fragment; a bit.

"If you strike a solid body that is brittle, as glass or sugar, it breaketh not only where the immediate force is, but breaketh all about into shivers and *fritters*."—*Bacon: Natural History.*

3. A cheesecake. (*Ainsworth.*)

frĭt'-tẽr, *v.t.* [FRITTER, *s.*]

1. *Lit.:* To cut meat, &c., into small pieces to be fried.

2. *Fig.:* To break up into small particles, pieces, or fragments.

¶ *To fritter away:* To waste away by little and little, frivolously, or in trifles.

"How prologues into prefaces decay,
And these to notes are *frittered* quite *away*."
Pope: Dunciad, i. 277, 278.

frĭtt'-ĭng, *pr. par.* or *a.* [FRIT, *v.*]

fritting-furnace, *s.*

Glass-mak.: A reverberatory furnace in which the materials for making glass are calcined (fritted) as a process preliminary to melting. The object is to effect a partial union of the silicic acid and alkali, to avoid volatilization of the latter in the subsequent vitrification. The materials (sand, chalk, soda-ash, and cullet) being introduced into the furnace, the temperature is gradually raised for three hours. The pasty mixture is stirred, and the temperature increased to incipient fusion. The stuff is then raked out and transferred to the melting-pot, or is placed in cast-iron trays, cut into blocks with a spade, and stored away as frit-bricks.

frĭtzsche'-ite, *s.* [Named after Fritzche who analyzed it.]

Min.: A vitreous or pearly reddish-brown or hyacinth mineral, its hardness 2 to 2·5, its sp. gr. 3·50. It has in its composition oxide of uranium, protoxide of manganese, vanadic acid, phosphoric acid and water. Found in Bohemia and Saxony. (*Dana.*) The *Brit. Mus. Cat.* makes it a variety of Calcouranite.

* **frĭv'-ạll,** *a.* [FRIVOLOUS.]

* **frĭv'-ōle,** *v.t.* [Fr. *frivole* = frivolous.] To annul, to set aside; to declare frivolous.

"Gif thir jugis *frivole* his appellacioun, and convict him, than sall his hede be coverit, his body skurgit, and eftir all hingit on ane unhappy tre."—*Bellenden: Livius,* p. 45.

* **frĭv'-ō-lĭsm,** *s.* [Fr. *frivol(e)* = frivolous; Eng. suff. *-ism.*] Frivolity, frivolousness.

frĭ-vŏl'-ĭ-tȳ, *s.* [Fr. *frivolité*, from *frivole* = frivolous (q.v.). The French word *frivolité* does not appear in either editions of the *Dictionary of the Academy*, as if it had not rooted itself in the language till after their publication. (*Trench: English Past & Present,* pp. 38, 39.) The seventh edition (1878), in which it finds a place, had not been published when Trench wrote.] The quality or state of being frivolous, insignificant or trifling; frivolous or trifling behaviour; unbecoming levity of manner or disposition.

"Upon his eye sate something of reproof,
That kept at least *frivolity* aloof."
Byron: Lara, i. 7.

frĭv'-ō-loŭs, * **frĭv'-ĭ-loŭs,** *a.* [Lat. *frivolus* = silly, trifling; properly, rubbed away, broken as sherds, from *frio* = to rub; Fr. *frivole*; Ital. & Sp. *frivolo.*]

1. Trifling; slight; of little or no moment; trivial; not worth notice; insignificant; petty.

"Instead of other answer to the *frivolous* accusations."—*Milton: Animad. upon Remonstr. Def.,* § 6.

2. Given or inclined to unbecoming levity or trifling.

"In conversation *frivolous*, in dress
Extreme." *Cowper: Task,* ii. 272.

¶ For the difference between *frivolous* and *trifling*, see TRIFLING.

* **frĭv'-ō-loŭs-lȳ,** *adv.* [Eng. *frivolous*; *-ly.*] In a frivolous or trifling manner.

"Select by trouble, *frivolously* nice."
Parnell: To Visc. Bolingbroke.

frĭv'-ō-loŭs-nĕss, *s.* [Eng. *frivolous*; *-ness.*] The quality or state of being frivolous; insignificant.

"To judge of the weight or *frivolousness*."—*Search: Light of Nature,* vol. i., pt. i.

frĭz, *s.* & *v.* [FRIZZ, *s.* & *v.*]

frize, *s.* [FRIEZE.]

frĭz'-ẹl, *s.* [FRIZZEL (2), *s.*] The movable plate of steel placed vertically above the pan of a gun-lock to receive the blow of the snap-hance; the form of flint-lock which superseded the wheel-lock.

frĭ-zĕt'te, *s.* [Eng. *friz*; *-ette.*] A pad of frizzled hair or silk worn by women under the real hair to stuff it out to the shape required by fashion.

"Moreover, she was not quite sure but that one of her *frizettes* was coming out."—*Surtees: Ask Mamma,* ch. xxiii.

frĭzz, frĭz, *v.t.* [Fr. *friser* = to curl.]

I. *Ord. Lang.:* To curl, to crisp; to form into small curls with a crisping-iron.

"With your great wig so *frizzed*, and yet so beggarly."
—*Goldsmith: The Bee,* No. 2.

II. *Technically:*

1. *Fabrics:* To form into little knobs, burs, or prominences, like the nap of cloth. [FRIZZING-MACHINE.]

2. *Leather-manuf.:* To treat leather by the process of frizzing (q.v.).

frĭzz, frĭz, *s.* [FRIZZ, *v.*] Anything frizzed or curled, as a wig; curled hair.

"While a full wilderness of *friz*
Became the lawyer's cunning phiz."
Combe: Dr. Syntax, ii. 2.

frĭzz'-ẽr, *s.* [Eng. *frizz*; *-er.*] One who or that which frizzes. [FRIZZING-MACHINE.]

frĭzz'-ĭng, *pr. par., a., & s.* [FRIZZ, *v.*]

A. & **B.** *As pr. par. & particip. adj.:* (See the verb).

C. *As substantive:*

I. *Ord. Lang.:* The act of curling or crisping.

II. *Technically:*

1. *Leather-manuf.:* A process to which chamois and wash-leather are subjected after the skins are unhaired, bated, scraped, fleshed, and raised. It consists in rubbing the skins with pumice-stone or a blunt knife till the appearance of the grain is entirely removed, the surface softened, and an even thickness obtained throughout.

2. *Fabric:* A peculiar finish given to certain kinds of cloth. [FRIZZING-MACHINE.]

frizzing-machine, *s.*

1. *Fabric:* A machine on which the nap of woollen cloth is formed into a number of little prominences or tufts. Petersham cloth, so called, is thus formed.

2. *Wood-work.:* A bench with a circular cutter-head slightly protruding above the working surface, and adapted to dress boards which are passed over it.

frĭz'-zle, * **frisle,** *v.t.* & *i.* [A frequent. from *frizz* (q.v.).]

A. *Transitive:*

1. To curl or crisp as hair; to frizz.

"Ancient matrons with their *frizzled* towers,
And gray religious maids."
Gay: Eclogues: The Toilet.

2. To cook, as a rasher.

B. *Intrans.:* To become frizzled or curled up.

frĭz'-zle (1), *s.* [FRIZZLE, *v.*] A curl; a lock of hair curled or crisped.

"To rumple her laces, her *frizzles*, and her lockins."—*Milton: Animad. upon Remonstrant's Defence,* § 2.

* **frĭz′-zle** (2), *s.* [A corrupt. of Fr. *fusil.*]

1. The steel used for striking fire by means of a flint.

2. The hammer of a gun or pistol.

frĭz′-zlēr, *s.* [Eng. *frizzl(e); -er.*] One who or that which frizzles.

frĭz′-zlĭng, * **frĭs′-lĭng,** *pr. par., a., & s.* [FRIZZLE, *v.*]

A. & B. *As pr. par. & particip. adj.:* (See the verb).

C. *As subst.:* The act or process of curling or crisping; a curl, a frizzle.

"Upon meretricious paintings, *frislings*, pouldrings, attyrings, and the like, many squander away their very choicest morning houres, more fit for study and deuotion than such vnchristian practices."—*Prynne: 1 Histrio-Mastix*, vi. 1.

frĭz′-zlĭ, *a.* [Eng. *frizzl(e); -y.*] Curled or crisped; frizzed.

* **frĭz′-zūre,** *s.* [Fr. *frisure.*] A dressing or curling.

"His hair had not received the fashionable *frizzure.*" —*Graves: Spiritual Quixote*, bk. v., ch. vi.

frĭz′-zĭ, *a.* [Eng. *frizz; -y.*] Frizzed, frizzled, rough.

"Grey-besprinkled hair of *frizzy* thickness." — *G. Eliot: Daniel Deronda*, ch. xi.

frō, * **fra,** * **frae,** *prep. & adv.* [Icel. *frá* = from; cogn. with Dan. *fra;* A.S. *from.*] [FROM.]

* **A.** *As prep.:* From, away.

"After that bataile Egbriht, thus herd I say,
Seized Kent & Estsex, Southsex & Surray,
& alle the grete lond, *fro* Douer to Grymsby."
Robert de Brunne, p. 15.

B. *As adv.:* From, away, back, or backward; only in the phrase *to and fro* = forwards and backwards, hither and thither.

"I was employed in passing *to and fro*
About relieving of the sentinels."
Shakesp.: 1 Henry VI., iii. 1.

* **frōar′-ĭ,** *a.* [FRORY.] Frozen, stiff, rigid.

"The foaming steed with *froary* bit to steare."
Fairfax: Goffrey of Boulogne, bk. ii., s. 40.

frŏck, * **frok,** * **frokke,** * **frog,** * **frogge,** *s.* [O. Fr. *froc*, from Low Lat. *frocus, floccus* = a monk's frock, prob. from being made of wool.] [FLOCK, *s.*]

* 1. An ecclesiastical dress worn by monks. [UNFROCK.]

"Longe sleves down to the feet, lyche a monkes *frokke.*"—*Maundeville*, p. 153.

2. A kind of loose garment; formerly applied to a loose coat worn by men, now confined to a gown worn by females and children.

"He likewise gives a *frock* or livery,
That aptly is put on." *Shakesp.: Hamlet*, iii. 4.

* 3. A covering of any kind.

"Chalybean tempered steel, and *frock* of mail."
Milton: Samson Agonistes, 133.

4. A sort of worsted netting worn by sailors, often in lieu of a shirt. (*Scotch.*)

"The stocking manufacture is now carried to considerable extent. Besides stockings they make *frocks*, mitts, and all sorts of hosiery."—*Thom: Hist. Aberd.*, ii. 250.

frock-coat, *s.* A kind of body-coat for men, having broad skirts, the same length before and behind; a surtout.

frŏcked, *s.* [Eng. *frock; -ed.*] Clothed in or wearing a frock.

* **frŏck′-lĕss,** *s.* [Eng. *frock; -less.*] Without a frock.

* **frōe** (1), *s.* [Dut. *vrow;* Ger. *frau* = a woman, a wife.] A frow; a slattern; a dirty, coarse woman. [FROW (1).]

"Those raging frantic *froes*,
For Bacchus feast's prepared."
Drayton: Muses' Elysium, Nymph. 4.

frōe (2), *s.* [FROW (2), *s.*]

frŏg (1), * **frogge,** * **frugge,** * **froge,** *s.* [A.S. *froga;* Dan. & Sw. *frø;* Ger. *frosch.*]

Zoology:

1. *Sing.:* The English name of the amphibious genus Rana, and particularly of the species *Rana temporaria*, or Common Frog. The genus Rana is distinguished from its congeners by having the tongue and tympanum distinct, the skin smooth, and the toes without claws; they are, however, pointed, and the hinder feet are united almost to the tips by a membrane. The species are numerous; they are widely distributed over the globe, many inhabiting tropical regions. The common frog is too well known to require description. It is found at the genial period of the year, burying itself at the approach of winter, in the mud at the bottom of ponds, and reappearing early in spring. In the month of March it lays its eggs, which are enveloped in a gelatinous material, in water, where they float. Each female deposits from six to twelve hundred eggs a year. By April they have greatly increased in size and are becoming hatched. The immature frogs which come forth are called tadpoles. They have tails, no legs, breathe by gills, and are aquatic. Six or eight weeks later the legs are fully developed, the tail is absorbed, and they quit the water, remaining, however, in its vicinity to the last. The common frog is found in most parts of Europe, in the northern parts of Asia, in the North of Africa, and in North America. *Rana esculenta* is the Eatable frog, rare in England, but common on the European continent. *R. pipiens* is the Bull-frog of North America, and *R. clamitans* the Grunting or Argus Frog.

2. *Pl.* Frogs: The family Ranidæ, of which Rana is the type. They have a thick body, destitute of a tail; feet four, long, muscular, and adapted for leaping; the larva elongate, fish-like, tailed, and without legs; the gills four on each side. The family does not include the Tree Frogs, which are ranked as Hylidæ (q.v.).

"Yield me an hostry mongst the croking *frogs.*"
Spenser: F. Q., V. x. 23.

2. *Farr.:* A kind of tender horny substance growing in the middle of a horse's foot, dividing into two branches, which run like a fork towards the heel.

"The heel broad, the *frog* thin and small."—*Southey: The Doctor*, ch. cxliii.

¶ According to Prof. Skeat, the word in sense 2 is a corruption of *fork;* if so, that sense should be referred to FROG (3) (q.v.).

frog-cheese, *s.*

Bot.: One of the larger puff-balls when young. (*Berkeley.*)

frog-crab, *s.*

Zool.: The crustaceous genus Ranina, one species of which can climb trees.

frog-current, *s.*

Elect.: The name given by Matteuci to animal electricity.

frog-eater, *s.* A term of contempt for a Frenchman.

frog-fly, *s.* The same as FROGHOPPER (q.v.).

frog-orchis, *s.*

Bot.: Habenaria or *Gymnadenia viridis.* It has several leaves, and green flowers with a short spur. It is found in hilly meadows in the northern parts of Britain, also in Northern Europe and Asia, and in North America.

frog-plate, *s.*

1. An accessory to the compound microscope in which the web of a frog's foot is exposed on the stage, to exemplify the circulation of the blood.

2. The same as FROG (3) (q.v.).

frog-shell, *s.*

Zool.: The molluscous genus Ranella (q.v.). It belongs to the family Muricidæ.

frog-spit, frog-spittle, *s.*

Zool.: The spittle-like substance seen enveloping the larva of the Cuckoospit froghopper (*Aphrophora spumaria*).

frog's-foot, *s.*

Bot.: The genus Lemna.

frog's-march, *s.*

1. A crawling on hands and knees.

"He had had a *frog's-march*—that is to say, on hands, belly, and knees."—*Sir S. Lakeman: What I saw in Kaffir-Land*, p. 20.

2. The being carried by two or four men face downwards, a method often employed by policemen with violent drunken men. (*Slang.*)

"Treating a refractory tojer to the *frog's-march*, by carrying him, face downwards, to the station."—*Daily Telegraph*, Nov. 29, 1882.

frŏg (2), *s.* [Port. *froco* = a flock of wool or of silk; Lat. *flocous.*]

1. *Ord. Lang.:* Lace wrought round a button-hole.

"With tabby lined, and *frogs* complete."
Anstey: Pleaders' Guide, lect. vii.

2. *Military:*

(1) A button or toggle of spindle-shape, and covered with silk or other material, which is passed through a loop on the opposite side of the breast of a military cloak or overcoat, serving to fasten the two breasts together.

(2) The loop of a bayonet or sword scabbard.

"In a kind of *frog* on either side of this [belt] hung a little saw and hatchet."—*Defoe: Robinson Crusoe*, p. 158 (ed. 1858).

frŏg (3), *s.* [A corrupt. of *fork*, from the shape.]

Rail. Engin.: A section of rail at a point where rails diverge, or one track leads to two branches. A cross-frog is one placed at a rectangular intersection of railroad tracks.

frŏg (4), *s.* [Etym. doubtful.] A young horse, more than one, but less than two years old.

frŏg (5), *s.* [Etym. doubtful.] A flying shower of sleet or snow. (*Scotch.*)

frŏg (1), *v.t.* [FROG (2), *s.*] To fasten or ornament with a frog.

"City clerks in *frogged* coats." *Lytton.*

frŏg (2), *v.i.* [FROG (5), *s.*] To snow or sleet at intervals. (*Scotch.*)

frŏg′-bĭt, *s.* [A translation of Lat. *Morsus ranæ* as the name of the best-known species (see def.). Why so called is uncertain.]

Bot.: The genus Hydrocharis (q.v.), and specially *H. morsus ranæ*, which is found in ponds and ditches in Britain. It has orbicular, reniform leaves, and flowers in July and August.

¶ *American frog bit:*

Bot.: The genus Linnobium.

* **frŏg′-ēr-ĭ,** *s.* [Eng. *frog; -ery.*] A place where frogs abound.

frŏg′-fĭsh, *s.* [Eng. *frog*, and *fish.*]

Ichthyology:

1. The genus Batrachus, which belongs to the family Lophiidæ. They have a horizontally-flattened head, broader than the body, a deeply-cleft mouth, which is often furnished with filaments, the operculum and suboperculum spinous, the anterior dorsal fin short, and supported by three spinous rays. They keep themselves hidden in the sand, like the fishing frog, *Lophius piscatorius*, and surprising their prey, inflict dangerous wounds with their spinous rays. *Batrachus grunniens* (the *Cottus grunniens* of Linnæus), so called from grunting when it is caught, is found in America.

2. The genus Chironectes (q.v.), also belonging to the Lophiidæ.

3. A name for the Fishing Frog (q.v.).

frŏgged, *pa. par.* or *a.* [FROG, *v.*]

frŏgg′-ĭng, *s.* [FROG, *v.*] A kind of braid on a coat.

frŏg′-grass, *s.* [Eng. *frog*, and *grass.*]

Bot.: (1) *Salicornia herbacea;* (2) *Juncus bufonius.*

* **frŏg′-gĭ,** *a.* [Eng. *frog; -y.*] Abounding in frogs.

* **frŏg′-hood,** *s.* [Eng. *frog; -hood.*] The state or condition of a frog.

"To have his *froghood* called in question."
Smart: The Duellist.

frŏg′-hŏp-pērs, *s. pl.* [Eng. *frog*, and *hopper.*]

Entom.: The sub-section Cicadellina, or the family Cercopidæ, ranked under the Homopterous sub-order of Insects. The name froghopper refers partly to the form of their body, partly to their leaping powers, which are great; this power arises from the length of their hind legs. The Common Froghopper is *Aphrophora spumaria;* another species often met with in gardens is *A. bifasciata.* The larva of these insects, which resembles that of the parent in most respects except in the want of wings, envelops itself in a froth resembling human spittle. All must have often observed this on plants.

frŏg′-lĕt-tŭçe, frog's lettuce, *s.* [Eng. *frog*, and *lettuce.*]

Bot.: Potamogeton densus.

* **frŏg′-lĭng,** *s.* [Eng. *frog;* dim. suff. *-ling.*] A little frog.

"The wormlings of the earth, nor the *froglings* of the water."—*Jarvis: Don Quixote*, pt. i., bk. iii., ch. iv.

frŏg'-wŏrt, *s.* [Eng. *frog*, and *wort*.]

Botany:

1. A name sometimes given to the genus Ranunculus (q.v.). (*Paxton.*)

2. Several species of Orchis, specially *O. mascula* and *O. Morio.* (*Holdich; Britten & Holland.*)

*** frŏlṣe, * froyse,** *s.* [FRAISE.]

frŏl'-ĭc, * frŏl'-ĭck, * frol-icke, *a.* & *s.* [Dut. *vrolijk;* Ger. *fröhlich*, from *froh* = joyous, glad; O. Sax. *fráh;* O. H. Ger. *fro;* O. Fris. *fro.*]

*** A.** *As adjective:*

1. Gay, merry, frisky, frolicsome, full of pranks or mirth; dancing about.

"The gambols of each *frolic* child." *Scott: Marmion*, i. (Introd.)

2. Accompanied with merriment.

"Belshazzar was gulping down his *frolick* cups and taking his fill of earthly pleasures."—*Bp. Beveridge*, vol. ii., ser. 137.

B. *As substantive:*

1. A wild prank; a merry, frolicsome flight.

"Make 'em an appointment 'twixt jest and earnest; 'twill look like a *frolick*."—*Vanbrugh: Provoked Wife*, iii.

2. A scene of gaiety or mirth; a merry-making.

* 3. A plaything.

"With such fruit as a *frolick* in her hand."—*Fuller: Pisgah Sight*, IV. vii. 40.

¶ Crabb thus discriminates between *frolic*, *gambol*, and *prank*: "The *frolic* is a merry, joyous entertainment; the *gambol* is a dancing, light entertainment; the *prank* is a freakish, wild entertainment. Laughing, singing, noise, and feasting, constitute the *frolic* of the careless mind; it belongs to a company: conceit, levity, and trick, in movement, gesture, and contrivance, constitute the *gambol;* it belongs to the individual; adventure, eccentricity, and humour, constitute the *prank;* it belongs to one or many. One has a *frolic;* one plays a *gambol*, or a *prank*. *Frolic* is the diversion of human beings only; *gambol* and *prank* are likewise applicable to the brutes: a kitten plays its *gambols;* a horse, a monkey, and a squirrel, will play its *pranks*." (*Crabb: Eng. Synon.*)

frolic-gambol, *s.* A frolic, a gambol, a frisk.

"Even bearded knights, in arms grown old,
Share in his *frolic-gambols* bore."
Scott: Lay of the Last Minstrel, i. 19.

frŏl'-ĭc, * frŏl'-ĭck, *v.i.* [FROLIC, *a.*] To play wild pranks; to frisk, or caper about; to indulge in frolicsome mirth.

"They sung as blithe as finches sing,
That flutter loose on golden wing,
And *frolic* where they list."
Cowper: Faithful Birds.

*** frŏl'-ĭc-fŭl,** *a.* [Eng. *frolic; -ful(l).*] Full of frolics or wild pranks; frolicsome; playful.

frŏl'-ĭcked, *pa. par.* or *a.* [FROLIC, *v.*]

frŏl'-ĭc-kĭng, *pr. par.* or *particip. adj.* [FROLIC, *v.*]

*** frŏl'-ĭc-kȳ,** *a.* [Eng. *frolic; -y.*] Merry, frolicsome.

"Make a good *frolicky* half-day with them."—*Richardson: Clarissa*, v. 348.

*** frŏl'-ĭc-lȳ, * frŏl'-ĭck-lȳ,** *adv.* [Eng. *frolic; -ly.*] In a frolicsome, merry manner; with frolics or wild pranks; gaily; merrily.

"Thus they the revels *frolicly* begun."
Drayton: Muses' Elysium; Nymphal. 3.

*** frŏl'-ĭc-nĕss, * frŏl'-ĭck-nĕss,** *s.* [Eng. *frolic; -ness.*] The quality or state of being frolicsome; wild pranks or frolics; playfulness.

"Mirth, jollity, *frolickness* of youth, as you call them."—*Goodwin: Works*, v. 199.

frŏl'-ĭc-sŏme, * frŏl'-ĭck-sŏme, *a.* [Eng. *frolic; -some.*] Full of frolics or wild pranks; given to frolicking; merry; playful.

"A gay *frolicsome* delight in what is injurious to others."—*Shaftesbury: Enquiry concern. Virtue*, bk. ii., pt. ii., § 3.

*** frŏl'-ĭc-sŏme-lȳ,** *adv.* [Eng. *frolicsome; -ly.*] In a frolicsome manner; with frolics.

frŏl'-ĭc-sŏme-nĕss, *s.* [Eng. *frolicsome; -ness.*] The quality of being frolicsome or given to wild pranks; gaiety, playfulness.

frŏm, * fram, * frome, *prep.* & *adv.* [A.S. *from, fram;* cogn. with Icel. *fram* = forward; Sw. *fram* = forth, *från* = from; Dan. *frem* = forth, *fra* = from; O. H. Ger. *fram* = forth, from; Goth. *fram* = from, from the root *far* = to go on, to fare (q.v.).]

A. *As preposition:*

I. *Of place, distance, separation, &c.*

1. Down from; out of towards another place.

"No man hath ascended up into heaven, but he that came down *from* heaven, even the son of man which is in heaven."—*John* iii. 13.

2. Noting transmission.

"The messengers *from* our sister and the king."
Shakesp.: Lear, ii. 2.

3. Out of; noting emission.

"The most high
Eternal Father, *from* his secret cloud
Amidst, in thunder uttered thus his voice."
Milton: P. L., x. 22.

4. Out of; noting abstraction or withdrawal.

"Clarissa drew, with tempting grace,
A two-edged weapon *from* the shining case."
Pope: Rape of the Lock, iii. 128.

5. Away from; noting removal, withdrawal, or departure.

"In fetters one the barking porter tied,
And took him trembling *from* his sovereign's side."
Dryden: Virgil; Æneid vi. 556.

6. Noting deliverance, freedom, or exemption.

"It has peace, and much secures the mind
From all attacks of evil, proving still
A faithful barrier." *Cowper: Task*, iii. 680.

7. Noting procession, descent, or birth.

"Thus the hard and stubborn race of man
From animated rock and flint began."
Blackmore: Creation, bk. i.

8. Noting the place or person whence something comes or is brought.

"The king is coming, and I must speak with him *from* the bridge. How now, Fluellen, cam'st thou *from* the bridge?"—*Shakesp.: Henry V.*, iii. 6.

9. Out of; noting extraction.

"*From* high Meonia's rocky shores I came,
Of poor descent: Acætes is my name." *Addison.*

10. Away from; noting the distance between.

"I was further fro my lone
Than erthe is *from* the heauen aboue."
Gower: C. A. (Prol.)

11. Away or separated from; not near; without.

"To die by thee, were but to die in jest;
From thee to die, were torture more than death."
Shakesp.: 2 Henry VI., iii. 2.

12. Up; noting ascent from; as, He leaped *from* the ground.

13. Followed by *to:* noting succession or progression.

"These motions we must examine *from* first *to* last, to find out what was the form of the earth." *Burnet: Theory of the Earth.*

14. At the hands of.

"I cannot truckle to a fool of state,
Nor take a favour *from* the man I hate."
Churchill: Epistle to W. Hogarth.

* 15. Contrary to; not in accord with.

"Any thing so overdone is *from* the purpose of playing; whose end, both at the first and now, was and is to hold, as 'twere, the mirror up to nature."—*Shakesp.: Hamlet*, iii. 2.

16. Noting change.

"Transformed *from* a fair damysele into likeness of a dragoun."—*Maundeville*, p. 23.

II. *Of time:* Since; beginning with.

"The flood was not the cause of mountains, but there were mountains *from* the creation."—*Raleigh: History of the World.*

III. *Of cause and effect:*

1. Out of; noting the cause or ground of anything.

"They who believe that the praises which arise *from* valour are superior to those which proceed *from* any other virtues, have not considered."—*Dryden.*

2. Because of; noting the reason or motive of an act or effect.

"That fixed mind
And high disdain, *from* sense of injured merit,
That with the mightiest raised me to contend."
Milton: P. L., i. 98.

3. After; noting derivation or source.

"I lay the deep foundations of a wall,
And Enos, named *from* me, the city call."
Dryden: Virgil; Æneid iii. 28.

4. Noting the source or origin.

"Go, *from* the creatures thy instructions take."
Pope: Essay on Man, iii. 172.

5. Noting progression from premises to inferences.

*** B.** *As adv.:* Away.

"The falling *from* of his friends."
Shakesp.: Timon of Athens, iv. 3.

¶ From is largely used in conjunction with other prepositions and adverbs; instances of this kind are: *from above, from afar, from amidst, from among, from beneath, from beyond, from behind, from far, from high, from hence, from thence, from whence* (in these last three the *from* is superfluous), *from off, from out of, from under, from where, from without, from within.*

From time to time: At intervals, now and then.

The following are now obsolete:

From forth: Out of, from.

"Young Aretus, *from forth* his bridal bower,
Brought the full laver o'er their hands to pour."
Pope: Homer; Odyssey iii. 507.

From out: Out from, forth from, from.

"The king with angry threatenings *from out* a window . . . commanded his guard and the rest of his soldiers to hasten their death."—*Sidney: Arcadia.*

*** from-shapen,** *a.* Misshapen.

"Because it may be the better knowene, how *from-shapen* this philosophie is which Aristotle bringeth in."—*Huarte: Exam. of Men's Wits*, p. 307.

*** frŏm'-ward, * fram-ward, * from-mard, * vrom-mard,** *adj., prep.,* & *adv.* [A.S. *framweard* = away from.]

A. *As adj.:* Turned away, separated.

"Lo, nu, hu *wrommard* beoth the ontfule to are Louerd."—*Ancren Riwle*, p. 248.

B. *As prep.:* From, away from; the opposite of *toward*.

"Thiderward heo comen *fromweard* heore theoden."
Layamon, iii. 88.

C. *As adv.:* Onward, on.

"Fro thens *fromward*, thei ben alle obeyssant to him."—*Maundeville*, p. 197.

frŏnd, *s.* [From Lat. *frons* (genit. *frondis*) = a leafy branch, a green bough; foliage.]

Bot.: A combination of leaf and stem, as in many liverworts and algals. It is often applied, but erroneously, to ferns bearing their seeds on the back of the leaf, and Linnæus extended its application to palms—a use of the word not quite abandoned.

frŏn-dā'-tion, *s.* [Lat. *frondatio.*] A stripping off of leaves, a pruning.

"Lastly *frondation* or the taking off some of the luxuriant branches and sprayes of such trees, especially of whose leaves are profitable for cattle, is a kind of pruning."—*Evelyn: Sylva*, ch. xxviii.

frŏnde, *s.* [Fr. = a sling.] The name given to a party in France, who, during the minority of Louis XIV., waged civil war with the Court party headed by Anne of Austria and Cardinal Mazarin. The name was given to the party from the dread in which Mazarin was held by the malcontents. They were compared to the street boys of Paris, who were ready enough to use their slings in the absence of the guardians of the peace, but who made off when those officers appeared.

*** frŏnd'-ĕnt,** *a.* [Lat. *frondens*, pr. par. of *frondeo* = to put forth leaves, to be green; *frons* = a leaf.] Covered with leaves.

"*Frondent* trees parasol the streets." — *Carlyle: Miscellanies*, iv. 268.

*** frŏn-dĕs'çe,** *v.i.* [Lat. *frondesco*, freq. of *frondeo* = to put forth leaves, to be green.] To unfold leaves, as plants; to come into leaf.

frŏn-dĕsç'-ĕnçe, *s.* [Eng. *frondesc(e); -ence.*] The act of unfolding leaves; a coming into leaf.

frŏn-dĕŭr', *s.* [Fr. = (1) a partisan of the Fronde (q.v.); (2) a slinger.]

1. A member of the Fronde.

2. A member of the opposition; an opponent of the government.

frŏn-dĭf'-ĕr-oŭs, *a.* [Eng. *frond*, & connective, and Lat. *fero* = to bear.]

Bot.: Producing leaves.

frŏn-dĭp'-ą-roŭs, *a.* [Eng. *frond*, & connective, and *pario* = to bear, to bring forth.]

Bot.: A term used to denote a plant which produces leaves instead of fruit. This is regarded as a monstrosity.

*** frŏn-dĭv'-ô-roŭs,** *a.* [Eng. *frond*, & connective, and Lat. *voro* = to eat, to devour.] Feeding on fronds.

"These were in various forms and kinds, grambivorous, *frondivorous*, carnivorous, and omnivorous."—*Southey: Letters*, iv. 128.

frŏnd'-lĕt, *s.* [Eng. *frond;* dimin. suff. *-let.*] A little frond.

frŏnd'-ōse, *a.* [Eng. *frond; -ose.*]

Botany:

1. Covered with leaves; bearing a great number of leaves.

2. A term applied to Cryptogams, with foliaceous or leaf-like expansions. (*Figuier.*)

† **frondose-ferns,** *s. pl.*

Bot. : The same as club-mosses (*Lycopodiaceæ*).

† **frŏnd´-oŭs,** *a.* [Lat. *frons* (genit. *frondis*), and Eng., &c. suff. *-ous.*]

Bot. & Hort. : Leafy ; producing leaves and flowers on one organ. (Used occasionally in describing abnormally luxuriant states of roses and anemones.)

frŏnş, *s.* [Lat. = the forehead, the brow, the front.]

Anat. : That part of the visage which extends from one temple to the other, and is comprised in a vertical direction between the roots of the hair and the superciliary ridges.

frȯnt, * frount, * frownt, * frunt, * frunte, *s. & a.* [Fr. *front* = the forehead, from Lat. *frontem* (accus. of *frons*); Port. & Ital. *fronte* ; Sp. *frente.*]

A. *As substantive :*

I. *Ordinary Language :*

1. *Literally :*

(1) The forehead.

> "His face long and brod also,
> His *frount* large ynough."
> *Life of Beket*, 1,195

* (2) The face, the countenance.

> "Magnus his ample *front* sublime uprears."
> *Byron : College Examination.*

(3) The front or side of anything directed or looking forward ; the forepart.

> "The prince approached the door,
> Possessed the porch, and on the *front* above
> He fixed the fatal bough."
> *Dryden : Virgil ; Æneid* vi. 265.

(4) The foremost or most advanced part.

> "A band of strong and sinewy bows
> Out of the army picked ; the *front* of all the field."
> *Drayton : Poly-Olbion*, s. 22.

(5) The van of an army.

> "'Twixt host and host but narrow space was left,
> A dreadful interval ! and *front* to *front*
> Presented." *Milton : P. L.*, vi. 105.

(6) A position directly before the face of a person or the foremost part of a thing.

> "Placed him on the floor of the court in *front* of his mother."—*Dickens : Pickwick Papers*, ch. xxxiv.

(7) A room in the front part of a house.

> "Mr. Bob Sawyer embellished one side of the fire in his first-floor *front*."—*Dickens : Pickwick Papers*, ch. xxxii.

2. *Figuratively :*

(1) An appearance ; a show in the face, especially of boldness.

> "Yet the inhabitants showed a bold *front* ; and their courage was stimulated by their preachers."—*Macaulay : Hist. Eng.*, ch. xiii.

* (2) Impudence ; shamelessness.

(3) A set of false hair or curls worn by ladies.

(4) A dickey for a shirt.

(5) The foremost part, the beginning.

> "*Philomel* in summer's *front* doth sing."
> *Shakesp. : Sonnet* 102.

II. *Technically :*

1. *Fort.* : Two half-bastions and a curtain.

2. *Mil.* : The most advanced seat of operations.

B. *As adj.* : Relating to or situated in or at the front : as, a *front* rank, a *front* seat.

> "She had placed in her *front* parlour-window a placard."—*Dickens : Pickwick Papers*, ch. xxxiv.

¶ For the difference between *front* and *face*, see Face.

¶ *To come to the front* : To take a prominent position or rank.

front-door, *s.* The door in the front of a house ; the principal entrance.

front-view, *s.* The appearance presented by any object when seen directly from the front, as opposed to a side or back view.

frȯnt, *v.t. & i.* [Front, *s.*]

A. *Transitive :*

* 1. To oppose or meet directly, or face to face ; to encounter.

> "You four shall *front* them in the narrow lane."—*Shakesp. : 1 Henry IV.*, ii. 2.

2. To stand or be situated opposite or in front of any place or thing.

> "Stout Stanley *fronts* their right."
> *Scott : Marmion*, vi. 24.

* 3. To defy.

> "*Front* him to his face."—*Shakesp. : 2 Henry VI.*, v. 1.

* 4. To fortify or defend in front.

> "Yonder walls that *front* your town."
> *Shakesp. : Troilus & Cressida*, iv. 5.

* 5. To meet ; to appear in the presence of.

6. To furnish or provide with a front ; to supply a front to : as, To *front* a house with marble.

B. *Intransitive :*

* 1. To stand or go foremost.

> "I *front* but in that file
> Where others tell steps with me."
> *Shakesp. : Henry VIII.*, i. 2.

2. To stand or be situated with the face or front towards any object.

> "Nor doth its entrance *front* in vain
> To old Iona's holy fane."
> *Scott : Lord of the Isles*, iv. 10.

frȯnt´-age (age as ĭğ), *s.* [Eng. *front* ; *-age.*]

1. The front part of a building or other structure.

2. The extent of the front of anything

frȯnt´-ag-ẽr (ag as ĭğ), *s.* [Eng. *frontag(e)* ; *-er.*]

Law : One who owns the opposite side. (*Jacob.*)

frȯnt´-al, * front-ale, * front-all, * frount-el, *a. & s.* [Fr. ; Ital. *frontale.*]

A. *As adjective :*

1. *Ord. Lang.* : Being in front ; at or on the front.

> "A movement upon that place, whether by *frontal* attack or threatening a flank, is among the probabilities of the ensuing week."—*Standard*, Sept. 2, 1882.

2. *Anatomy :*

(1) *Human* : Relating or belonging to, or in any way connected with the front.

(2) *Compar.* : Pertaining to the upper part of the third cranial segment, corresponding to the vertical part of the frontal bones in man. (*Huxley*, &c.) (See the compounds.)

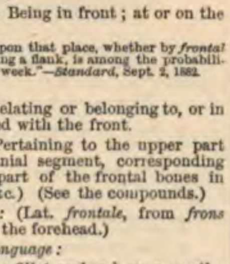
B. *As subst.* : (Lat. *frontale*, from *frons* (genit. *frontis*) = the forehead.)

I. *Ordinary Language :*

1. A frontlet ; a fillet or band worn on the forehead.

> "The bout and the barbet with *frountel* shule feghe."
> *Political Songs*, p. 154.

*2. A curtain of a bed.



FRONTAL.

II. *Technically :*

1. *Arch.* : A small imitation of a roof over a small door or window.

2. *Ecclesiology :*

(1) *Prop.* : A hanging of embroidery covering the front of the altar, and varied in colour, according to the festival ; an antependium.

> "Item, thre pece of hingaris for the chapell, of dammes of the hew of the orenge and purpure. Item, ane *frontale* of the samyne dammas freuyeit with silk."—*Inventories* (1539), p. 51.

(2) *Less Prop.* : A piece of metal or enamel work, or of mosaic, with gilding and jewellery, or of wood painted or carved or forming an arcade of images, and serving the same purpose as (1). There is a fine example of the thirteenth century at Westminster, made of wood, painted, gilt, and inlaid with coloured glass.

3. *Med.* : A bandage or topical application to the forehead.

> "The torpedo, alive, stupefies at a distance ; but after death produceth no such effect : which had they retained, they might have supplied opium, and served as *frontals* in phrensies."—*Browne : Vulgar Errours.*

4. *Mil.* : A metal face-guard for a soldier.

frontal-angle, *s.*

Anat. : For def. see extract.

> "When the skull rests upon a horizontal plane, the angle formed by the anterior surface of the frontal-bone with that plane, which may be called the *frontal-angle*, will afford at least as correct a means of estimating the degree of perfection of cranial development as what is commonly called the facial-angle."—*Humphreys : The Human Skeleton*, p. 245.

frontal-artery, *s.*

Anat. : One of the terminal branches of the ophthalmic artery. It passes from the orbit at its inner angle, and, ascending on the forehead, supplies the muscles, integuments, and pericranium, anastomosing with the artery of the opposite side.

frontal-bone, *s.*

Anat. : A bone, double in the fetus, single in the adult, situate at the base of the cranium, and at the superior part of the face. It forms the vault of the orbit, lodges the ethmoid bone in a notch in its middle part, and is articulated besides with the sphenoid, parietal, and nasal bones, the ossa unguis, superior maxillary, and malar bones.

frontal-eminence, *s.*

Anat. : The part forming the greatest convexity of the forehead on each side. It is separated by a slight depression from below from the superciliary ridge.

frontal-hammer, *s.*

Forg. : A forge-hammer lifted by a cam, acting upon a tongue immediately in front of the hammer-head.

frontal-lobe, *s.*

Anat. : That portion of the brain which is situated in front of the fissure of Rolando, and above the horizontal limb of the fissure of Sylvius.

frontal-nerve, *s.*

Anat. : The largest of the three branches of the ophthalmic nerve (q.v.).

frontal-sinuses, *s. pl.*

Anat. : Two deep cavities in the substance of the frontal bone. They are separated by a median septum, and open below into the anterior cells of the ethmoid bone. They appear during the first year, and go on increasing in size up to old age.

frontal-suture, *s.*

Anat. : A suture between the two portions of the frontal bone. It occurs in children, and even in some adults it is not obliterated by ossification.

frȯn´-tāte, frȯn´-tāt-ĕd, *a.* [Eng., &c. *front* ; *-ate, -ated.*]

Bot. : Increasing in breadth ; growing broader.

frȯnt´-bŏx, *s.* [Eng. *front*, and *box* (q.v.).] A box in a theatre from which there is a direct view on to the stage.

> "That men may say, when we the *frontbox* grace,
> Behold the first in virtue, as in face."
> *Pope : Rape of the Lock*, v. 17.

frȯnt´-ĕd, *a.* [Eng. *front* ; *-ed.*] Formed with or drawn up in a front.

> "Part curb their fiery steeds, or shun the goal
> With rapid wheels, or *fronted* brigades form."
> *Milton : P. L.*, ii. 532.

* **frȯnt´-ẽr,** *s.* [Eng. *front* ; *-er.*]

Eccles. : A frontal (q.v.).

frŏn´-tiẽr, * fron-ter, * froun-tor, *s. & a.* [Fr. *frontière*, from Low Lat. *fronteria*, *frontaria*, from *frons* (genit. *frontis*) = a forehead, an exterior, a front ; Ital. *frontiera* ; Sp. *frontera* ; Port. *fronteira* = a frontier.]

A. *As substantive :*

1. That part of a country which fronts or borders upon another ; the border or the marches or extreme limit of a country.

> "I upon my *frontiers* here
> Keep residence." *Milton : P. L.*, ii. 998.

* 2. An outwork in fortification.

> "Of palisadoes, *frontiers*, parapets."
> *Shakesp. : 1 Henry IV.*, ii. 3.

* 3. The forehead.

> "Their bolstered hair, which standeth crested round their *frontiers*, and hangeth over their faces."—*Stubbes.*

* 4. The extreme edge, limit, or border ; the most remote part.

* 5. The border, the edge of anything.

> "In the *frountor* of the high stage."
> *Lydgate : Minor Poems*, p. 16.

B. *As adj.* : Of or pertaining to the frontier or border of a country ; border.

> "And so with readie minds and active bodies they breake through the *frontier* bankes over against them, whiles the enemies were amused on the fires that our men made."—*P. Holland : Ammianus Marcellinus*, p. 106.

¶ For the difference between *frontier* and *border*, see Border.

* **frŏn´-tiẽr, * fron-tire,** *v.i. & t.* [Frontier, *s.*]

A. *Intransitive :*

1. To stand on the frontier ; to constitute a frontier or border.

2. To possess territories bordering on or forming a frontier to another.

B. *Trans.:* To place on the frontier; to surround, to hem in.

"Yet now that it is no more a border, nor *frontired* with enemies, why should such privileges bee any more continued?"—*Spenser: View of the state of Ireland.*

frŏn'-tignac, frŏn'-tiniac (tignac, tiniac as **tĭn-yac),** *s.* [Fr. *Frontignan.* (See def.).] A kind of wine made at Frontignan in Hérault, France.

frŏnt'-ĭng, *pr. par., a., & s.* [FRONT, *v.*]

A. & **B.** *As pr. par. & particip. adj.:* (See the verb).

C. *As subst.:* The act or state of standing or being placed facing or opposite to an object; the act of placing a front on; as, the *fronting* of a house with stone.

frŏnt'-ĭng-lĭ, *adv.* [Eng. *fronting; -ly.*] In such a manner or position as to front or face some particular object; in a facing position; opposingly.

frŏn'-tiniac (tiniac as **tĭn-yac),** *s.* [FRONTIGNAC.]

frŏn'-tĭs-pēēce, * fron-tis-pice, *s.* [Fr. *frontispice,* from Low Lat. *frontispicium* = a front view, a front; *frons* (genit. *frontis*) = a front, and *specio* = to see; Ital. *frontispizio;* Sp. *frontispicio.*] That which is seen in or at the front; as—

* 1. The front of a house, the façade.

"But the greatest difficultie in this kinde of worke, was about the verie *frontispiece* and maine little-tree."—*P. Holland: Pliny,* bk. xxxvi. ch. xiv.

2. An engraving, drawing, or picture fronting the title-page of or at the beginning of a book.

"Thou'lt bear about a quire of wicked paper,
Defiled with sanctified rhimes,
And idols in the *frontispiece.*"
Cartwright: Ordinary, iii. 5.

* 3. The front, the open visible space.

"The evening on the *frontispiece* of heaven
His mantle spreads with many colours gay."
Glover: On Sir Isaac Newton.

* 4. The first view or sight.

"'Tis paradise to look
On the fair *frontispiece* of Nature's book."
Dryden: Britannia Rediviva, 107.

5. The face. (*Slang.*)

¶ The corrupt spelling, *frontispiece,* is due to an erroneous idea that the latter part of the word was the English *piece.*

* **frŏnt'-lĕss,** *a.* [Eng. *front; -less.*] Wanting shame or modesty; full of effrontery, shameless

"The Athenian's [Socrates] modest irony was of another taste, and better suited to the decorum of conversation, than the Syrian's [Lucian] *frontless* buffoonery."—*Hurd: On the manner of Writing Dialogue.* (Pref.)

* **frŏnt'-lĕss-lĭ,** *adv.* [Eng. *frontless; -ly.*] In a shameless, barefaced manner; without shame or modesty.

frŏnt'-lĕt, *s.* [For *frontalet,* a dimin. from *frontal* (q.v.).]

1. A frontal, a small band or fillet worn on the forehead. (*Scott: Marmion,* vi. 3.)

* 2. A face, an appearance.

"Of shorter limb, and *frontlet* more ornate,
Such the Silurian."
Dyer: The Fleece, i.

frŏn-to, *in compos.* [Lat. *frons* (genit. *frontis*).] Pertaining to the forehead.

fronto-parietal suture, *s.*

Anat.: A suture which connects the frontal and the parietal bones. It is called also the coronal suture.

frŏn'-tŏn, *s.* [Fr.]

Arch.: The decorated entrance to a building,

FRONTON.

consisting of a cornice supported by consoles and surmounted by a pediment.

frŏnt'-rŏŏm, *s.* [Eng. *front,* and *room.*] A room in the front of a house.

frŏnt'-wȧrd, *adv.* [Eng. *front, s.; -ward.*] Erectly, upward.

"Men define a man—
The creature who looks *frontward* to the stars."
E. B. Browning: Aurora Leigh, vii.

* **frŏp'-pĭsh,** *a.* [A modification of *frappish* (q.v.).] Peevish, cross, froward.

"Why dost thou look so *froppish?* who has angered thee thus?"—*Wycherley: Country Wife,* ii. 1.

* **frōre,** *a. & adv.* [FRORNE.]

A. *As adj.:* Frosty, frozen.

"His beard, all white as spangles *frore*
That clothe Pilnlimmon's forests hoar."
Warton: The Grave of King Arthur.

B. *As adv.:* Frostily, sharply, keenly.

"The parching air
Burns *frore,* and cold performs the effect of fire."
Milton: P. L., ii. 595.

* **frōrne,** *a.* [A.S. *froren,* pa. par. of *fréosan* = to freeze; cogn. with Dut. *gevroren,* pa. par. of *vriezen* = to freeze; Ger. *gefroren,* pa. par. of *frieren* = to freeze (q.v.).] Frozen, congealed with cold.

"O, my heart-blood is well-nigh *frorne* I feel."
Spenser: Shepheards Calender; Feb.

* **frōr'-ȳ, * frōar'-ȳ,** *a.* [Eng. *fror(e); -y.*] Frozen, frosted, rigid, or stiff with cold.

"Her up betwixt his rugged hands he reared,
And with his *frory* lips full softly kist."
Spenser: F. Q., III. viii. 35.

frŏsh, * frosche, * froske, * frosse, *s.* [A.S. *froz;* O. H. Ger. *frosc, frosch;* Icel. *froskr;* Dut. *vorsch.*] [FROG (1), *s.*] A frog.

"For todes and *froskes* may no man flyt."
Towneley Mysteries, p. 62.

¶ Obsolete except in Northern provincial dialects.

frost, * forst, * forste, *s.* [A.S. *forst,* from *fréosan* = to freeze; cogn. with Dut. *vorst;* Ger. *frost;* Icel., Dan. & Sw. *frost.*] [FREEZE, *v.*]

I. *Literally:*

1. The act or state of freezing or becoming frozen; the congelation of fluids by the loss or abstraction of heat.

2. That state of the atmosphere which causes fluids to freeze; severe cold, or frosty weather.

"The third day comes a *frost,* a killing *frost.*"
Shakesp.: Henry VIII., iii. 2.

3. Frozen dew. [HOAR-FROST.]

* **II.** *Fig.:* Coldness, chilliness, or severity of manner or feeling.

¶ (1) *Black-frost:* [BLACK-FROST].

(2) *Hoar-frost:* [HOAR-FROST].

frost-bearer, *s.* [CRYOPHORUS.]

frost-bite, *s.* A state of numbness of any part of the body, but especially of the extremities, caused by exposure to extreme cold.

frost-blite, *s.*

Bot.: Chenopodium album.

frost-blue, *s.* A coarse variety of smalt.

frost-fish, *s.*

Ichthy.: A small fish, *Morrhua pruinosa,* common on the coasts of the United States just after frost sets in, whence the English name. It is called also the Tom-cod. (*Storer.*)

frost-lamp, *s.* An oil-lamp placed beneath the oil-tube of an Argand lamp to keep the oil in a flowing condition on cold nights. It is used especially in lighthouses.

frost-mist, *s.* A mist caused in frosty weather through the freezing of the vapour in the atmosphere.

"A *frost-mist,* rising from the ocean, covered the eastern horizon."—*Scott: Waverley,* ch. xlvi.

frost-smoke, *s.*

Meteor.: A smoke-like appearance occurring at times over the sea in the Arctic regions. It is congealed fog.

"The brig, and the ice round her, are covered by a strange black obscurity; it is the *frost-smoke* of Arctic winters."—*Kane,* in *Webster.*

frost-weed, frost-wort, *s.*

Bot.: Helianthemum canadense, a rock rose about a foot high, with yellow flowers, growing in Canada and the United States. Late in the autumn ice crystals rise from the cracked bark of the root, whence it is named. It is sometimes used as an aromatic tonic.

frost, *v.t. & i.* [FROST, *s.*]

A. *Transitive:*

I. *Literally:*

1. To injure by frost; as, Growing vegetables are *frosted.*

2. To cover with hoar-frost.

"Hoary Thames, with *frosted* osiers crowned,
Was three long moons in ivy fetters bound."
Gay: Trivia, ii. 222.

3. To rough up the nails in a horse's shoe to enable him to gain a firm foothold on frozen ground.

II. *Figuratively:*

1. To cover with any substance resembling frost: as, A cake is *frosted* with powdered sugar.

2. To make hoary or white; to whiten.

"And helpless Age with hoary *frosted* head."
Parnell: Gift of Poetry.

* **B.** *Intrans.:* To become frostbitten.

* **frost'-bīte,** *v.t.* [Eng. *frost,* and *bite.*]

1. To nip up or affect with frost; to make frostbitten.

2. To expose to a frosty atmosphere.

"My wife up and with Mrs. Pen in the fields to *frostbite* themselves."—*Pepys: Diary.*

frost'-bĭt-ten, *a.* [Eng. *frost,* and *bitten* (q.v.).]

1. *Lit.:* Affected with or numbed by frost; nipped or withered by the frost.

* 2. *Fig.:* Nipped, as plants by the frost.

frost'-bound, *a.* [Eng. *frost,* and *bound.*] Bound or confined by frost.

"So stood the brittle prodigy; though smooth
And slippery the materials, yet, *frostbound,*
Firm as a rock."
Cowper: Task, v. 155.

frost'-ĕd, *a.* [Eng. *frost; -ed.*]

I. *Ordinary Language:*

1. Covered with frost or any substance resembling frost.

2. A term applied to the dead or lustreless appearance of gold, silver, or glass, when polishing the surface is omitted. It is supposed to resemble the hoar-frost, and hence the name. Frosted work is introduced as a foil or contrast to burnish work, in which the metal receives the full lustre by an agate or flint burnisher. Electro-plated work is in the frosted condition as it comes from the bath, and may be burnished in whole or in part. The frosted appearance on glass is given by grinding, or by the Sand-blast (q.v.), making ground-glass, which diffuses the rays, and does not transmit a direct ray or clear image.

"The rich broeaded silk unfold,
Where rising flowers grow stiff with *frosted* gold."
Gay: Trivia.

II. *Bot.:* Having the appearance of hoar-frost; as the leaves of *Rosa pruinosa.* It is nearly the same as "dewy," except that the glittering particles are opaque.

frosted-glass, *s.*

Glass-man.: A form of glass formerly made by the Venetians, and recently revived. It has irregularly varied marble-like projecting dislocations in the intervening fissures. Suddenly plunging hot glass into cold water produces crystalline convex fractures, with a polished exterior, like Derbyshire spar; but the concave intervening figures are caused, first by chilling, and then reheating at the furnace, and simultaneously expanding the reheated ball of glass by blowing, thus separating the crystals from each other, and leaving open figures between, which is done preparatory to forming vases or ornaments. Although it appears covered with fractures, it is perfectly sonorous.

frosted-work, *s.*

Arch.: Ornamental work, resembling in appearance hoar-frost on plants.

frost'-ĭ-lĭ, *adv.* [Eng. *frost; -ly.*]

1. *Lit.:* With frost; with excessive cold.

* 2. *Fig.:* With coldness, coolness, or frigidity; coldly.

"Courtling, I rather thou shouldst utterly
Dispraise my work, than praise it *frostily.*"
Ben Jonson: Censorious Courtling.

frost'-ĭ-nĕss, *s.* [Eng. *frosty; -ness.*] The quality or state of being frosty; freezing cold.

frost'-ĭng, *s.* [Eng. *frost; -ing.*]

Cook.: A composition of powdered loaf-sugar mixed with the whites of eggs, used to frost cakes.

***frost'-lĕss,** *a.* [Eng. *frost; -less.*] Free from frost.

frost'-nāil, *s.* [Eng. *frost,* and *nail.*] A roughing nail; driven into a horse's shoe to enable him to gain a firm foothold on frozen ground.

"The claws are strait only to take hold, for better progression: as a horse that is shod with *frostnails.*"—*Grew: Cosmologia Sacra.*

frost'-nāiled, *a.* [Eng. *frost,* and *nailed.*] Having the nails roughed.

frost'-nĭpped, *a.* [Eng. *frost,* and *nipped.*] Nipped up or blighted by the frost; frost-bitten.

frost'-wŏrk, *s.* [Eng. *frost,* and *work.*] The beautiful patterns or figures formed by the deposition of hoar-frost on windows, plants, &c.

"Like *frost-work* in the morning ray,
The fancied fabric melts away."
Scott: Marmion, i. (Introd.)

frost'-ў, *froost-y, *frost-ie, *a.* [Eng. *frost; -y.*]

I. *Literally:*

1. Having the power or quality of freezing; excessively cold; attended with frost; as, *frosty* weather, a *frosty* night.

"Or finally for the great store of waters engendred in that *frostie* and cold climate, that the bankes are not able to holde them."—*Hacklyyt: Voyages,* iii. 27.

2. Affected or injured by frost; under the influence of frost; frozen; as, The ground is *frosty.*

***II.** *Figuratively:*

1. Cold; cool or frigid in disposition or temper; without heat or ardour.

"Youth is fiery, age is frosty."
Longfellow: Song of Hiawatha, iv.

2. Hoary; white; as though covered with hoar-frost.

"Where is loyalty?
If it be banished from the *frosty* head,
Where shall it find a harbour in the earth?"
Shakesp.: 2 Henry VI., v. 1.

***frōte, *froote, *frot-en,** *v.t.* [O. Fr. *froter;* Fr. *frotter;* Sp. *frotar;* Ital. *frettare* = to rub.]

1. To rub.

"Who rubbith now, who *froteth* now his lippes?"
Chaucer: C. T., 3,745.

2. To stroke.

"Her hedes thay fawne and *frote.*" *Gawaine,* 1,919.

***frōt'-ĕr-ĕr,** *s.* [Eng. *frote; -erer.*[One who rubs another.

"I am his *froterer* or rubber in a hot house."—*Marston: What You Will.*

froth, *frothe, *s.* [Icel. *frodha, fraudh:* cogn. with Dan. *fraade;* Sw. *fradga.*]

I. *Lit.:* Foam, spume; the bubbles caused in liquors by agitation or fermentation.

"When wind expireth from under the sea, as it causeth some light motions of bubbles, and white circles of *froth.*"—*Bacon: Natural History.*

II. *Figuratively:*

1. An empty, senseless, or unsubstantial display of eloquence or wit; mere words without sense or substance; empty talk.

"If the mind be full and embittered, it will assuredly have its vent, and, like unsettled liquors, work over into *froth* and foulness."—*South,* vol. viii., ser. 9.

2. Anything vain or empty; light, unsubstantial matter.

"Drunke with *frothes* of pleasure.'
Stirling: Chorus to the Tragedy of Darius.

froth-worm, *s.* The same as Frog-worm (q.v.).

froth, *frothe, *v.t. & i.* [Froth, *s.*]

A. *Transitive:*

I. *Literally:*

1. To cause to foam; to cause froth to appear on the surface.

"Fill me a thousand pots, and *froth* 'em, *froth* 'em,"
Beaum. & Flet.: Pilgrim, iii. 6.

2. To cover with froth; as, A horse *froths* his bit.

***II.** *Fig.:* To emit or utter as froth; to give vent to anything unsubstantial, vain, or empty.

"He frets within, *froths* treason at his mouth."
Dryden: Don Sebastian, i. 1.

B. *Intransitive:*

1. *Lit.:* To foam; to give out froth or foam; to become covered with froth.

"And the billows *frothed* like yeast."
Longfellow: Wreck of the Hesperus.

***2.** *Fig.:* To talk emptily; to give vent to empty words.

"Excess muddies the best wit, and makes it flutter and *froth* high."—*Grew.* (*Johnson.*)

***froth'-ĭ-lў,** *adv.* [Eng. *frothy; -ly.*]

1. *Lit.:* In a frothing manner; with froth or foam; foamingly.

2. *Fig.:* In a frothy, trifling, empty, or unsubstantial manner; emptily, vainly.

froth'-ĭ-nĕss, *s.* [Eng. *frothy; -ness.*]

1. *Lit.:* The quality or state of being frothy.

***2.** *Fig.:* Emptiness, unreality, unsubstantiality.

"Should I testify to such'a one's face of the profaneness and *frothiness* of his discourse, I should disoblige him for ever. I dare not do it. Dare not do it!"—*South: Sermons,* vol. viii., ser. 9.

***froth'-lĕss,** *a.* [Eng. *froth; -less.*] Free from or without froth.

froth'-spĭt, *s.* [Eng. *froth* and *spit.*] The same as Cuckoo-spit (q.v.).

froth'-stĭck, froath'-stĭck, *s.* [Eng. *froth,* and *stick.*] A stick for whipping up milk, or making up a syllabub.

"My bairn has tocher of her awn,—
A shode-shool of a holin club,
A *froathstick,* a can, a creel, a knock."
Country Wedding, in *Watson's Coll.,* iii. 47.

froth'-ў, *froath-y, *a.* [Eng. *froth; -y.*]

I. *Literally:*

1. Of the nature of froth; consisting of froth.

"Behold a *frothy* substance rise:
Be cautious, or your bottle flies." *Swift.*

2. Full of or covered with froth or foam.

"He neighs, he snorts, he bears his head on high;
Before his ample chest the *frothy* waters fly."
Dryden: Virgil; Æneid xi. 752.

***II.** *Figuratively:*

1. Soft; not solid or firm.

"Their bodies are so solid and hard as you need not fear that bathing should make them *frothy.*"—*Bacon: Natural History.*

2. Vain, empty, unsubstantial, trifling.

"If we survey the stile, or subiect matter of all our popular enterludes we shall discover them to bee either scurrilous, &c., or at the best but *frothy,* vaine, and friuolous."—*Prynne: 5 Histrio-Mastix,* i.

frothy-poppy, *s.*

Bot.: Silene inflata. It is not a genuine poppy, nor at all akin to one. Called Frothy from the idea that the froth of the cuckoo-spit froghopper is more frequently seen upon it than upon most other plants. (*Britten & Holland.*)

frough, *a.* [Freuch.]

***frŏunçe, *frounse,** *v.t. & i.* [Fr. *froncer;* Dut. *fronssen;* Sp. *fruncir;* Port. *franzio.*] [Flounce.]

A. *Transitive:*

1. To form into wrinkles; to wrinkle up.

"Haue her min honde, I shall thee wedde;
And thus his trouth he leyth to wedde,
With that she *frounceth* vp the browe."
Gower: C. A., i.

2. To curl, to frizzle or crisp the hair about the face.

"To *frounce* and curle the haire, to become effeminate in speech and body, is the very patterne of our youth."—*Prynne: 1 Histrio-Mastix,* v. 1.

3. To adorn or set off with flounces, fringes, plaits, &c.

"Not tricked and *frounced* as she was wont
With the Attick boy to hunt."
Milton: Il Penseroso, 123.

B. *Intrans.:* To form wrinkles on the brow: hence, to frown, to show displeasure.

"On the other side, the Commons *frounced* and stormed in these and such like tearmes."—*P. Holland: Livius,* p. 621.

***frŏunçe, *fronce,** *s.* [Frounce, *v.*]

I. *Ord. Lang.:* A wrinkle, a plait, a fold, a flounce.

"These words said she, and with the lappe of her garment, yplited in a *frounce,* she dried mine eyen that weren ful of the wawes of my wepings."—*Chaucer: Boecius,* bk. i.

II. *Technically:*

1. *Hawk.:* A disease in hawks, in which a dirty white foam gathers about the mouth and palate.

"The hawke had no lyst
To come to his fyst,
She loked as she had the *fronce.*"
Skelton: Ware the Hawke.

2. *Farr.:* A disease in horses, in which a mass of pimples appears on the palate; the pimples themselves.

***frŏunç'-ĭng,** *s.* [Eng. *frounc(e); -ing.*] Frounces, plaits, flounces.

"With dressing, braiding, *frouncing,* flowering,
All your jewels on me pouring."
Drayton: Muses' Elysium, Nymph, 2.

***frŏunçe'-lĕss,** *a.* [Eng. *frounce; -less.*] Free from wrinkles.

"I dare well saine
Her forhedde *frounceles* all plaine."
Romaunt of the Rose, 860.

frŏu'-zў, frŏw'-sў, *a.* [Etym. doubtful, perhaps from *frow* (1).]

1. Musty, rank, fetid.

"The place is rendered close by the steam of moist Acts of Parliament, and *frousy* petitions."—*Dickens: Nicholas Nickleby,* ch. xvi.

2. Dirty, slovenly.

"Here *frouzy* housewives clean their loaded reins."
Pitt: Imitation of Spenser.

3. Dim, cloudy, not clean.

"A *frouzy* dirty-coloured red
Sits on her cloudy wrinkled face." *Swift.*

***frŏw** (1), *s.* [Dut. *vrow;* Ger. *frau* = a woman, a wife.] A dirty, slovenly woman; a slattern.

"A boor hugging a frightful *frow* is a frequent incident even in the works of Teniers."—*Walpole: Anecdotes of Painting,* vol. iv., ch. iii.

frŏw (2), **froe,** *s.* [Etym. doubtful; perhaps connected with *frow,* s. (q.v.).]

Coopering: A cleaving tool for riving staves, shingles, or clapboards from the balk, billet, or juggle. It has a sharp edge, wedge-shaped blade, and a handle set in the plane of the blade, but at right angles to its length. It is driven by a mallet.

***frŏw,** *a.* [Frough.] Brittle; easily broken or cleft.

"That [timber] which grows in gravel is subject to be *frow* (as they term it) and brittle."—*Evelyn: Sylva.*

frō'-wȧrd, *fra-ward, *a. & adv.* [The Northern form of *fromward* (q.v.).]

A. *As adjective:*

1. Not willing to yield or comply with what is asked or required; perverse; peevish; refractory; ungovernable; difficult to manage; morose.

"Russell had always been *froward,* arrogant, and mutinous."—*Macaulay: Hist. Eng.,* ch. xix.

2. Unpropitious, adverse.

"To th' importunity
Of *froward* fortune shall be forced to yeeld."
Spenser: F. Q., III. iii. 21.

***B.** *As adv.:* Away from.

"At euen cam a fugelflight *froward* Arabie to hem rigt." *Genesis & Exodus,* 2,221.

frō'-wȧrd-lў, *adv.* [Eng. *froward; -ly.*] In a froward, perverse, morose, or petulant manner.

"I hid me and was wroth, and he went *frowardly* in the way of his heart."—*Isaiah* lvii. 17.

frō'-wȧrd-nĕss, *s.* [Eng. *froward; -ness.*]

1. The quality or state of being froward; perverseness, moroseness, perversity.

2. A perverse, disobedient, or obstinate act.

"How many *frowardnesses* of ours does he smother? how many indignities does he pass by? how many affronts does he put up at our hands?"—*South: Sermons,* vol. ii., ser. 2.

frŏw'-ĕr, *s.* [Eng. *frow* (2); *-er.*] The same as Frow (2), *s.* (q.v.).

"A *frower* of iron for cleaving of lath,
With roll for a sawpit, good husbandry hath."
Tusser: Husbandrie, ch. xvii., st. 8.

***frŏw'-eў,** *a.* [Frowy (2), *a.*]

***frŏw'-ĭng,** *a.* [Etym. doubtful,] Apparently, damp or foggy.

"Gather not roses in a wet and *frowing* houre."
Suckling: Aglaura, 1,638.

***frŏw'-ĭsh,** *a.* [Eng. *frow,* (1) s.; *-ish.*] Musty, damp, rank, fetid.

"He that is rank or *frowish* in savour. *Hircosus.*"—*Withal,* p. 286.

frŏwn, *froune, *trowne, *frown-yn, *v.i. & t.* [O. Fr. **frogner,* **frongner,* preserved in Fr. *se refrogner* = to frown; cf. Ital. *infrigno* = wrinkled, frowning; Sw. dial. *fyna* = to make a wry face; Norw. *frøyna.*]

A. *Intransitive:*

1. To express displeasure, annoyance, or sternness by the contraction of the brows; to assume a stern guise or surly look; to scowl.

"*Frowning,* as if in his unconscious arm
He held the thunder." *Cowper: Task,* i. 381.

2. To present an unfavourable appearance; to look with disfavour or threateningly; to lower.

"The trembling sun now plays o'er ocean blue,
And now rude mountains *frown* amid the skies."
Thomson: Castle of Indolence, i. 38.

B. *Trans.:* To repress, repel, or rebuke with a frown or a look of displeasure.

frŏwn, *s.* [Frown, *v.*]

1. A look of displeasure, severity, or sternness expressed by a contraction of the brows.

"Yet Barbesieux was still at the War-office; and it was not pretended that he had been punished even by a word or a *frown*."—*Macaulay: Hist. Eng.*, ch. xix.

2. Any expression or manifestation of displeasure.

"Patiently endure that *frown* of fortune, and by some notable exploit win again her favour."—*Knolles: Historie of the Turks.*

frŏwn'-ĕr, *s.* [Eng. *frown*; *-er.*] One who frowns or scowls; one who shows displeasure in his looks.

"That Pharisaic *frowner* at the boy."
Byron: Christ among the Doctors.

* **frŏwn'-fŭl,** *a.* [Eng. *frown*; *ful(l).*] Frowning; expressive of displeasure, sternness, or severity.

"Far other purpose they supply;
The murderer's burning cheek to hide,
And on his *frownful* temples die."
Langhorne: Laurel & Reed.

frŏwn'-ĭng, *pr. par., a., & s.* [Frown, *v.*]

A. & B. *As pr. par. & particip. adj.:* (See the verb).

C. *As subst.:* The expression of displeasure, severity, or sternness by a frown; a frown.

frŏwn'-ĭng-lȳ, *adv.* [Eng. *frowning*; *-ly.*] In a frowning manner; with a frown; sternly; with a look of displeasure.

"What, looked he *frowningly*?"
Shakesp.: Hamlet, i. 2.

* **frŏwn'-ȳ,** *a.* [Eng. *frown*; *-y.*] Given to frowning; stern, severe.

"Her *frowny* mother's ragged shoulder,"—*Sir F. Palgrave.* (*Ogilvie.*)

* **frŏw'-ȳ** (1), * **frow-ie,** *a.* [Eng. *frow* (1), s.; *-y.*] Musty, frowsy.

"Or like not of the *frowy* fede,
Or with the weeds be glutted."
Spenser: Shepheards Calender; July.

* **frŏw'-ȳ** (2), * **frŏw'-ĕy,** *a.* [*Frow*, a.; *-y.*] Applied to wood which works evenly and without splitting or tearing.

frŏwst'-ȳ, *a.* [Frowsy.] Frowsy, musty.

"When it is not only humble, but *frowsty*, and when it is pervaded by an atmosphere of thunderous gloom, you are apt to wish you were anywhere else than at home!"—*E. J. Worboise: Susie*, ch. xxv.

frŏw'-zȳ, *a.* [Frouzy.]

frōz'-ęn, * **froze,** *pa. par. & a.* [Freeze, *v.*]

A. *As pa. par.:* (See the verb).

B. *As adjective:*

I. *Literally:*

1. Congealed with cold.

"Like reeds beside a *frozen* brook."
Scott: Lay of the Last Minstrel, iii. 26.

* 2. Subject to frost or excessive cold; excessively cold; frosty: as, a *frozen* climate.

* **II.** *Figuratively:*

1. Chill, cold, or frigid in affection or disposition; wanting in warmth of feeling.

"Be not ever *frozen*, coy." *Carew.*

2. Wanting in natural heat or vigour; cold, unfeeling.

"Even here, where *frozen* chastity retires,
Love finds an altar for forbidden fires."
Pope: Eloisa to Abelard, 181.

frozen ocean, *s.*

Geog.: The North and South Polar Seas.

* **frōz'-ęn-nĕss,** *s.* [Eng. *frozen*; *-ness.*] The quality or state of being frozen.

"Return to that *frozenness* which is hardly dissolved."—*Sp. Gardiner.*

F. R. S. A contraction for Fellow of the Royal Society.

* **frŭb'-ĭsh,** * **frŭb'-bĭsh,** *v.t.* [Furbish.] To furbish; to rub up.

"I'll make you young again, believe that, lady,
I will so *frubish* you."
Beaum. & Fl.: Custom of the Country, iii. 1.

* **frŭct,** *v.i.* [O. Fr. *fruict*; Lat. *fructus* = fruit (q.v.).] To bear fruit.

"How suld a penny *fruct* contrair nature?"
Colkelbie Sow, 766.

* **frŭct,** *s.* [Fruct, *v.*] Increase, fruit.

"He wald preve the thrid penny, quhyle hid
Quhilk for the tyme no *fruct* nor proffeit did."
Cockelbie Sow, 763.

frŭct'-ĕd, *a.* [Lat. *fruct(us)* = fruit; Eng. suff. *-ed.*]

Her.: Bearing fruit; applied to a tree or plant so represented on an escutcheon.

frŭc-tĕs'-çęnçe, *s.* [Lat. *fruct(us)* = fruit; Eng. suff. *-escence.*]

Bot.: The time when the fruit of a plant is ripe; the fruiting season.

frŭc-tĭc'-ū-lōse, *a.* [As if from a Low Latin *fructiculosus.*] Producing a heavy crop of fruit; loaded with fruit.

Frŭc'-tĭ-dor, *s.* [Fr. = fruit-giver.]

Calendar: As freely translated by an English wit, Poppy. The name given in Oct., 1793, by the French Convention to the twelfth month of the republican year. It commenced on Aug. 18, and ended on Sept. 16, and was the third summer month.

* **frŭc-tĭf-ĕr-oŭs,** *a.* [Lat. *fructifer*, from *fructus* = fruit, and *fero* = to bear, to produce; Eng. adj. suff. *-ous.*] Bearing or producing fruit.

"Some experiments may be fitly enough called lucriferous, and others *fructiferous*."—*Boyle: Works*, iii. 423.

frŭc-tĭf-ĭ-cā'-tion, *s.* [Lat. *fructificatio*, *fructificatus*, pa. par. of *fructifico* = to bear fruit; Fr. *fructification.*] [Fructify.]

I. *Ordinary Language:*

1. The act or process of bearing fruit; fecundity; fertility.

"That the sap doth powerfully rise in the spring, to put the plant in a capacity of *fructification*, he that hath beheld how many gallons of water may be drawn from a birch-tree hath slender reason to doubt."—*Browne: Vulgar Errours.*

2. The act or process of fertilizing or rendering productive; fertilization.

"As may be discovered from . . . the prevalent *fructification* of plants thereby."—*Browne: Vulgar Errours*, bk. iii., ch. xxi.

II. *Bot.:* The fruit and its parts. Often used of cryptogamous plants, but also of those which are phanerogamous, when its meaning is so extended as to embrace the parts of the flower as well as of the fruit.

frŭc'-tĭ-fĭed, *pa. par.* or *a.* [Fructify.]

frŭc'-tĭ-fȳ, * **fruc-ti-fie,** *v. t. & i.* [Fr. *fructifier*, from Lat. *fructifico*, from *fructus* = fruit, and *facio* = to make; Sp. *fructificar*; Ital. *fructificare.*]

A. *Trans.:* To make fruitful or productive; to fertilize; to cause to bear fruit.

"The legal levies the sovereign raises are as vapours which the sun exhales, which fall down in sweet showers to *fructify* the earth."—*Howell: Vocal Forest.*

B. *Intrans.:* To become or be fruitful or productive; to bear fruit.

"Those parts that do *fructify* in us."
Shakesp.: Love's Labour's Lost, iv. 2.

frŭc-tĭp'-ą-roŭs, *a.* [Lat. *fruct(us)* = fruit, *i* connective, and Lat. *pario* = to produce.]

Bot.: Producing as a monstrosity several fruits metamorphosed from one.

frŭct'-ĭst, *s.* [Lat. *fruct(us)* = fruit, and Eng. suff. *-ist.*] One who classifies plants by their fruit. (*Rees: Cyclop.*)

frŭct'-ōse, *a.* [Lat. *fruct(us)* = fruit; *-ose* (*Chem.*).]

Chem.: Sugar of fruit, an uncrystallizable sugar, identical in composition and optical rotatory power with the mixture of levo-glucose and dextro-glucose obtained from cane-sugar by the action of acids.

* **frŭc'-tu-ą-rȳ,** *s.* [Lat. *fructuarius*, from *fructus* = fruit.] One who enjoys the produce, fruit, or profits of any thing.

"In sum, at last we ought to determine that kings are not proprietors, nor *fructuaries*, but onely administratours."—*Prynne: Treachery & Disloyalty*, pt. iv., p. 170.

* **frŭc-tu-ā'-tion,** *s.* [Lat. *fruct(us)* = fruit; Eng., &c. suff. *-ation.*] Produce, fruit.

"The first *fructuation* of an advancing society."—*Pownal* (1782), p. 80.

* **frŭc'-tu-oŭs,** *a.* [Fr. *fructueux*, from Lat. *fructuosus*, from *fructus* = fruit; Sp. & Port. *fructuoso*; Ital. *fruttuoso.*] Fruitful, fertile, fertilizing.

"So much does *fructuous* moisture o'erabound."
Philips: Cider, i.

* **frŭc'-tu-oŭs-lȳ,** *adv.* [Eng. *fructuous*; *-ly.*] In a fruitful, fertile, or fertilizing manner.

* **frŭc'-tu-oŭs-nĕss,** *s.* [Eng. *fructuous*; *-ness.*] The quality or state of being fruitful, fertile, or productive; fruitfulness, fertility.

* **frŭc'-tūre,** *s.* [O. Fr., from Lat. *fructus*, pa. par. of *fruor* = to enjoy.] Use, enjoyment, fruition.

frûe'-sŏme, *a.* [Eng. *frow* (1), s., and *some.*] Coarse-looking, frowzy.

"I never was among traitors that I was certain of till this day. Let them take that! bloody *frowsome* beasts."—*Brownie of Bodsbeck*, i. 102.

frû'-gal, *a.* [Fr., from Lat. *frugalis*, from *frux* (genit. *frugis*) = fruit; Sp. *frugal*; Ital. *frugale.*]

1. Thrifty, sparing; not profuse or lavish; economical in the use or expenditure of money, goods, provisions, &c.

"*Frugal*, affectionate, sober, and withal
Keenly industrious."
Wordsworth: Excursion, bk. i.

2. Characterized by frugality or economy; not wasteful.

"Yet, labouring well his little spot of ground,
Some scattering pot-herbs here and there he found;
Which, cultivated with his daily care,
And bruised with vervain, were his *frugal* fare."
Dryden: Virgil; Georgic iv. 194.

* 3. Sparing; not lavish. Followed by *of.*

"If through mists he shoots his sullen beams,
Frugal of light, in loose and straggling streams,
Suspect a drizzling day."
Dryden: Virgil; Georgic i. 392.

frû-găl'-ĭ-tȳ, *s.* [Fr. *frugalité*, from Lat. *frugalitas*, from *frugalis*; Sp. *frugalidad*; Ital. *frugalità.* Sir Thomas Elyot, in 1534, speaks of the word as not then in general use.]

1. The quality of being frugal; economy, thrift; a judicious and careful management of anything valuable, so as to avoid all unnecessary or wasteful expenditure or use; good husbandry or housewifery.

"*Frugality* has ever been esteemed a virtue as well among Pagans as Christians."—*Goldsmith: The Bee.*

* 2. A frugal or sparing use of anything. (Followed by *of.*)

"In this *frugality* of your praises, some things I cannot omit."—*Dryden: Fables.* (Dedic.)

¶ For the difference between *frugality* and *economy*, see Economy.

frû'-gal-lȳ, *adv.* [Eng. *frugal*; *-ly.*] In a frugal, economical, or thrifty manner; thriftily.

"She had wherewithal to live *frugally* genteel."—*Malone: Life of Dryden.*

* **frû'-gal-nĕss,** *s.* [Eng. *frugal*; *-ness.*] The quality of being frugal; thrift; frugality.

frû'-gar-dite, *s.* [Ger. *frugardite.*] Named from Frugard, near Helsingfors, in Finland, where it is found.]

Min.: A variety of Vesuvianite. It is one of two varieties which have been called Magnesian Vesuvianite. (*Dana.*) The *Brit. Mus. Cat.* makes it a variety of Idocrase (q.v.).

frŭg'-gĭn, * **frug-on,** *s.* [Fr. *fourgon.*] (See extract.)

"*Fourgon.* An oven-forke (termed in Lincolnshire a *frugin*), wherewith fuel is both put into an oven and stirred when it is (on fire) in it."—*Cotgrave.*

* **frû-gĭf-ĕr-oŭs,** *a.* [Lat. *frugifer* = fruit-bearing; *frux* (genit. *frugis*) = fruit; *fer(o)* = to bear, and Eng. &c. suff. *-ous.*]

1. *Lit.:* Bearing fruit.

"And God said, Behold I give you every *frugiferous* herb which is upon the face of the earth."—*More: Literal Cabbala*, ch. i., p. 9.

2. *Fig.:* Fertilising.

"But from the bounteous gods derive their birth
The gales which breathe *frugiferous* to earth."
Cooke: Hesiod, i. 198.

* **frû-ğĭv'-ōr-ą,** *s. pl.* [Lat. *frux* (genit. *frugis*) = fruit, and *voro* = to swallow whole, to devour.]

Zool.: A section of the Mammalian order Cheiroptera (Bats). It contains only one family, Pteropidæ (Fox-bats) (q.v.).

frû-ğĭv'-ōr-oŭs, *a.* [Lat. *frux* (genit. *frugis*) = fruit, and *voro* = to swallow whole, to devour.]

Ornith., &c.: Fruit-devouring, living upon fruits.

"In a *frugivorous* bat I find the following vertebral formula."—*Owen: Anat. of Vertebrates.*

* **frug-on,** *s.* [Fruggin.]

frûit, * **fruct,** * **frut,** * **frute,** * **fruyt,** * **froyt,** * **fryt,** * **fryte,** *s.* [Fr. *fruit*, from Lat. *fructus* = fruit, from *fructus*, pa. par. of *fruor* = to enjoy; O. S., O. H. Ger., & M. H. Ger. *fruht*; O. Fris. *frucht*; Dut. *vrucht*; Icel. *fruktr*; Sw. *frukt*; Dan. *frugt*; Sp. & Port. *fruto*; Ital. *frutto*; Ger. *frucht.*]

I. *Ordinary Language:*

1. *Literally:*

(1) The vegetable products yielded by the earth to supply the wants of man and other

animals, whether necessary for their sustenance and support, or applied only to their enjoyment, such as corn, grass, cotton, and all cultivated plants.

"Six years thou shalt sow thy land, and gather in the *fruits* thereof."—*Exodus* xxiii. 10.

(2) The edible, succulent products of certain plants, in which the seeds are inclosed; as grapes, apples, oranges, &c.

"See now the rising *fruits* the gardens crown,
Imbibe the sun, and make his light their own."
Blackmore: Creation, bk. i.

(3) In the same sense as II.

(4) The product or offspring of animals.

"Lo, children are an heritage of the Lord: and the *fruit* of the womb is his reward."—*Psalm* cxxvii. 3.

2. *Figuratively:*

(1) The product; that which is produced or effected.

"Give her of the *fruit* of her hands; and let her own works praise her in the gates."—*Proverbs* xxxi. 31.

(2) The result, consequence, or effect of any thing, whether beneficial or otherwise.

"We heartily wish you well; wish to see you reap the *fruit* of your virtue."—*Middleton: Life of Cicero*, vol. iii., § 9.

(3) Benefit, profit, advantage.

"What *fruit* had ye in those things?"—*Rom.* vi. 21.

II. *Technically:*

1. *Bot.:* In a strict sense the ovary or pistil arrived at maturity, but more commonly the term is extended to embrace also whatever is combined with the ripe ovary. For instance, the pine-apple consists of a mass of bracts, calyces, corollas, and ovaries: and the common apple of a succulent superior calyx, corolla, and ovary. Like the pistil it may consist of one or several carpels. In the latter case the carpels may have coalesced, or may be separate. Gærtner, Mirbel, and various other botanists, have proposed classifications of fruits. The following is that of Dr. Lindley:—

Class I. Fruit simple, Apocarpi. (1) Utriculus, (2) Achænium, (3) Drupa, (4) Folliculus, (5) Legumen, (6) Lomentum.

Class II. Fruit aggregate, Aggregati. (1) Etærio, (2) Syncarpium, (3) Cynarrhodum.

Class III. Fruit compound, Syncarpi. (1) Caryopsis, (2) Carcerulus, (3) Samara, (4) Amphisarca, (5) Pyxidium, (6) Regma, (7) Conceptaculum, (8) Siliqua, (9) Silicula, (10) Ceratium, (11) Capsula, (12) Hesperidium, (13) Nucula nenia, (14) Tryma, (15) Cremocarpium, (16) Glans, (17) Cypsela, (18) Diplotegia, (19) Pepo, (20) Balausta, (21) Bacca, (22) Pomum.

Class IV. Collective fruits, Anthocarpi. (1) Diclesium, (2) Sphalerocarpium, (3) Syconus, (4) Strobilus, (5) Sorosia.

¶ *A Spurious Fruit* is any kind of inflorescence which grows up with a fruit and forms one body with it, as a pine cone. (*Treas. of Bot.*)

2. *Hort., Comm., &c.:* Of the several fruits cultivated or sold in Britain, the almond-tree was brought from Barbary about A.D. 1548, the apple from Syria about 1522; the cherry-tree in ancient times from Pontus; the gooseberry from Flanders previous to 1540; the strawberry from Flanders about 1530.

fruit-box, *s.* A small box of certain dimensions in which fruit is shipped to market.

fruit-crows, *s. pl.*

Ornith.: The name given by Swainson to the Coracinæ, a sub-family of Corvidæ. They are confined to South America.

fruit-dryer, *s.* A small house, with kiln, furnace, shelves, and means for ventilation, used for drying fruits.

fruit-eaters, *s. pl.*

Ornith.: One of the names given by Swainson to the family Ampelidæ (Chatterers).

fruit-frame, *s.*

Hort.: A trellis or espalier.

fruit-gatherer, *s.*

1. One who gathers fruit.

2. An apparatus or contrivance for picking fruit which is beyond the reach of the arm.

fruit-grove, *s.* A plantation of fruit-trees; an orchard.

"The faithful slave
Whom to my nuptial train Icarius gave
To tend the *fruit-groves*."
Pope: Homer; Odyssey iv. 974.

fruit-house, *s.* A storage-house for fruit.

fruit-knife, *s.* A knife, having a silver or plated blade, used for paring and cutting fruit, as apples, pears, &c.

fruit-ladder, *s.* A light ladder to rest against the limbs of the tree, or stand by itself while the picker stands upon it to gather fruit.

fruit-loft, *s.* A room for the storage and preservation of fruit.

fruit-mill, *s.* A mill for grinding grapes for must or apples for cider.

fruit-picker, *s.* [FRUIT-GATHERER.]

fruit-pigeon, *s.*

Ornith.: Carpophaga, a genus of Columbidæ (Pigeons), which feed solely on fruit. The species inhabit the forests of India, the Moluccas, the Celebes, Australia, and the Pacific Islands. Their plumage is very brilliant; green, yellow, and purple are the prevailing colours.

fruit-press, *s.* A press for expressing the juice of fruit.

fruit-shop, *s.* A shop where fruit is sold; a fruiterer's shop.

fruit-show, *s.* An exhibition of fruit.

fruit-spur, *s.*

Bot. & Hort.: A little stunted branch, the ultimate development of which is into fruit instead of leaves. [SPUR, *Bot.* (2).]

"Every bud will in time naturally form a *fruit-spur*."—*Gardeners' Chronicle*, No. 410, p. 595 (1881).

fruit-stall, *s.* A stall in a market or street for the sale of fruit.

fruit-sugar, *s.* [FRUCTOSE.]

fruit-time, *s.* The season when fruit is ripe; the time for gathering fruit.

fruit-tree, *s.* A tree cultivated for the sake of its fruit; a tree whose principal value arises from the fruit produced by it.

"Beautiful is the land, with its prairies and forests of *fruit-trees*." *Longfellow: Evangeline*, ii. 2.

* **frûit,** * **frut-en,** * **fru-tyn,** *v.i.* [FRUIT, *s.*] To bear fruit.

"*Frutyn* or brynge forthe frute. *Fructifico*."—*Prompt. Parv.*

frûit'-age (age as ĭj), * **frut-age,** *s.* [Fr. *fruitage.*]

I. *Ordinary Language:*

1. *Lit.:* Fruit collectively; fruitery.

"One accustomed to desires that feed
On *fruitage* gathered from the tree of life."
Wordsworth: Excursion, bk. iv.

* 2. *Fig.:* The fruit or result of any action or line of conduct.

II. *Arch.:* Carved work to resemble fruit.

"There are sundry other ornaments likewise belonging to the freeze, such as encarpa, festoons, and *frutages*."—*Evelyn: Of Architects & Architecture.*

frûit'-beär-ĕr, *s.* [Eng. *fruit*, and *bearer.*] A tree or plant which produces fruit; a fruitful plant.

"Trees, especially *fruitbearers*, are often infected with the measles."—*Mortimer: Husbandry.*

frûit'-beär-ĭng, *a.* [Eng. *fruit*, and *bearing.*] Bearing or producing fruit; fruitful, prolific.

"By this way graft trees of different kinds one on another, as *fruitbearing* trees on those that bear not."—*Mortimer: Husbandry.*

frûit'-bŭd, *s.* [Eng. *fruit*, and *bud.*]

Bot.: A bud which produces fruit. Except in the case of monœcious and diœcious plants, it is the same as flower-bud. In the case of these plants it is the same as a bud producing a female as distinguished from a male flower.

* **frûit'-ĕd,** *a.* [Eng. *fruit; -ed.*] Bearing fruit; covered with fruit.

"So we have seene the kernel of a well *fruited* plant degenerate into that crab, or willow, which gave the originall to his stock."—*Bp. Hall: Cont.; Manasses.*

* **frûit'-ẹn,** *v.t.* [Eng. *fruit; -en.*] To make fruitful.

"[He may as well ask] why thou usest the influencies of heaven to *fruiten* the earth."—*Bp. Hall: Contempl.; The Resurrection.*

frûit'-ĕr-ĕr, * **fruiet-er-er,** *s.* [Eng. *fruit; -er*, the second *-er* being superfluous; Fr. *fruitier.*] One who deals in fruit.

"I did fight with one Sampson Stockfish, a *fruiterer*, behind Gray's Inn."—*Shakesp.: 2 Henry IV.*, iii. 2.

* **frûit'-ĕr-ỹ,** *s.* [Fr. *fruiterie.*]

1. Fruit collectively considered; a crop of fruit.

"When the small *fruitery* seems
Exempt from ills, an oriental blast
Disastrous flies." *J. Philips: Cider*, iii.

2. A fruit-loft; a repository for fruit.

* **fruit-es-ter,** *s.* [Eng. *fruit;* fem. suff. *-ster.*] The feminine of fruiterer; a female seller of fruit.

"And right anon in comen tombesteres
Fetis and smale, and yong *fruitesteres*,
Singers with harpes." *Chaucer: C. T.*, 12,412.

frûit'-fûl, * **fruite-full,** *a.* [Eng. *fruit; -ful(l).*]

I. *Literally:*

1. Producing fruits; fertile; productive; prolific.

"Nature multiplies
Her fertile growth, and by disburdening grows
More *fruitful*." *Milton: P. L.*, v. 319.

2. Bearing fruit.

"Full of all maner goodes, welles dygged oute, vyneyardes oylegardens, and many *fruitful* trees."—*Bible* (1551), *Nehemiah* ix. 25.

3. Full of or heavy with fruit.

"We find a tall and sickly stalk,
But not the *fruitful* ear."
Cowper: Olney Hymn, xvi.

4. Prolific; bearing children; not barren.

"Be *fruitful* and multiply and replenish the earth. —*Genesis* i. 28.

II. *Figuratively:*

1. Productive of results, whether beneficial or otherwise (Followed by *of* or *in.*)

"We curse not wine; the vile excess we blame,
More *fruitful* than the accumulated hoard,
Of pain and misery."
Armstrong: Art of Preserving Health, ii.

* 2. Liberal, bounteous, bountiful.

"A hand as *fruitful* as the land that feeds us."
Shakesp.: Henry VIII., i. 3.

* 3. Plenteous, copious.

"One *fruitful* meal would set me to it."
Shakesp.: Measure for Measure, iv. 3.

¶ For the difference between *fruitful* and *fertile*, see FERTILE.

frûit'-fûl-lỹ, *adv.* [Eng. *fruitful; -ly.*]

* 1. In a fruitful manner; so as to be fruitful or prolific.

"How sacred seeds of sea, and air, and earth,
And purer fire through universal night,
And empty space did *fruitfully* unite."
Roscommon.

* 2. Plentifully, plenteously, abundantly, copiously.

"You have many opportunities to cut him off; if you will want not, time and place will be *fruitfully* offered."—*Shakesp.: Lear*, iv. 6.

3. So as to produce fruit; profitably; with advantage or profit.

"And these are words which . . . we may *fruitfully* entertain ourselves with, upon this sad occasion at this time."—*Howe: Funeral Sermon on the Death of Dr. Bates.*

frûit'-fûl-nĕss, * **fruit-ful-nesse,** *s.* [Eng. *fruitful; -ness.*]

1. The quality of being fruitful; fertility; fecundity.

"A little further up the defile no sign of population or of *fruitfulness* was to be seen."—*Macaulay: Hist. Eng.*, ch. xviii.

2. The quality of being prolific; fecundity.

"The goddess, present at the match she made,
She blessed the bed such *fruitfulness* conveyed."
Dryden: Ovid; Metamorphoses x.

3. Fertility or exuberance of genius or invention.

"Sandrart adds, that it is incredible the *fruitfulness* of Holbein's invention and industry in performing so much."—*Walpole: Anecdotes of Painting*, vol. i., ch. iv.

* **frûit'-ĭng,** *a.* [Eng. *fruit; -ing.*] Pertaining to or bearing fruit.

frû-ĭ'-tion, *s.* [O. Fr., from Lat. *fructus*, pa. par. of *fruor* = to enjoy; Sp. *fruicion;* Ital. *fruizione.*] Use, enjoyment, or possession of anything, especially such as is accompanied with pleasure or satisfaction; the pleasure derived from possession, use, or enjoyment.

"Because Thou hast, though throned in highest bliss
Equal to God, and equally enjoying
Godlike *fruition*, quitted all."
Milton: P. L., iii. 307.

* **frû'-ĭ-tĭve,** *a.* [Lat. *fruitus*, pa. par. of *fruor* = to enjoy.] Pertaining to use or enjoyment; possessing, enjoying.

"Contemplation is a *fruitive* possession of verities, which flowers the minde doth no longer gather or collect."—*Mountague: Devoute Essayes*, pt. i., tr. xxi., § 4.

frûit'-lĕss, * **fruyt-les,** *a.* [Eng. *fruit; -less.*]

* **I.** *Literally:*

1. Not bearing fruit; barren.

2. Not prolific; barren; not bearing offspring.

"The Spaniards of Mexico, for the first forty years, could not make our kind of wheat bear seed; but it grew up as the trees, and was *fruitless*."—*Raleigh: History of the World.*

II. *Fig.:* Producing no results; vain, unprofitable, useless, abortive, bootless.

"The utility of the enterprise was, however, so great and obvious that all opposition proved *fruitless*."—*Macaulay: Hist. Eng.*, ch. iii.

¶ For the difference between *fruitless* and *vain*, see VAIN.

frûit'-lĕss-lȳ, *adv.* [Eng. *fruitless; -ly.*] In a fruitless manner; vainly, without any result; unprofitably.

frûit'-lĕss-nĕss, *fruit-less-nesse, *s.* [Eng. *fruitless; -ness.*]

*1. The quality of producing no results; unproductiveness.

"It is no marvill if those that mocke at goodnesse, be plagued with continuall *fruitlessnesse*."—*Bp. Hall: Contempt.; Mephibosheth & Ziba.*

2. The quality or state of being fruitless or unprofitable; unprofitableness; uselessness.

"The *fruitlessness* of their enquiries into the arcana of the Godhead."—*Warburton: A Commen. on Essay on Man.*

frûit'-mē-tĕr, *s.* [Eng. *fruit*, and *meter* (q.v.).] A person officially appointed to examine all fruit brought into a market.

"In long-past days the Corporation *fruitmeters* claimed a sample of fruit from each package entering the port of London."—*Daily News*, Aug. 5, 1881.

frûit'-ȳ, *a.* [Eng. *fruit; -y.*]

*1. Fruitful.

2. Resembling fruit in flavour.

frume, *frome, *s.* [A.S. *fruma.*] The beginning.

"At Babilloine ate *frume*
To one brige thu schalt cume."
Floris & Blanchiflour, 135.

***fru-ment,** *s.* [FRUMENTY.]

***frû-mĕn-tā'-çĕ-oŭs** (or **ceous** as **shŭs**), *a.* [Lat. *frumentaceus*, from *frumentum* = corn Ital. *frumentacio;* Fr. *frumentacé.*] Of the nature of, resembling, or composed of wheat or other cereal.

***frû-mĕn-tăr'-ĭ-oŭs,** *a.* [Lat. *frumentarius*, from *frumentum* = corn; Sp. & Ital. *frumentario.*] Of or pertaining to wheat or grain.

***frû-mĕn-tā'-tion,** *s.* [Lat. *frumentatio*, from *frumentum* = corn.]

Roman Antiq.: A gift or largess of corn given to the people to quiet them when excited or uneasy.

frû'-mĕn-tȳ, *fru-ment, *fru-ment-ie, *fur-me-ty, *fru-me-tar-y, *s.* [O. Fr. *froumenté*, from *froument* = wheat; Lat. *frumentum* = corn; Sp. *frumentada.*]

*1. Corn.

"In Fraunce and Spaine, bruers steep their wheat or *frument* in water, and mash it for their drinke of divers sorts."—*P. Holland: Plinie*, bk. xviii., ch. vii.

2. A dish made of wheat boiled in milk and seasoned.

"The fifth book is of pease porridge; under which are included *frumetary*, water gruel, &c."—*King: Art of Cookery*, let. 9.

***frŭm'-gĭld,** *s.* [A.S.]

Old Law: The first payment made to the kindred of a person slain, towards the satisfaction for his murder.

frŭmp, *frumpe, *s.* [Etym. doubtful.]

*1. A sneer, a mock, a flout, a jeer.

"[He] shall be able to abashe a right worthie man, and make him at his wittes ende, through the sodaine quicke and vnlooked *frumpe* giuen."—*Wilson: Arte of Rhetorique*, p. 137.

2. A cross-tempered, old-fashioned woman.

"Besides that, sometimes jealous *frumps*
Will put me into doleful dumps."
Lord Lyttleton: Hymn to Eliza.

***frŭmp,** *v.t.* & *i.* [FRUMP, *s.*]

A. *Trans.:* To mock, to jeer, to insult.

"Even hee, who being now farre stept in yeeres, Caius was wont to *frump* and flout in most opprobrious terms."—*P. Holland: Suetonius*, p. 149.

B. *Intrans.:* To utter jeers or insults; to mock.

"Studying for scoffes, and *frumping* flouts, not for meet pleas to help any cause."—*P. Holland: Ammianus Marcellinus*, p. 286.

***frŭmp'-ĕr,** *s.* [Eng. *frump; -er.*] One who mocks or jeers; a mocker.

***frŭmp-ĕr-ȳ,** *s.* [Eng. *frump; -ery.*] Abuse, reproach, sneer.

"Men's mocks, *frumperies*, and bastinadoes."—*Urquhart: Rabelais*, bk. i., ch. xl.

frŭmp'-ĭsh, *a.* [Eng. *frump; -ish.*]

1. Cross-tempered, cross-grained, sneering.

"She sits down, so, quite *frumpish*, and won't read her lesson to me."—*J. Baillie.* (*Ogilvie.*)

2. Old-fashioned, as applied to dress.

frŭmp'-ĭsh-nĕss, *s.* [Eng. *frumpish; -ness.*] The quality or state of being frumpish.

frŭm'-ple, *frum-pylle, *s.* [Etym. doubtful: cf. Ger. *rümpfen* = to make a wry mouth; Dut. *frommelen.*] A wrinkle.

"*Frumpylle.* *Ruga, rugula.*"—*Prompt. Parv.*

frŭm'-ple, *v.t.* [FRUMPLE, *s.*] To wrinkle, to crease, to crumple.

"*Frumplyd.* *Rugatus, rugulatus.*"—*Prompt. Parv.*

***frŭm-schaft,** *s.* [A.S. *frumsceaft*, from *fruma* = the beginning, and *sceaft* = a making.] A creation, a beginning.

"Thu folckes feder of *frumschaft* schuptest al that ischapen is."—*St. Marherite*, p. 20.

***frumthe,** *s.* [A.S. *frumth.*] The beginning.

"The *frumthe* to thon ende."—*O. Eng. Miscell.*, p. 142.

frŭn-dle, *s.* [Etym. doubtful.] A measure of two pecks.

***frŭnt,** *v.t.* [O. Fr. *afronter.*] To encounter, to meet, to strike.

"He . . . *frunt* hym in the fase a full fel wond."
Destruction of Troy, 6,921.

***frŭsh, *frusch, *frusche, *frussch, *frussh,** *v.t.* & *i.* [O. Fr. *froisser, fruisser*, from Low Lat. *frussura* = a breaking up: *frusto* = to break up; Lat. *frustum* = a piece, a fragment.]

A. *Transitive:*

1. To bruise, to crush, to batter.

"I like thy armour well;
I'll *frush* it, and unlock the rivets all,
But I'll be master of it."
Shakesp.: Troilus & Cressida, v. 6.

2. To knock down.

"He *frushet* so felly freikes to ground."
Destruction of Troy, 5,981.

B. *Intrans.:* To rush.

"Thei *frusschen* to gidere fulle fiercely."—*Maundeville*, p. 238.

***frŭsh** (1), ***frusche, *frushe, *frusshe,** *s.* [FRUSH, *v.*]

1. A stroke, a blow, an encounter.

"Felle was the *frushe*, fey were there mony."
Destruction of Troy, 8,998.

2. A noise, as of two bodies coming into violent collision. (*Southey.*)

3. Wood broken up; splinters; refuse.

"Al the *frushe* and leavings of Greeke."
Stanyhurst: Virgil; Æneid i. 39.

***frŭsh** (2), *s.* [A.S. *frosc* = a frog; Ger. *frosch.*]

Farriery:

1. The same as FROG (q.v.).

2. A discharge of a fetid matter from the frog of a horse's foot; also called Thrush (q.v.).

frŭsh, *a.* [FRUSH, *v.*]

1. Easily broken, brittle, crisp.

2. Frank, forward.

***frŭst,** *s.* [Lat. *frustum.*] A crumb, a fragment.

"All the *frusts* and crusts and rusts of antiquity."—*Sterne: Tristram Shandy*, v. 150.

***frŭs'-trą-ble,** *a.* [Lat. *frustr(a)* = in vain, and Eng. adj. suff. *-able.*] That may or can be frustrated; capable of frustration.

***frŭs-trān'-ĕ-oŭs,** *a.* [Lat. *frustra* = in vain.] Vain, useless, unprofitable.

"Maugre all the poor *frustraneous* endeavours of nature."—*South: Sermons*, vol. ix., ser. 6.

frŭs'-trāte, *v.t.* [FRUSTRATE, *a.* Fr. *frustrer;* Sp. & Port. *frustrar;* Ital. *frustrare.*]

1. To make of no avail; to defeat; to thwart; to disappoint; to baulk.

"Shall the adversary thus obtain
His end, and *frustrate* Thine? shall he fulfil
His malice?"
Milton: P. L., iii. 156.

2. To make null and void; to nullify; to render of no effect.

"[Thou] hast regained lost paradise,
And *frustrated* the conquest fraudulent."
Milton: P. R., iv. 609.

¶ For the difference between to *frustrate* and to *defeat*, see DEFEAT.

***frŭs'-trāte,** *a.* [Lat. *frustratus*, pa. par. of *frustro* = to disappoint, render vain; *frustra* = in vain, from the same root as *fraus* = deceit.]

1. Vain; useless; of no effect; ineffectual; disappointed.

"He is drowned
Whom thus we stray to find, and the sea mocks
Our *frustrate* search on land."
Shakesp.: Tempest, iii. 3.

2. Null and void.

"Few things are so restrained to any one end or purpose, that, the same being extinct, they should forthwith utterly become *frustrate*."—*Hooker.*

***frŭs'-trāte-lȳ,** *adv.* [Eng. *frustrate; -ly.*] In vain; vainly, ineffectually.

frŭs-trā'-tion, *s.* [Lat. *frustratio*, from *frustratus*, pa. par. of *frustro.*] The act of frustrating, thwarting, or defeating; defeat.

"The *frustration* of the divine counsels concerning man."—*Bp. Horne: On the Psalms, Ps.* xxxix.

***frŭs'-trą-tĭve,** *a.* [Fr. *frustratif*, from Lat. *frustratus*, pa. par. of *frustro.*] Frustrating, disappointing, fallacious.

***frŭs'-trą-tŏr-ȳ,** *a.* [Lat. *frustratorius*, from *frustratus*, pa. par. of *frustro;* Fr. *frustratoire;* Sp., Port., & Ital. *frustratorio.*] That makes null or void; nullifying; rendering of no effect.

"Bartolus restrains this to a *frustratory* appeal."—*Ayliffe: Parergon.*

***frŭs'-tre,** *v.t.* [Fr. *frustrer*, from Lat. *frustro.*] To frustrate.

"*Frustre* your rams, fired your flying towrs."
Sylvester: Tw. Decay, 1,127.

frŭs'-tūle, *s.* [Lat. *frustulum*, dimin. of *frustum* = a little piece.]

Bot.: One of the joints in a Diatom.

***frŭs'-tu-lent,** *a.* [Lat. *frustulum.*] Abounding in little pieces or fragments.

frŭs'-tu-lōse, *a.* [Mod. Lat. *frustulosus*, from Class. Lat. *frustulum* = a small piece, a bit.]

Bot.: Composed of small fragments.

frŭs'-tŭm, † frŭst, *s.* [Lat. *frustum* = a piece, a bit.]

Geom.: A portion cut off from any solid figure. Used specially in the expression, *Frustum* of a cone, which means any part cut off from a cone, excepting only the vertex.

frût'-age (age as **ĭj),** *s.* [Mid. Eng. *frut* = fruit; suff. *-age.*] [FRUITAGE.]

1. Carved work resembling fruit; a fruit-piece.

2. A confection of fruit.

frû-tĕs'-çence, *s.* [Eng. *frutescen(t); -ce.*]

Bot.: Shrubbiness; the state of existing as a shrub.

frû-tĕs'-çent, *a.* [Abbreviated from Lat. *fruticescens* = becoming bushy, pr. par. of *fruticesco.*]

Bot.: Shrubby, as distinguished from herbaceous and arboreal.

"By this means a *frutescent* character may be given to the smallest herbs, as is done with the tree mignonette."—*Lindley: Horticulture.*

frutescent celandine, *s.*

Bot.: *Bocconia frutescens.*

***frût'-ĭc-al, *frût'-ĭc-all,** *a.* [Lat. *frutex* (genit. *fruticis*); Eng. adj. suff. *-al.*] Of the nature of a shrub; shrubby.

frût'-ĭc-ant, *a.* [Lat. *fruticans* (genit. *fruticantis*), pr. par. of *fruticor* = to become bushy; *frutex* = a bush.] Full of shoots.

"These we shall divide into the greater and more cedunous, *fruticant*, and shrubby."—*Evelyn: Sylva* (Introd. § 2.)

frût'-ĭ-çĭst, *s.* [Lat. *frutex*, genit. *fruticis* = fruit; suff. *-ist.*]

Bot.: One who is in favour of classifying plants according to their fruit; a fruitist.

"On this question the botanical world was divided into factions of Corollists and *Fruticists*."—*Earle: Eng. Plant Names*, p. xxxvii.

***frût'-ĭ-coŭs, frût'-ĭ-cōse,** *a.* [Lat. *fruticosus*, from *frutex* (genit. *fruticis*) = a shrub.] Of or pertaining to shrubs; of the nature of a shrub; shrubby.

fruticose lichens, *s. pl.*

Bot.: Lichens having the thallus more or less arborescent in form.

frû-tĭc'-u-lōse, *a.* [Mod. Lat. *fruticulosus*, from Lat. *fruticulus* = a small shrub, dimin. of *frutex* = a shrub.]

Bot.: Of or belonging to a small shrub.

frȳ, *fri-en, *frye, *freye, *v.t. & i.* [Fr. *frire*; Prov. *frigir, frire*, from Lat. *frigo* = to roast; cogn. with Port. *frigir*; Sp. *freir* = to roast, fry; Gr. φρύγω (*phrugō*) = to parch; Skt. *bhrajj* = to boil, fry.]

A. To dress food by heating or roasting in a pan over a fire; to cook in a frying-pan.

"Take brede and *frye* hit in grece thou schalle."
Liber Cure Cocorum, p. 28.

B. *Intransitive:*

I. *Literally:*

1. To be dressed in a pan over a fire; to be cooked in a frying-pan.

2. To be roasted in any way.

"Thenne to *frye* in oure owne gres."
Richard Cœur de Lion, 4,407.

3. To understand or to be expert in the cooking of food by frying.

*4. To suffer the action of heat.

***II.** *Figuratively:*

1. To melt with heat.

"Spices and gums about them melting *fry*,
And phœnix-like, in that rich nest they die."
Waller: Of a War with Spain, 83.

2. To be agitated, to boil, to foam.

"Ye might have seen the frothy billows *fry*."
Spenser: F. Q., II. xii. 45.

3. To ferment, as in the stomach.

"To keep the oil from *frying* in the stomach, drink mild beer after it."—*Bacon: Natural History.*

4. To suffer torment, to burn.

"My blandishments were fewel to that fire
Wherein he *fry'd*."
Drayton: Legend of Pierce Gaveston.

5. To ferment in the mind.

"What kindling motions in their breasts do *fry*?"
Fairfax.

frȳ (1), *s.* [Fry, *v.*]

1. *Lit.:* That which is fried; a dish prepared for table by frying.

"This came from
The Indies, and eats five crowns a day in *fry*,
Ox-livers, and browne paste."
Mayne: City Match, iii. 1.

*2. *Fig.:* A state of mental ferment or agitation.

frȳ (2), ***fri, *frie, *frye,** *s.* [Icel. *frœ, frjó* = spawn, fry; Dan. & Sw. *frö*; Goth. *fraiw* = seed; Fr. *frai* = spawn, fry; O. Fr. *fray, fraye*.]

*1. Seed, offspring.

"To the and to thi *fry*
My blessyng graunt I."
Towneley Mysteries, p. 24.

2. A swarm or crowd, particularly of small young fishes.

"Forthwith the sounds and seas, each creek and bay,
With *fry* innumerable swarm."
Milton: P. L., vii. 400.

3. A swarm or crowd of young people; young people, in contempt.

"Out of the *fry* of these rakehell horseboys, growing up in knavery and villainy, are their kern continually supplied and maintained."—*Spenser: View of the State of Ireland.*

*4. A swarm or number of any objects.

"A heape of hurtes, a *frie* of foul decaies."
Mirrour for Magistrates, p. 56.

5. The young of the salmon at a certain stage of development.

frȳ (3), *s.* [Etym. doubtful.] A kind of sieve.

"He dresseth the dust from malt by running it through a fan or *fry*."—*Mortimer: Husbandry.*

frȳ'-ing, *pr. par., a., & s.* [Fry, *v.*]

A. & **B.** *As pr. par. & particip. adj.:* (See the verb).

C. *As subst.:* The act of cooking in a frying-pan; the state of being fried.

frȳ'-ing-păn, *s.* [Eng. *frying*, and *pan*.] A pan, with a long handle, in which food is fried.

¶ *Out of the frying-pan into the fire:* From one evil into another still greater.

"Some, though they shun the *fryingpan*,
Do leap into the fire."
Bunyan: Pilgrim's Progress, pt. ii.

fû', *a.* [Full.]

***fū'-age (age** as **ĭg),** *s.* [Fumage.]

fū'-ar, *s.* [Feuar.]

***fŭb, *fŭbs,** *s.* [Etym. doubtful. Perhaps connected with *fob* (q.v.).] A fat, chubby child.

"That same foule deformed *fubs*."
Rub and a Great Cast (1614), Ep. 44.

***fŭb,** *v.t.* [Fob, *v.*] To delude, to cheat; to put off with false excuses.

"I have borne, and borne, and borne, and have been *fubbed* off and *fubbed* off from this day to that day."—*Shakesp.: 2 Henry IV.*, ii. 1.

***fŭb'-bĕr-ȳ,** *s.* [Eng. *fub*, v.; *-ery*.] Cheating, swindling, deception.

"O no; but dream the most fantastical,
O heaven! O *fubbery, fubbery*."
Marston: Malcontent, i. 3.

fŭb'-bȳ, *a.* [Eng. *fub*, s.; *-y*.] Fat, plump, chubby.

"Say, for instance, of the boys of Fiammengo that they are *fubby*."—*Nicholls: Literary Anecdotes*, ix. 339.

fŭb'-sȳ, *a.* [Fubby.] Short and stuffy.

"Seated upon the widow's little *fubsy* sofa."—*Marryatt: Snarleyow*, vol. i., ch. viii.

fū-cā'-çĕ-æ, *s. pl.* [Lat. *fuc(us)*; and fem. adj. pl. suff. *-aceæ*.]

Bot.: An order of Thallogens, alliance Algales. It consists of plants inhabiting salt, or more rarely fresh water. Frond of one or many cells, often divided into a trunk or leaf-like blade. Propagation by spores, contained in superficial cells, consisting of bladdery vesicles. The spores, which are simple, are external, which distinguishes them from those of Confervæ. The order has no geographical limits. Some species are eatable; these and others may also be burnt into kelp. Endlicher enumerated eighty-one genera, and estimated the known species at 452. The order is divided into the suborders Vaucheriæ, Halysereæ, and Fuceæ (q.v.).

***fū'-cāte, *fū'-cāt-ĕd,** *a.* [Lat. *fucatus*, pa. par. of *fuco* = to stain.] [Fucus.]

1. *Lit.:* Painted, stained.

2. Disguised; having an appearance calculated to deceive.

"In vertue may be nothing *fucate* or counterfayte."—*Sir T. Elyot: Governour*, bk. iii., ch. iii.

fū'-çĕ-æ, *s. pl.* [Lat. *fuc(us)*, and fem. pl. adj. suff. *-eæ*.]

Bot.: A sub-order of Fucaceæ (q.v.). The frond is polysiphonous, often with bladdery vesicles, seated in hollow conceptacles formed of a folding in of the frond, pierced by a pore, and surrounded by flocks; conceptacles scattered, or collected upon a receptacle. The suborder contains the tribes or families Lemanidæ, Fucidæ, and Cystoseiridæ.

fûch'-sĕ-æ, *s. pl.* [Mod. Lat. *fuchsia*, and Lat. fem. pl. adj. suff. *-eæ*.]

Bot.: A tribe of Onagraceæ, type Fuchsia (q.v.).

fûch'-si-a (more generally as **fū'-shĭ-a**), *s.* [So named from the discoverer, Leonard Fuchs, a German botanist.]

Bot. & Hortic.: A genus of Onagraceæ, tribe Fuchseæ, of which it is the type. Calyx funnel-shaped, four-parted, with the four petals set in its mouth alternately; stamens exserted; style one long, stigma capitate. More than fifty species are known; most from the warmer parts of America, Mexico, Peru, Chili, &c., except two from New Zealand. These beautiful plants are now common in gardens, conservatories, and flower-pots in windows. *Fuchsia fulgens* was introduced into England in 1837. About thirty-six other species are also cultivated here. The hybrids generated by intercrossing them now amount to some hundreds. Though they will grow in any light rich soil, yet they prefer a mixture of loam and peat. Young cuttings will root freely in sand or soil. If placed under a glass it must occasionally be removed for a time to give air and prevent undue damp.

¶ *Australian Fuchsia, Native Fuchsia:*

Bot.: The genus Correa.

fûch'-site, *s.* [Named after a mineralogist, Fuchs.]

Min.: A variety of Muscovite. It is sometimes called Chrome-mica, from containing nearly 4 per cent. of oxide of chrome. (*Dana.*)

fûch'-sĭne, *s.* [Eng. *fuch(sia)*; suff. *-ine*.]

Chem. & Comm.: [Rosaniline].

fū'-çĭ-dæ, *s. pl.* [Lat. *fuc(us)*, and fem. pl. adj. suf. *-idæ*.]

Bot.: A tribe or family of the suborder Fuceæ (q.v.). The conceptacles are not collected upon a receptacle. (*Lindley.*)

fū-çĭv'-ŏr-oŭs, *a.* [Lat. *fucus* (genit. *fuci*) = seaweed; *voro* = to eat, to feed on, and Eng. adj. suff. *-ous*.] Living on seaweed, a term applied to the Sirenia. The Dugong (q.v.) feeds on seaweed growing on large flats exposed at low water.

fū'-coid, *a. & s.* [Lat. *fuc(us)* = seaweed, and Gr. εἶδος (*eidos*) = form, appearance.]

I. *As adjective:*

1. Resembling a fucus or one of the Fucaceæ.

2. Containing plants or plant-impressions like those made by the larger seaweeds. (See the compounds.)

II. *As substantive:*

Palæont., Geol., &c.: An obscure fossil plant, like a fucus, or the impression of one.

"There the lowest beds have only been found to contain *fucoids* and a rare graptolite."—*Murchison: Siluria*, ch. ii.

fucoid-bed, *s.*

Geol.: The name given by Sir Roderick Murchison to a bed in the cliffs at Ludlow. It consists of a greenish-grey argillaceous sandstone, made up of a multitude of small wavy, rounded, stem-like forms, which resemble entangled seaweeds. They are of Upper Ludlow age. (*Murchison: Siluria*, ch. vi.)

fucoid sandstones, *s. pl.*

Geol.: The rendering of the name given in Sweden to sandstones with impressions like those of seaweeds. They lie at the base of the Cambrian strata. (*Lyell: Student's Elements of Geol.*)

fu-coid'-al, *a.* [Eng., &c. *fucoid*; *-al*.]

Bot.: The same as Fucoid, *a.* (q.v.).

"Bear also their *fucoidal* impressions blent with graptolites."—*H. Miller: Footprints of the Creator*, ch. xi.

fū'-cŭs, *s.* [Lat. = a seaweed, a rock lichen; Gr. φῦκος (*phukos*) = seaweed, seawrack, tangle.]

***I.** *Ord. Lang.:* A paint, a dye; any false or deceptive show. (*Lit. & fig.*)

"How do I look to-day?
Excellent, clear, believe it. This same *fucus*
Was well laid on." *Ben Jonson: Sejanus*, ii. 1.

II. *Botany:*

*1. *Formerly:* A very comprehensive genus of Algæ established by Linnæus. He included under it most of the more solid seaweeds, and enumerated fifty-four species.

2. *Now:* A more restricted genus, type of the order Fucaceæ (q.v.). It includes those social algæ which have a flat and compressed frond, sometimes with air vessels on or in the branches, and receptacles, filled with mucus,

FUCUS NODOSA.

traversed by a network of jointed filaments. It contains various common algæ, such as *Fucus nodosus, F. serratus, F. vesiculosus*, &c. These are used for the manufacture of kelp. In the Scottish islands, horses, cattle, and sheep are fed in the winter months on *F. vesiculosus*, as are pigs in Gothland. *F. serratus* is used for the same purpose in Norway. *F. vesiculosus* is sometimes ten feet long, *F. giganteus*, according to Capt. Cook, 360 feet. It is found near Terra del Fuego.

***fū'-cŭs,** *v.t.* [Fucus, *s.*] To paint.

fū'-cŭs-ăm-īde, *s.* [Eng., &c. *fucus*, and *amide*.]

Chem.: $C_{15}H_{12}N_2O_3$. Obtained by the action of ammonia on fucusol. It crystallizes from hot alcohol in groups of long needles,

fū'-cŭs-ĭne, *s.* [Eng., &c. *fucus*; *-ine* (*Chem.*).]

Chem.: $C_{15}H_{12}F_2O_3$. An organic base prepared by boiling fucusamide with aqueous potash for twenty minutes. It forms a

yellowish resin which melts into a brown oil; this is digested with nitric acid, the resin separates out, and the nitrate of fucusine crystallizes out: this is decomposed by a slight excess of ammonia, then the fucusine crystallizes out in small laminæ united in stellate groups.

fū'-cŭs-ŏl, *s.* [Eng., &c. *fucus*; Lat. *ol(eum)* = oil.]

Chem.: Fucusaldehydes, $C_5H_4O_2$, or $C_4H_3O \cdot CO \cdot H$. Obtained by distilling seaweed, *Fucus nodosus*, &c., with dilute sulphuric acid, and washing the distillate with water. Fucusol is a colourless oily fluid which boils at 172°, and rapidly turns dark coloured on keeping. Fucusol is converted by ammonia into fucusamide.

fŭd, *s.* [Welsh *ffwtog* = a short tail, a scut.]

1. *Ord. Lang.*: The scut, or tail of a hare, rabbit, &c.

2. *Cloth.*: Woollen waste; the refuse of the new wool taken out in the scribbling process, which is mixed with the mungo for use. [MUNGO, SHODDY.]

fŭd'-dẽr, *s.* [FOTHER.]

fŭd'-dle, *v.t.* & *i.* [Prob. a form of *fuzzle* or *muddle* (q.v.).]

A. *Transitive*:

1. To make stupid with drink; to muddle.

"The table floating round,
And pavement faithless to the *fuddled* foot."
Thomson: Autumn, 537.

2. To spend in drink; to lay out on drink.

B. *Intrans.*: To drink till one gets stupid; to drink to excess.

"Rhyme all the day and *fuddle* all the night."
Pitt: Horace, bk. ii., ep. 19.

* **fŭd'-dle,** *s.* [FUDDLE, *v.*] Drink.

"They have had their dose of *fuddle*."—*Bailey: Erasmus*, p. 125.

* **fuddle-cap,** *s.* A drunkard or boon companion.

"True protestant *fuddle-caps*."—*T. Browne: Works*, iii. 93.

fŭd'-dlẽr, *s.* [Eng. *fuddl(e)*; *-er*.] One who drinks to excess; a drunkard; a sot.

fŭdġe, *interj.* & *s.* [Prov. Fr. *fuche*, *feuche*, an interjection of contempt, from Low Ger. *futsch* = begone.]

A. *As interj.*: An exclamation of contempt: nonsense! stuff! humbug!

"At the conclusion of every sentence (Mr. Burchell) would cry out, *Fudge!*"—*Goldsmith: Vicar of Wakefield*, ch. xi.

B. *As substantive*:

1. Nonsense, humbug, stuff: as, That is all *fudge*.

"Her ladyship's proposition was what was called bosh . . . or *fudge* in plain Saxon."—*Thackeray: Rebecca & Rowena*, ch. i.

2. A wilful exaggeration; a falsehood.

"Very well; very genteel young man—prepossessing appearance—(that's a *fudge!*)—highly educated; usher in a school—eh?—*Lytton: Godolphin*, bk. ii., ch. vii.

fŭdġe, *s.* [A word occuring only in the compound.]

fudge-wheel, *s.*

Shoe-making: A tool to ornament the edge of a sole.

* **fudge,** *v.t.* [FUDGE, *interj.*]

1. To make up, to fabricate as a false story.

2. To interpolate; to foist in.

"That last 'suppose' is *fudged* in."—*Foote: The Bankrupt*, iii. 2.

* **fueille-morte,** *s.* [FEUILLEMORT.]

fū'-ĕl, * **few-el,** * **few-ell,** * **fu-elle,** * **fwaill,** *s.* [O. F. * *fouaille*, from Low Lat. *foallia* = fuel, from *focale* = fuel, the right of cutting fuel; Lat. *focus* = a hearth, a fire-place; Norm. Fr. *foualle*, *fouoyle*, *fuayl*.]

1. *Lit.*: The materials with which a fire is fed; the combustible matter, such as wood, coal, peat, &c., supplied to fires.

"Hard-faring race,
They pick their *fuel* out of every hedge."
Cowper: Task, i. 565.

2. *Fig.*: Anything which serves to feed or increase flame, heat, passion or excitement.

"He yields, not he to man nor Fate!
Thou add'st but *fuel* to my hate."
Scott: Lady of the Lake, v. 14.

¶ *Artificial fuel*: Agglomerated peat, saw-dust, coal-dust, and slack, one or more of them in various combinations, bound together by heavy pressure, with cements, clay, coal-tar, or the residuum of starch-manufacture.

fuel-dryer, *s.* A kiln for drying blocks of artificial fuel. The trays supporting the blocks of fuel run upon rollers upon the angle-iron bars secured in the walls. The walls have perforations to allow the escape of the vapours resulting from the drying of the blocks.

fuel-feeder, *s.* A device for feeding fuel in graduated quantities to a furnace, either for metallurgical purposes or for steam-boilers. [MECHANICAL STOKER.]

fuel-press, *s.* A machine for compressing coal-dust and a cementing material into a block.

* **fū'-ĕl,** *v.t.* [FUEL, *s.*]

I. *Literally*:

1. To feed with fuel or combustible matter.

"But first the *fuelled* chimney blazes wide!"
Thomson: Autumn, 502.

2. To store or supply with fuel or firing.

"Some are plainly œconomical, as that the seat be well watered and well *fuelled*."—*Wotton: Architecture*.

II. *Fig.*: To feed; to nourish.

"For more corruption needful is,
To *fuel* such a fever long."
Donne.

* **fū'-ĕl-lẽr,** *s.* [Eng. *fuel*; *-er*.] One who or that which supplies fuel.

"To retain fire unconsumed, Sir H. Plats hath obliged the *fueller*."—*Boyle: Works*, iv. 420.

fū'-ĕl-lĭṅg, *pr. par.*, *a.*, & *s.* [FUEL, *v.*]

A. & **B.** *As pr. par. & particip. adj.*: (See the verb).

C. *As subst.*: The act of feeding with fuel; fuel, firing.

fû-ēr'-ō, *s.* [Sp.]

Spanish Law:

1. A code, a charter, a grant of privileges.

2. A custom having the force of law.

3. A declaration before a magistrate.

4. A place where justice is administered.

5. The jurisdiction of a tribunal.

fŭff, *s.* [Onomatopoetic. Cf. *puff*.] A puff, a whiff.

"The ghaist . . . then disappeared like a *fuff* o' tobacco, leaving Rab in a very pitiful condition."—*Scott: Antiquary*, ch. ix.

fŭff, *v.t.* & *i.* [FUFF, *s.*]

A. *Trans.*: To puff, to whiff, to blow.

"She *fuff't* her pipe wi' sic a lunt,
In wrath she was sae vap'rin'."
Burns: Halloween.

B. *Intrans.*: To puff, to blow.

fŭf'-fȳ, *a.* [Eng. *fuff*; *-y*.] Puffy, light.

fū'-gạ, *a.* [Lat.= flight.]

Music: A Fugue (q.v.).

fụ-gā'-cious, *a.* [Lat. *fugax* (genit. *fugacis*), from *fuga* = flight; *fugio* = to flee; Fr. & Ital. *fugace*; Sp. *fugaz*.]

1. *Ord. Lang.*: Fugitive, volatile; lasting but for a short time.

"Moral beauty is . . . so subtile, fine, and *fugacious*, that it will not bear being handled."—*Berkeley: Alciphron*, dial. iii., § 5.

2. *Bot.*: (*Of a leaf, calyx, corolla, &c.*): Falling off early; as the leaves of cactus, the calyx of papaver, poppy, &c. It is called also caducous.

* **fụ-gā'-cious-nĕss,** *s.* [Eng. *fugacious*; *-ness*.] The quality or state of being fugacious; volatility; shortness of duration; fugacity.

"Well therefore did the experienced Columella put his gardener in the mind of the *fugaciousness* of the seasons."—*Evelyn: Kalendar.* (Introd.)

* **fụ-găç'-ĭ-tȳ,** *s.* [Fr. *fugacité*, from Lat. *fugax* (genit. *fugacis*); Sp. *fugacidad*; Ital. *fugacità*.]

1. Volatility, fugaciousness.

"It is very likely that the heat produced by a medicine, which by reason of its *fugacity* would stay but a very short time in the body, will not be so lasting as that of ordinary sudorificks."—*Boyle: Works*, ii. 237.

2. Instability, uncertainty.

* **fŭg'-ạ-çȳ,** *s.* [Lat. *fugax* (gen. *fugacis*) = fleeing.] A putting to flight; banishment.

"Notwithstanding any disposition made or to be made by virtue or colour of any attainder, outlawry, *fugacy*, or other forfeiture."—*Milton: On the Articles of Peace.*

fūg'-ạl, *a.* [Eng. *fug(ue)*; *-al*.]

Music: Pertaining to or of the nature of a fugue.

fụ-ga'-tō, *adv.* [Ital.]

Music: In the fugue style; a composition containing fugal imitation, but which is not in strict fugue form. (*Stainer & Barrett.*)

fūgh (*gh* silent), **fōh,** *interj.* [Onomatopoetic.] An exclamation of disgust or abhorrence; faugh.

* **fū'-ġie,** * **fū'-ġĕ,** *a.* & *s.* [Lat. *fugio* = to flee.]

A. *As adj.*: Fugitive.

"Ye *fugê* lynnage of fals Laomedone,
Addres ye thus to mak bargane anane?"
Douglas: Virgil, 76, 2.

B. *As substantive*:

1. A fugitive.

2. A coward; one who flies from the fight.

fugie-warrant, *s.*

Scots Law: A warrant granted to apprehend a debtor, against whom it is sworn that he designs to fly, in order to avoid payment, or that he is *in meditatione fugæ*.

"'Ay,' said Ochiltree, 'that will be what they ca' the *fugie-warrants*.'"—*Scott: Antiquary*, ch. xxxix.

fū'-ġĭl-ĕ, *s.* [Etym. doubtful.]

Anat. & Pathol.: This term has several acceptations: (1) the cerumen of the ear; (2) the nebulous suspension or deposition from the urine; (3) an abscess near the ear; (4) abscess in general. (*Dunglison.*)

fụ-ġĭ'-tā'-tion, *s.* [Lat. *fugitatum*, sup. of *fugito* = to put to flight; to flee.]

*1. *Ord. Lang.*: A flight; a moving about from place to place.

"It was there, in fact, with all allowance for his wanderings and *fugitations* that he did spend most of his time."—*D. Masson: De Quincey*, p. 110.

2. *Scots Law*: The act of a criminal absconding from justice. When this takes place, the court can pronounce sentence of fugitation against him, in which case his goods and chattels are forfeited to the Crown.

fūġ'-ĭ-tĭve, *a.* & *s.* [Fr. *fugitif*, from Lat. *fugitivus* = fugitive, from *fugitum*, sup. of *fugio* = to flee; Gr. φεύγω (*pheugō*); Sp. & Port. *fugitivo*; Ital. *fuggitivo*.]

A. *As adjective*:

I. *Ordinary Language*:

*1. Apt to flee away; volatile; easily wafted or carried away.

"The more tender and *fugitive* parts, the leaves, of many of the more sturdy vegetables, fall off for want of the supply from beneath."—*Woodward: Natural History.*

*2. Not to be held or detained; escaping easily; fleeting; not fixed or durable.

"But, ah! the mighty bliss is *fugitive!*"
Dryden: Virgil; Georgic iii. 109.

3. Fleeing or running from danger, pursuit, or duty.

"Multitudes, *fugitive* on every side."
Cowper: Task, ii. 106.

4. Wandering, vagabond.

II. *Technically*:

1. *Dyeing*: Not stable, permanent, or durable; opposed to *fast* or *fixed* colours.

2. *Literature*: A term applied to short and occasional pieces written in haste or for a special purpose, and not intended to be permanent.

B. *As substantive*:

1. One who flees from danger, pursuit, or duty; a deserter.

"But the *fugitives* from Ramsay's were a mere rabble."—*Macaulay: Hist. Eng.*, ch. xiii.

2. One who has fled from punishment and taken refuge under another power.

"Its *fugitive* the church he gave,
Though not a victim, but a slave."
Scott: Marmion, iii. 12.

3. Anything hard to be caught or detained.

"What muse but his can Nature's beauties hit,
Or catch that airy *fugitive* called wit." *Harte.*

¶ *Fugitive Slave Law*:

Hist.: A law which was enacted by the Congress of the United States in 1850. By its provisions a slave escaping from his master into another state was to be seized and restored to his owner, and any person aiding in his flight was to be deemed guilty of having committed a penal offence.

* **fūġ'-ĭ-tĭve-lȳ,** *adv.* [Eng. *fugitive*; *-ly*.] In a fugitive or fleeting manner; like a fugitive.

* **fūǧ'-ĭ-tĭve-nĕss,** *s.* [Eng. *fugitive; -ness.*]

1. The quality of being fugitive; volatility; fugacity.

"And even the spirit and salt of sheep's blood itself did, by their penetrancy of taste, and *fugitiveness* in gentle heats, promise little less efficacy."—*Boyle: Works*, ii. 215.

2. Instability; uncertainty.

* **fūǧ'-ĭ-tor,** * **fug-ĭ-tour,** *s.* [Lat. *fugitor*, from *fugio* = to flee.] A fugitive.

"Traisting thaim to be sone advertist thairof be sindry *fugitouris* daly departing of the cietē."—*Bellendene: Livius*, p. 123.

* **fū'-gle,** *v.i.* [Cf. *fugleman.*] To act as a guide or director.

"Wooden arms with elbow joints jerking and *fugling* in the air."—*Carlyle: French Revolution*, pt. iii., bk. v., ch. vii.

fū'-gle-man, flū'-gel-man, *s.* [Ger. *flügelman*, from *flügel* = a wing.]

1. *Lit.:* A file-leader; a soldier who, being expert in drill, takes his position in front of a company as an example or guide to the others in their exercises.

2. *Fig.:* One who takes the lead and sets the example for others to follow.

"Daly marched as *fuglemen*."—*Theo. Hook: Gilbert Gurney.* (*Latham.*)

fūgue, *s.* [Fr., from Ital. *fuga* = a flight, a fugue; Lat. *fuga* = a flight.]

Music: A polyphonic composition constructed on one or more short subjects or themes, which are harmonized according to the laws of counterpoint, and introduced from time to time with various contrapuntal devices; the interest in these frequently heard themes being sustained by diminishing the interval of time at which they follow each other, and monotony being avoided by the occasional use of episodes, or passages open to free treatment. The chief elements of a fugue are:—(1) The subject; (2) the counter-subject, or contrapuntal harmonization of the answer by the part which has finished the enunciation of the subject; (3) the answer; (4) episodes; (5) the stretto; and (6) the pedal point. (*Stainer & Barrett.*)

"The skilful organist piles his grave and fancied descant in lofty *fugues*."—*Milton: On Education.*

fūǧ'-nĭst, *s.* [Eng. *fugu(e); -ist.*] A musician who composes or performs fugues.

fu-ĭ-rē'-na, *s.* [Named after G. Fuiren, a Danish botanist.]

Bot.: The typical genus of the cyperaceous tribe Fuireneæ (q.v.). About forty species are known, mostly from the warmer parts of the southern hemisphere.

fu-ĭ-rē'-nē-æ, *s. pl.* [Mod. Lat. *fuirena*, and Lat. fem. pl. adj. suff. *-eæ.*]

Bot.: A tribe of sedges (Cyperaceæ); type, Fuirena. It is divided into the sub-tribes of Melanocranidæ, Hemichlænidæ, and Ficinidæ (q.v.).

* **ful** (1), *a.* [Foul.]

* **ful** (2), *a.* [Full.]

* **fŭl'-çĭ-ble,** *s.* [Lat. *fulcio* = to prop up.] That may or can be propped up or supported.

* **fŭl'-çĭ-mĕnt,** *s.* [Lat. *fulcimen, fulcimentum*, from *fulcio* = to prop up.] A prop, a fulcrum; that on which a body rests and turns.

"If we conceive the same disproportion betwixt their several distances in the former faculties, from the *fulciment*, or centre of gravity, they would both equiponderate."—*Wilkins: Archimedes; On Mechanical Powers*, ch. xii.

* **fulc-nen,** *v.t.* [A.S. *fulloc, fullught* = baptism.] To baptize.

"Tho he *fulcnede* ure helende."—*O. E. Homilies*, ii. 137.

* **fulc-nere,** *s.* [Fulcnen.] A baptizer.

"His non more thenne Johan the *fulcnere*."—*O. E. Homilies*, ii. 131.

* **fulc-ning,** * **fulc-ninge,** *s.* [Cf. A.S. *fulhtninge, fulhtning.*] [Fulcnen.] A baptizing, baptism.

"One bileue imene and one *fulcninge*."—*O. E. Homilies*, ii. 9.

* **fŭl-crā'-cĕ-oŭs (ceous** as **shŭs),** *a.* [Eng., &c., *fulcr(um); -aceous.*]

Bot.: Furnished with fulcra; related to or connected with the fulcra of plants.

fŭl'-crāte, *a.* [Eng. *fulcr(um); -ate.*] Having fulcra; supported by fulcra.

fŭl'-crŭm, * **fŭl'-cre (cre** as **kĕr**; pl. **fŭl'-cra, fŭl'-crŭms),** *s.* [Lat. *fulcrum* = a prop, from *fulcio* = to prop.]

1. *Physics* (*Sing.*): The fixed edge or point on which the bar of a lever rests. Its reaction is one of three forces acting on a lever, the two others being the power and the weight or resistance. [Lever.]

2. *Bot.* (*Pl.*): Additional organs, as stipules, scales, spines, prickles, tendrils, &c.

fulcrum forceps, *s.* A dentist's forceps in which one beak is furnished with a hinged plate with an india-rubber pad to protect the gum from injury, while the other beak has the usual tooth or gouge shape.

* **fūle,** *a.* [Foul.]

fūle, *s.* [Fool.] (*Scotch.*)

fule-body, *s.* A foolish person. (*Scotch.*)

"*Fule-body!* if I meant ye wrang, couldna I clod ye ower that craig, and wad man ken how ye cam by your end?"—*Scott: Guy Mannering*, ch. xlvi.

fŭl-fĭl', * **ful-fill-en,** * **ful-fille,** * **fol-full-en,** *v.t.* [A.S. *fulfyllan* = to fill.]

* 1. To fill to the full; to fill up; to fill completely.

"He *fulfillede* an holwgh vessel with dew."—*Wycliffe: Judges* vi. 38.

* 2. To complete, to accomplish, to fill up.

"My tyme is not yit *fulfillid*."—*Wycliffe: John* vii. 8. (*Parvey.*)

3. To complete; to carry out to the end.

"Thei *fulfillen* first the more longe pilgrymage."—*Maundeville*, p. 53.

4. To accomplish, to execute, to carry out: as, a design, a desire, a promise, a prophecy, a requirement, an obligation, &c.; to effectuate; to complete by performance.

"He invited them, after they had *fulfilled* their prince's orders, and settled their own private affairs, to come again, and see him."—*Strype: Memorials; Henry VIII.* (an. 1538).

5. To answer as a purpose or design.

"All we find possessing earth, sea, air, . . .
Fulfil the purpose, and appear designed."
Cowper: Tirocinium, 93.

¶ (1) Crabb thus discriminates between to *fulfil*, to *accomplish*, and to *realize*: "To *fulfil* is literally to fill quite full, that is, to bring about *full* to the wishes of a person; to *accomplish* is to bring to perfection, but without reference to the wishes of any one; to *realize* is to make *real*, namely, whatever has been aimed at. The application of these terms is evident from their explications: the wishes, the expectations, the intentions, and promises, of an individual, are appropriately said to be *fulfilled*; national projects, or undertakings, prophecies, and whatever is of general interest, are said to be *accomplished*; the fortune, or prospects of an individual, or whatever results successfully from specific efforts, is said to be *realized*." (*Crabb: Eng. Synon.*)

(2) For the difference between to *fulfil* and to *execute*, see Execute; for that between to *fulfil* and to *keep*, see Keep.

fŭl-fĭl'-lĕr, *s.* [Eng. *fulfil; -er.*] One who or that which fulfils or accomplishes.

"Jesus was the *fulfiller* of the law; and . . . he was also the *fulfiller* of the prophets."—*Warburton: Works*, vol. ix. ser. 5.

fŭl-fĭl'-lĭng, * **ful-fill-ynge,** *pr. par., a. & s.* [Fulfil.]

A. & B. *As pr. par. & particip. adj.:* (See the verb).

C. *As substantive:*

* 1. The act of filling to the full; satiety; fulness.

"He sente *fulfilling* into the souls of hem."—*Wycliffe: Psalm* cv. 15.

2. The act of accomplishing, executing, or carrying to completion.

"Therefore loue is the *fulfylling* of the lawe."—*Wycliffe: Romans* xiii. 10.

fŭl-fĭl'-mĕnt, *s.* [Eng. *fulfil; -ment.*]

1. The act of fulfilling; completion; perfect execution or performance.

"With what entire confidence ought we to wait for the *fulfilment* of all his other promises in their due time."—*Blair*, vol. i., ser. 5.

2. Accomplishment: as, The *fulfilment* of a prophecy.

* **fŭl'-ǧen-çy,** *s.* [Lat. *fulgens.*] Splendour; brightness; glitter.

* **fŭl'-ǧent,** *a.* [Lat. *fulgens*, pr. par. of *fulgeo* = to shine, to glitter.] Shining; dazzling; exceedingly bright.

"At last, as from a cloud, his *fulgent* head
And shape star-bright appeared."
Milton: P. L., x. 449.

* **fŭl'-ǧent-lȳ,** *adv.* [Eng. *fulgent; -ly.*] In a fulgent manner; with exceeding brightness; dazzlingly.

* **fŭl'-ǧĭd,** *a.* [Lat. *fulgidus*, from *fulgeo* = to shine, to glitter.] Shining, glittering, dazzling, fulgent.

"The sight a *fulgid* object hates, and flies."
Creech: Lucretius, iv. 384.

* **fŭl-ǧĭd'-ĭ-tȳ,** *s.* [Lat. *fulgidus.*] Splendour, brightness, glitter.

* **fŭl'-gor,** * **ful-gour,** *s.* [Lat.] Splendour; dazzling brightness.

"Glow-worms alive project a lustre in the dark, which *fulgour*, notwithstanding, ceaseth after death."—*Browne.*

* **fŭl'-gŏr-a,** *s.* [Lat. *fulgor*, mostly poetic for *fulgur.*]

Entom.: Lantern fly. The typical genus of the family Fulgoridæ, and the tribe Fulgorina (q.v.). It has a large head, much prolonged in front. *Fulgora lanternaria* was said by Madame Merian to shine with a phosphorescent light. The fact has since been disputed. It is a native of Surinam. Another species, *F. candelaria*, is from China.

fŭl-gŏr'-ĭ-dæ, *s. pl.* [Mod. Lat. *fulgor(a)*, (q.v.), and Lat. fem. pl. adj. suff. *-idæ.*]

Entom.: The typical family of Fulgorina (q.v.).

fŭl-gŏr'-ĭ'-na, *s. pl.* [Mod. Lat. *fulgor*, and Lat. neut. pl. adj. suff. *-ina.*]

Entom.: A tribe of Homoptera. They have the antennæ placed under the eyes, and the ocelli are only two. The tropical species are generally large, those of temperate climates the reverse.

* **fŭl'-gu-rant,** *a.* [Lat. *fulgurans*, pr. par. of *fulguro* = to lighten; *fulgur* = lightning.] Lightning; flashing like lightning.

"And Nature play her fiery games,
In this forced night, with *fulgurant* flames."
More: Philosophical Poems (1647), p. 314.

* **fŭl'-gu-rāte,** *v.i.* [Lat. *fulguratum*, sup. of *fulguro* = to lighten.] To lighten; to flash like lightning.

"If enclosed in a glass vessel well stopped, it sometimes would *fulgurate*, or throw out little flashes of light."—*Trans. Philos. Soc.*, No. 134.

fŭl-gu-rā'-tion, *s.* [Lat. *fulguratio*, from *fulguro* = to lighten.]

* 1. *Ord. Lang.:* The act of lightening; a flash of lightning.

"The shine gave such a lightning from one to another, so as you should be forced to turn them [the eyes] elsewhere, or not too stedfastly to behold their *fulguration*."—*Donne: History of the Septuagint* (1633), p. 37.

2. *Metall.:* The sudden brightening of gold or silver in the crucible as the last traces of dross leave the surface.

fŭl'-gu-rīte, *s.* [Lat. *fulguritus* = struck with lightning, pa. par. of *fulguro.*]

Geol., &c.: A vitrified sand-tube, supposed to have been produced by the action of lightning. Attention was first directed to them by Pastor Hermann, who observed one at Massel, in Silesia, in 1711. Dr. Hentzen, in 1805, met with another in the heath of Paderborn; he was the earliest observer who attributed them to lightning. Many have since been found, some of them in this country.

fŭl'-gu-roŭs, *a.* [Lat. *fulgur* = lightning; *-ous.*] Flashing like lightning.

"A *fulgurous* impetuosity almost beyond human."—*Carlyle: Miscellanies*, iii. 194.

* **fŭl'-gu-rȳ,** *s.* [Lat. *fulgur.*] Lightning. (*Cockeram.*)

* **fŭl'-ham,** *s.* [Fullam.]

* **ful-hed,** * **ful-hede,** *s.* [Fullhood.]

fū'-lĭ-ca, *s.* [Lat. = the Coot.]

Ornith.: Coot. A genus of grallatorial (wading) birds, sub-tribe Macrodactyli, family Rallidæ, sub-family Gallinulinæ. *Fulica atra* is the Coot (q.v.).

* **fu-lĭ-en,** * **ful-en,** *v.t.* [Follow.]

fu̦-lĭg′-ĭ-nōse, *a.* [Lat. *fuliginosus.*] The same as FULIGINOUS (q.v.).

***fu̦-lĭg-ĭ-nŏs′-ĭ-tȳ,** *s.* [Fr. *fuliginosité*, from Lat. *fuliginosus* = sooty.] The quality or state of being fuliginous; sootiness; that which makes sooty.

"A latent fury and *fuliginosity* very perverting."—*Carlyle: Miscellanies*, iv. 79.

fu̦-lĭg′-ĭ-noŭs, *a.* [Lat. *fuliginosus*, from *fuligo* = soot; Fr. *fuligineux*; Sp. *fuliginoso*; Ital. *fuligginoso.*]

I. *Ordinary Language:*

1. *Literally:*

(1) Pertaining to soot; containing soot; sooty.

"Cheap and useful processes for ways of charking coals, peat, and the like *fuliginous* materials."—*Evelyn: A Discourse on Forest Trees*, ch. xxx.

(2) Pertaining to or resembling smoke; dusk.

2. *Fig.:* Dark, dusky, gloomy.

"The leaf of burrage hath an excellent spirit to repress the *fuliginous* vapour of dusky melancholy."—*Bacon: Nat. Hist.*, § 18.

II. *Natural Science:* Of a sooty colour; dirty brown, approaching black.

***fu̦-lĭg′-ĭ-noŭs-lȳ,** *adv.* [Eng. *fuliginous*; *-ly.*] Like soot; sootily; with soot.]

"To rear some breathless vapid flowers,
Or shrubs *fuliginously* grim."
Shenstone: Rural Elegance.

***fu̦-lī′-gō,** *s.* [Lat.] Soot, grime.

"Camphire, of a white substance, by its *fuligo* affordeth a deep black."—*Browne.*

fu̦-lĭg′-u̦-la̦, *s.* [Dimin. from Lat. *fuligo* = soot.]

Ornith.: Pochard. The typical genus of the sub-family Fuligulinæ. About eight species occur in Britain. *Fuligula ferma* is the Pochard (q.v.) or Dun Bird.

fu̦-lĭg-u̦-lī′-næ, *s.* [Mod. Lat. *fuligul(a)*, and Lat. fem. pl. adj. suff. *-inæ.*]

Ornith.: Sea-ducks; a sub-family of Anatidæ. The base of the bill is as broad as high; there is a curved nail on the upper mandibles; the hind toe of the foot has a membranous lobe. Genera represented in Britain: Somateria (Eider duck), Oidemia (Surf duck), Fuligula (Pochard), and Clangula (Golden eye).

***ful-i-mart,** *s.* [FOUMART.]

***fûl′-ĭsh,** *s.* [FOOLISH.]

***fulke,** *s.* [FOLK.]

***fulk′-er,** *s.* [Etym. doubtful.] A pawnbroker.

"The *fulker* will not lend you a farthing upon it."—*Gascoigne: Supposes*, ii. 3.

fûll, *fol, *ful, *fulle, *vol, *a., adv., & s.* [A.S. *ful*: cogn. with Dut. *vol*; Icel. *fullr*; Dan. *fuld*; Sw. *full*; Goth. *fulls*; Ger. *voll*; O. H. Ger. *fol*; Gr. πλήρης (*plērēs*); Lat. *plenus*; Skt. *purna.*]

A. *As adjective:*

I. *Ordinary Language:*

1. Filled up, replete; having no space unfilled or void.

2. Well supplied; abounding; having an abundance or large quantity of anything.

"England ys *ful* ynow of fruyt and of tien."
Robert of Gloucester, p. 1.

3. Abundant in quantity; plentiful; satisfying.

"Water digesteth a *full* meal sooner than any liquor."—*Arbuthnot: On Aliments.*

*4. Filled up; supplied; not vacant; occupied.

"Had the throne been *full*, their meeting would not have been regular."—*Blackstone.*

5. Sated; filled to repletion; satiated.

"Glutted, gorged, and *full.*"
Shakesp.: 1 Henry IV., iii. 2.

6. Plump; filled out; fat.

"A gentleman of a *full* body having broken his skin by a fall, the wound inflamed."—*Wiseman: Surgery.*

7. Filled or crowded as regards the mind or memory.

(1) Absolutely, as in the following example.

"Reading maketh a *full* man."—*Bacon: Essays; Of Studies.*

(2) Followed by *of.*

"Every one is *full of* the miracles done by cold baths on decayed and weak constitutions."—*Locke.*

8. Complete; not deficient or defective.

"At the end of two *full* years Pharaoh dreamed."—*Genesis* xli. 1.

9. Complete; perfect; leaving nothing to be desired.

"That day had seen the *full* accomplishment
Of all his travels." *Daniel: Civil Wars.*

10. Expressive of much; containing much matter; copious; ample.

"Where my expressions are not so *full* as his, either our language or my art were defective."—*Denham: Destruction of Troy.* (Pref.)

11. Mature; perfect.

"Suppose a nation, where the custom were that after *full* age the sons should expulse their fathers out of their possessions."—*Bacon.*

*12. Strong; not faint or attenuated; powerful; sonorous.

"I did never know so *full* a voice issue from so empty a heart."—*Shakesp.: Henry V.*, iv. 4.

*13. Accomplished, perfect.

"The man commands like a *full* soldier."—*Shakesp.: Othello*, ii. 1.

14. Visible in its full dimensions.

"Till about the end of the third century, I do not remember to have seen the head of a Roman emperor drawn with a *full* face; they always appear in profile."—*Addison: On Medals.*

15. Applied to the moon when it presents to the spectator its whole disc illuminated.

II. *Technically:*

Music:

1. Sung or played by all the performers, without solos. [FULL-ANTHEM, FULL-SCORE, FULL-SERVICE.]

2. Applied to the organ when all or most of the stops are out.

B. *As adverb:*

I. *Ordinary Language:*

*1. Fully; completely; without abatement or diminution.

"I am now *full* resolved."
Shakesp.: Two Gentlemen of Verona, iii. 1.

2. Quite; to the same or an equal degree; equally.

"But the hasty critick, who judges on a view, is *full* as liable to be deceived."—*Dryden: Aurungzebe.* (Pref.)

3. Exactly.

"*Full* in the centre of the sacred wood,
An arm ariseth of the Stygian flood."
Addison: On Italy.

4. Directly, straight: as, To look one *full* in the face.

"On his ample forehead aiming *full*,
The deadly stroke descending pierced the skull."
Dryden: Virgil; Æneid v. 638.

*5. To satiety.

"I have supped *full* with horrors."
Shakesp.: Macbeth, v. 5.

6. *Full* is largely used, especially in poetry, before adjectives and adverbs to heighten or strengthen their meaning.

"With dagger's hilt on the wicket strong
He struck *full* loud, and struck *full* long."
Scott: Lay of the Last Minstrel, ii. 2.

II. *Music:* With all the voices or instruments: as, An anthem is sung *full.*

C. *As substantive:*

1. Complete measure or degree; the utmost or fullest extent.

"We'll see these things effected to the *full.*"
Shakesp.: 2 Henry VI., i. 2.

2. The highest state or point.

"The swan's down feather,
That stands upon the swell at *full* of tide,
Neither way inclines."
Shakesp.: Antony & Cleopatra, iii. 2.

3. A state of satiety.

"When I had fed them to the *full.*"—*Jeremiah* v. 7.

4. That period of the revolution of the moon when it presents to the spectator a full or perfect orb.

"Brains in rabbits, woodcocks, and calves, are fullest in the *full* of the moon."—*Bacon: Natural History.*

¶ (1) *Full and by:*

Naut.: Sailing close-hauled, having all the sails full, and lying as near the wind as possible.

(2) *Full brother* or *sister:* The son or daughter of the same father and mother.

(3) *Full cousin:* The son or daughter of an aunt or uncle.

(4) *Full cry:*

(a) *Lit.:* In hunting a term used to express that all the hounds have caught the scent and give tongue in chorus.

"The headmost hounds, followed by the rest of the pack in *full-cry*, burst from the coppice, followed by the huntsman and three or four riders."—*Scott: Rob Roy*, ch. v.

(b) *Fig.:* Hot pursuit.

(5) *Full-run:* The same as *full-swing*, (q.v.).

(6) *Full-swing:* Full working; perfect or unrestrained liberty.

(7) *In full:* Without deduction, diminution, or abatement.

(8) *Written in full:* Written without contractions; written in words, not figures.

¶ *Full* is largely used in composition with other words, particularly participles, with the force of fully, to the utmost extent or degree.

Obvious compounds are, *full-accomplished, full-adjusted, full-aged, full-blazing, full-breasted, full-celled, full-crammed, full-extended, full-eyed, full-faced, full-fed, full-flowing, full-foliaged, full-gorged, full-juiced, full-limbed, full-proportioned, full-stuffed, full-swelling, full-swollen, full-tided, full-toned, full-tuned, full-voiced, full-welling,* &c.

***full-acorned,** *a.* Having fed to the full on acorns.

full-age, *s.*

Law: Twenty-one years old.

full-anthem, *s.*

Music: An anthem in which there is neither solo nor verses. [ANTHEM.]

full-armed, *a.* Fully or completely armed.

full-blooded, *a.*

1. *Lit.:* Having a full supply of blood.

2. *Fig.:* Of pure blood or extraction; pure-bred: as, a *full-blooded* horse.

full-bloomed, *a.* Like a full-bloom or perfect blossom.

"*Full-bloomed* lips." *Crashaw.*

full-blown, *a.*

1. Blown or stretched by the wind to the utmost extent.

2. Expanded to the full as a blossom; mature.

3. Arrived at maturity; perfect.

"My glories are past danger; they're *full-blown.*"
Denham: Sophy, ii.

***full-bottom,** *s.* A wig with a large bottom.

full-bottomed, *a.* Having a large bottom, as a wig.

"I was obliged to sit at home in my morning-gown, having pawned a new suit of cloaths and a *full-bottomed* wig for a sum of money."—*Guardian.*

FULL-BOTTOMED WIG.

full-bound, *a.*

Bookbind.: Covered with leather.

full-butt, *full-but, *ful-buyt, *ful-but, *adv.*

1. Meeting or coming together directly face to face. (Generally conveying the idea of violence or collision.)

"Socrates met *full-but* with Xenophon in a narrow lane."—*Udal: Apoph. of Erasmus*, p. 29.

*2. Directly, exactly.

"It standeth *ful-but* agynst Caleys."—*Horman: Vulgaria.*

full-cadence, *s.*

Music: A perfect cadence. [CADENCE.]

full-centre, *a.*

Arch.: Having the form of a full semicircle.

Full-centre arch: A semicircular arch or vault. One describing the full amount of 180°.

***full-charged,** *a.* Charged or loaded to the full; fitly prepared.

"I stood in the level of a *full-charged* confederacy."
Shakesp.: Henry VIII., i. 2.

full-chisel, *adv.* At full speed. (*Amer.*)

"Off he set, *full-chisel.*"—*T. C. Haliburton.* (*Ogilvie.*)

full-chord, *s.*

Music: (1) A chord, some of the essential notes of which are doubled. (2) A chord for the full power of an instrument, orchestra, or voices.

***full-descending,** *a.* Rushing down violently.

"Oft in the *full-descending* flood he tries
To lose the scent, and lave his burning sides."
Thomson: Autumn, 442.

full-dress, *s. & a.*

A. *As subst.:* Dress worn on occasions of ceremony.

B. *As adj.:* Requiring full dress to be worn: as, a *full-dress* dinner.

full-drive, *adv.* At full speed; full-butt.

full-eared, *s.* Having the ears full of grain.

"As flames rolled by the winds' conspiring force,
O'er *full-eared* corn."
Denham: Destruction of Troy, 293.

***full-fleshed,** *a.* Fat, corpulent.

***full-flowing,** *s.* Freely venting its passion.

"I am not well, else I should answer
From a *full-flowing* stomach."
Shakesp.: Lear, v. 3.

***full-formed,** *a.* Having full or plump forms.

"His brother Niger too, and all the floods
In which the *full-formed* maids of Afric lave."
Thomson: Summer, 823.

***full-fortuned,** *a.* At the height of prosperity.

***full-fraught,** *a.* Fully laden or stored with accomplishments.

"And thus thy fall hath left a kind of blot,
To mark the *full-fraught* man, and best endued,
With some suspicion." *Shakesp.: Henry V.,* ii. 2.

full-grown, *a.* Having attained full size or age.

"So beauty lures the *full-grown* child,
With hue as bright, and wing as wild."
Byron: Giaour.

***full-hearted,** *a.* Full of courage and confidence.

"The enemy, *full-hearted,*
Lolling the tongue with slaughtering."
Shakesp.: Cymbeline, v. 3.

***full-hot,** *a.* Heated to the utmost; very fiery.

"Anger is like
A *full-hot* horse who being allowed his way
Self-mettle tires him."
Shakesp.: Henry VIII., i. 1.

***full-laden,** *a.* Fully loaded; weighted to the full.

"It were unfit that so excellent a reward as the Gospel promises should stoop down, like fruit upon a *full-laden* bough, to be plucked by every idle and wanton hand."—*Tillotson.*

full-length, *a. & s.*

A. *As adj.:* Embracing or extending the whole length: as, a *full-length* portrait.

B. *As subst.:* A full-length portrait.

***full-manned,** *a.* Fully manned or furnished with men, as a ship with sailors.

***full-mouth,** *s.* A chatterer.

"Some propheticall *full-mouth.*" — *Greene: Menaphon,* p. 54.

***full-mouth,** *adv.* In full cry.

"She was coming *full-mouth* upon me."—*Farquhar: The Inconstant,* ii.

***full-mouthed,** *a.*

1. Pertaining to or issuing from a full mouth.

"Had Boreas blown
His *full-mouthed* blast, and cast thy houses down."
Quarles: Jonah.

2. Having a full or strong voice or sound; spoken *ore rotundo.*

"A *full-mouthed* diapason swallows all." *Crashaw.*

3. Festive, joyous.

"*Full-mouthed* Easter near."
Quarles: Emblems, v. 7.

***full-orbed,** *a.* Showing a full or complete disc, as a full moon.

"Now reigns
Full-orbed the moon, and with more pleasing light."
Milton: P. L., v. 42.

***full-out,** *adv.*

1. *Ord. Lang.:* Quite, altogether.

"Being *full-out* as evil, if not worse."—*Andrewes: Works,* ii. 351.

2. *Printing:* Not indented; occupying the full width of a page or column.

full-pitch, *s.*

Cricket: A ball delivered by the bowler so far up the wicket that it falls inside the popping-crease.

***full-replete,** *a.* Completely full or filled.

"*Full-replete* with choice of all delights."
Shakesp.: 1 Henry VI., v. 3.

***full-sailed,** *a.* Absolute, unlimited: as, *full-sailed* confidence. (*Massinger.*)

full-score, *s.*

Music: A score in which all the parts for voices and instruments are displayed. [SCORE.]

full-service, *s.*

Music:

1. A setting of the Canticles for voices in chorus, with or without organ accompaniment.

2. An office in which music is used to the fullest extent allowed by the rubrics.

***full-souled,** *a.* Magnanimous, noble-hearted; of a noble disposition.

***full-speak,** *v.t.* To declare plainly and fully; to show openly.

"His eye *full-speaks*
His ardent soul, and from his couch at once he breaks."
Thomson: Castle of Indolence, ii. 31.

full-split, *adv.* With the greatest violence or impetuosity. (*American.*)

full-spread, *a.*

1. Spread to the utmost extent.

"How easy 'tis, when destiny proves kind,
With *full-spread* sails to run before the wind."
Dryden: Astræa Redux, 64.

*2. Fat, corpulent.

"Waked by the crowd, slow from his bench arose
A comely *full-spread* porter, swoln with sleep."
Thomson: Castle of Indolence, i. 24.

full-stop, *s.*

I. *Ordinary Language:*

1. *Lit. & Gram.:* A period; a symbol used to denote the longest pause in reading.

2. *Fig.:* A finish, an end, a complete stop.

II. *Music:*

1. In lute playing, a full chord followed by a pause.

2. A chord in which all available fingers are occupied in stopping the strings.

***full-summed,** *a.* Complete in all its parts.

"The king of birds nested within its leaves, thick feathered, and with *full-summed* wings fastening his talons east and west."—*Howell: Vocal Forest.*

***full-winged,** *a.*

1. Having perfect or powerful wings.

2. Ready for flight; eager.

***fŭll** (1), *v.t. & i.* [FULL, *a.*] [FILL, *v.*]

A. *Transitive:*

1. To fill.

"Fiftene scipen gode *fulled* mid vliaghen."
Layamon, ii. 79.

2. To fulfil.

"That the saidis persons sall mak na payment of the said soume quhill the poyntis of the said decreet be *fullit* efter the forme of the samyn, and of the indenturis maid tharapone."—*Act. Dom. Conc.* (1492), p. 247.

B. *Intrans.:* To become full; to come or arrive at the full: as, The moon *fulls.*

"Whanne hir guttes *fullen.*" *P. Plowman,* 5,715.

fŭll (2), *v.t. & i.* [A.S. *fullian* = to whiten, to purify, to baptize, from Lat. *fullo* = to cleanse clothes, to full cloth; O. Fr. *fouller* = to full cloth; *fouler* = to trample on, to press; Ital. *follare.*]

A. *Transitive:*

*1. To cleanse cloth from its oil or grease.

2. To thicken in a mill, as cloth; to make thick and compact by pressure.

"Clooth that cometh fro the wevying is noght comly to were,
Til it be *fulled* under foot or in fullyng stobbes."
P. Plowman, 10,527.

†**B.** *Intrans.:* To become fulled or felted.

fŭll'-age (age as ĭj), *s.* [Eng. *full* (2), v.; *-age.*] Money paid for the fulling or cleansing of cloth.

***fŭl'-ham, *fŭl'-ham,** *s.* [From *Fulham,* a suburb of London, which was a notorious resort of blacklegs in the reign of Queen Elizabeth.]

1. False dice: of these there were two sorts, the one, called high, intended to throw the high numbers from five to twelve; the other, called low, to throw from one to four.

"For gourd and *fullam* holds
And high and low beguile the rich and poor."
Shakesp.: Merry Wives of Windsor, i. 3.

2. Any sham, fraud, or makebelieve.

fŭl'-lĕr (1), *s.* [Eng. *full; -er.*]

Forging:

1. A tool, sometimes known as a creaser, struck by the hammer or placed in the hardy hole of the anvil, and employed to swage down or spread the iron by a series of parallel indentations. The tools are known respectively as the top and bottom fuller.

2. A tool having grooves, and forming a die or swage into which iron is driven by the hammer to confer a shape. Used in forming the fullering of horseshoes.

fuller-hammer, *s.*

Forg.: The hammer used in striking the fuller.

fŭl'-lĕr (2), ***ful-lare,** ***ful-lere,** *s.* [Eng. *full* (2), v.; *-er;* O. Fr. *fouleur;* Dut. *voller.*] One whose occupation is to full cloth.

"The clothiers have put off
The spinsters, carders, *fullers,* weavers."
Shakesp.: Henry VIII., i. 2.

fuller's-earth, *s.*

1. *Min.:* (1) Smectite (q.v.); it is an argillaceous earth, used by fullers to absorb the oil or grease with which woollen cloth has been treated during previous manufacture. (2) Kaolinite (q.v.).

2. *Geol.:* A stratum belonging to the Lower Oolite of Bath, lying in that locality just below the Great Oolite, while in the North of England it is wholly absent. Its characteristic fossil is an oyster (*Ostrea acuminata*). In all about sixty mollusca are found in the Fuller's Earth, fifty being Lamellibranchiate Bivalves, ten Brachiopoda, three Gasteropods, and seven or eight Cephalopoda. (*Lyell.*)

fuller's-herb, *s.*

Bot.: The genus Saponaria (q.v.). It is called also Soapwort.

fuller's-teazel, *s.*

Bot.: *Dipsacus Fullonum,* probably only a variety of *D. sylvestris.* The flower heads are used for raising the nap on cloth which is being fulled. [FULLING, TEASEL.]

fuller's-thistle, fuller's-weed, *s.*

Bot.: *Dipsacus Fullonum.*

fŭl'-lĕr, *v.t.* [FULLER (1), *s.*] To form a groove or channel in as by a fuller hammer.

fŭl'-lĕr-ў, *s.* [Eng. *full* (2), v.; *-ery.*] A place where the process of fulling is carried on.

***fŭl'-lĭ-lў, *ful-la-lie, *ful-le-ly,** *a.* [Eng. *fully; -ly.*] Fully.

"Bot quhow ony historiall narratioun culd haue correspondit to sue inuisibill kirk, I can nocht *fulalie* perceaue."—*Tyrie: Refutation,* fo. 89, a.

fŭll'-ĭng, *pr. par., a., & s.* [FULL (2), *v.*]

A. & B. *As pr. par. & particip. adj.:* (See the verb).

C. *As subst.:* A process by which cloth made of a felting fibre is condensed, strengthened, and thickened, with a loss of width and length. [FELT.] In felting, the fibres—wool, for instance—slip past each other, and their toothed edges interlock, so that a continuation of the process causes them to be more and more intimately associated. The cloth is folded or rolled, and treated with soapy water. It is then beaten with wooden mallets, by which the serrated edges are forced past each other and the fibres closely commingled. Precautions are taken in some cases to prevent adherence of the folds of cloth by felting together. For this purpose cotton cloth is sometimes put between the folds of woollen cloth. Fulling and felting are dependent upon the same principle. Felted cloth is made by associating the fibres, and is not woven. Woven cloth exposed to the fulling or felting action is said to be milled. Repetition of the process constitutes it double-milled or treble-milled, as the case may be. Each milling thickens and solidifies the cloth while diminishing its quantity.

fulling-mill, *s.* A mill for fulling cloth. The modern fulling-mill consists of an iron framework supporting the shanks of heavy wooden mallets, which are raised by projecting cams on a tappet wheel. The mallets being raised to their full height are released, and drop by gravity on the cloth, which is contained in an iron trough beneath. Soap is added as a detergent, grease in any form tending to mar the felting action of the fibres. The end of the trough is curved, so that the cloth is turned round and round by the action of the mallets.

"By the large hammers, like those used for paper and *fulling-mills,* they beat their hemp."—*Mortimer: Husbandry.*

fŭll′-mart, ful-mar (2), *s.* [FOUMART.]

fŭl′-lŏn-īte, *s.* [Named after Mr. Fullon, a brother-in-law of its discoverer, Mr. Armstrong.]

Min.: The same as Onegite (q.v.).

fŭl-lȳ, * **ful-liche,** * **ful-like,** *adv.* [A.S. *fullice;* O. Sax. *fulliho;* O. H. Ger. *follicho;* M. H. Ger. *volliche;* Ger. *vollig.*]

1. In a full manner; so as to leave no vacuity.

2. Completely; without deficiency or diminution; entirely; without lack or defect; perfectly.

"Behold Achilles' promise *fully* paid."
Pope: Homer; Iliad xxiii. 222.

fŭl′-mar (1), *s.* [Etym. doubtful; cf. *fulmar* (2).] [FOUMART.]

Ornith.: Fulmarus glacialis, a sea-bird which breeds in the Island of St. Kilda and elsewhere. It is abundant in the Arctic seas, attending whaleships for the sake of the blubber to be obtained when whales are being cut up.

fŭl′-mar (2), *s.* [FOUMART.]

fŭl′-mar-ŭs, *s.* [Latinized from Eng., &c. *fulmar* (1) (q.v.).]

Ornith.: Fulmar, a genus of natatorial (swimming) birds, family Procellaridæ, subfamily Procellarinæ. [FULMAR (1).]

* **fŭl′-mĕn,** *s.* [Lat.] A thunderbolt, lightning.

* **fŭl′-mĭn-ant,** *a.* [Lat. *fulminans,* pr. par. of *fulmino* = to lighten.] [FULMINATE *v.*] Thundering; making a noise like thunder; fulminating.

"The dread clergy, *fulminant* in ire."
Colman: Vagaries Vindicated, p. 194.

fŭl′-mĭn-āte, *v.i.* & *t.* [Lat. *fulminatus,* pa. par. of *fulmino* = to thunder, to lighten; *fulmen* (genit. *fulminis*) = thunder, lightning, a contr. for *fulgimen,* from *fulgeo* = to shine; Fr. *fulminer;* Sp. & Port. *fulminar;* Ital. *fulminare.*]

A. *Intransitive:*

I. *Literally:*

* 1. To thunder; to make a noise like thunder.

"I cannot *fulminate* nor tonitruate words
To puzzle intellects." *T. Randolph.*

2. To make a loud, sudden noise or crack; to explode with a loud noise or report; to detonate.

"Water and wind-guns afford no *fulminating* report."—*Browne: Vulgar Errours,* bk. iii., ch. v.

* **II.** *Fig.:* To thunder out censure, threats, or denunciations; especially applied to ecclesiastical censures sent out by the Pope.

"If the Pope had not run into the proposition he would have *fulminated* upon this occasion."—*Burnet: Hist. Reformation* (an. 1531).

B. *Transitive:*

* **I.** *Lit.:* To cause to explode.

II. *Figuratively:*

1. To utter or send out with threats, denunciations, or censure; to thunder out.

"An excommunication is not greatly regarded here in England, as now *fulminated;* so this constitution is out of use among us in a great measure."—*Ayliffe: Parergon.*

* 2. To denounce violently.

"Those branches of baleful prerogative, which they had so often *fulminated.*"—*Warburton: Works,* vol. x., ser. 19.

fŭl′-mĭn-āte, *s.* [FULMINATE, *v.*]

Chem.: A salt of Fulminic acid (q.v.).

Fulminate of mercury: Mercuric fulminate, fulminating mercury. It is prepared by dissolving one part of mercury in 12 parts of nitric acid; the solution is mixed with an equal volume of alcohol when cold. The mixture is then gently heated on a water-bath. Red vapours are given off of nitrogen oxides and CO_2, and a large quantity of nitrous ether, aldehyde, and other products. When the liquid becomes turbid it is allowed to cool, and the salt separates out; it is purified by recrystallization from boiling water. It forms white needles, which, when heated to 186°, explode, also by friction or percussion when dry. It is used for charging percussion caps; one kilogram of mercury will make fulminate sufficient for 40,000 caps. Fulminates have been regarded as methyl cyanide in which one atom of hydrogen has been replaced by NO_2, and two atoms of hydrogen by mercury or silver. The action of chlorine on mercuric fulminate under water forms chloropicrin, $CCl_3(NO_2)$, mercuric chloride $HgCl_2$, and cyanogen chloride CnCl; the formula of methyl cyanide is $N{\equiv}C-CH_3$, of silver fulminate $N{\equiv}C-C(NO_2)Ag_2$, and of mercuric fulminate is $N{\equiv}C-C.(NO_2)Hg$, if this view of the constitution of these bodies is correct. Hot nitric acid decomposes mercuric fulminate, yielding carbonic acid, acetic acid, and mercuric nitrate. Hydrochloric acid converts it into mercuric chloride and mercurous oxalate. When boiled with an aqueous solution of potassium chloride, it is converted into potassium fulminurate.

Fulminate of silver is obtained by heating nitrate of silver with strong nitric acid and alcohol till the liquid boils up. It is very dangerous to prepare. It crystallizes in small, white, opaque needles; it is very poisonous, and explodes by friction or percussion, or when heated. It is soluble in aqueous ammonia, and deposits the fulminate unaltered. When silver fulminate is digested with water and metallic copper or zinc, the silver is replaced and copper fulminate or zinc fulminate is obtained. When fulminate of copper is mixed with ammonia, and a stream of H_2S gas is passed through the solution, the copper is completely precipitated, and the filtered solution contains hydrosulphocyanic acid, HCNS, and urea, $CO{<}^{NH_2}_{NH_2}$.

Fulminate of gold was discovered by a monk in the fifteenth century. This substance, which explodes more rapidly and with greater local force than gunpowder, is made by precipitating a solution of chloride of gold by an excess of ammonia.

fŭl′-mĭn-āt-ĭng, *pr. par., a., & s.* [FULMINATE, *v.*]

A. *As pr. par.:* (See the verb).

B. *As adjective:*

1. *Lit.:* Thundering; explosive.

2. *Fig.:* Thundering out censures, threats, or denunciations.

C. *As substantive:*

1. *Lit.:* The act of exploding; explosion.

2. *Fig.:* The thundering or hurling out censures, threats, or denunciations.

fulminating-pane, *s.*

Elect.: A simple form of condenser, consisting of a glass plate fixed in a wooden frame with a piece of tinfoil on each side of the glass, with which, however, they are not quite in contact. This portion of the glass is generally covered with an insulating layer of shellac varnish. One of the sheets of tinfoil is connected with a ring on the frame by a strip of tinfoil, whilst a chain from it unites it with the ground. To charge it, its insulated side is connected with an electrical machine. If then the knob of the discharger is pressed against the lower surface of the frame whilst the other knob is brought near the upper coating, an electric spark will be emitted.

* **fŭl-mĭn-ā′-tion,** *s.* [Lat. *fulminatio,* from *fulminatus,* pa. par. of *fulmino;* Fr. *fulmination;* Sp. *fulminacion;* Ital. *fulminazione.*]

I. *Lit.:* The act of thundering, fulminating, or detonating; explosion.

II. *Figuratively:*

1. The act of thundering or hurling out censures, threats, or denunciations.

2. A violent censure, threat, or denunciation.

"By force of arms and with Papall curses and *fulminations.*"—*Camden: Elizabeth* (an. 1590).

* **fŭl′-mĭn-ą-tōr-ȳ,** *a.* [Fr. *fulminatoire;* from Lat. *fulminatus,* pa. par. of *fulmino.*] Sending forth thunders or fulminations; thundering.

* **fŭl′-mĭne,** *v.t.* & *i.* [Fr. *fulminer;* from Lat. *fulmino.*]

A. *Transitive:*

1. To shoot or dart as lightning.

"As it had been a flake
Of lightning through bright heaven *fulmined.*"
Spenser: F. Q., III., ii. 5.

2. To fulminate; to utter threateningly or violently. (Followed by *out.*)

"Warming with her theme
She *fulmined out* her scorn of laws Salique."
Tennyson: Princess, ii. 117.

B. *Intrans.:* To thunder, to fulminate; to speak with resistless power or energy.

"Shook the arsenal and *fulmined* over Greece."
Milton: P. R., iv. 267.

fŭl-mĭn′-ĕ-oŭs, *a.* [Lat. *fulmineus;* from *fulmen* (genit. *fulminis*) = thunder, lightning.] Of or pertaining to thunder; of the nature of thunder.

fŭl-mĭn′-ĭc, *a.* [Fr. *fulminique.*]

Chem.: Of or pertaining to, or capable of detonation.

fulminic-acid, *s.*

Chem.: $C(NO_2)H_2{\cdot}CN$. Fulminic acid has not been obtained in a free state. Its salts, of which the chief are those of silver and mercury, are called fulminates.

fŭl-mĭn-ūr′-ątes, *s.pl.* [Eng. *fulminur(ic); -ate* (*Chem.*).]

Chem.: Salts of fulminuric acid. They are obtained by boiling fulminate of mercury with alkaline chlorides. The other fulminates are obtained by double decomposition. When a solution of fulminuric acid is boiled with a solution of a cupric salt in excess of ammonium, the liquid, on cooling, deposits purple crystals of cuprammonium fulminurate, which are nearly insoluble in water.

fŭl-mĭn-ūr′-ĭc, *a.* [Eng. *fulmin(ic); -uric* (*Chem.*).]

fulminuric-acid, *s.*

Chem.: $C_3H_3N_3O_3$ Isocyanuric acid. It is obtained by decomposing the lead salt with H_2S gas or the silver salt with hydrochloric acid. It forms a crystalline mass soluble in hot water and in alcohol. When boiled with strong mineral acids it is decomposed, ammonia being formed and CO_2 liberated. Fulminuric acid, heated to 145°, explodes. It is monobasic, and forms salts called fulminurates. By the action of a mixture of strong nitric and sulphuric acids, fulminuric acid is converted into trinitro-acetonitril $C(NO_2)_3{\cdot}CN$.

fŭl-nĕss, * **ful-nesse,** *s.* [Eng. *full; -ness.*]

1. The quality or state of being full or filled.

2. The quality or state of abounding in any quality, whether good or bad.

3. Repletion, satiety.

"He felt the *fulness* of satiety."
Byron: Childe Harold, i. 4.

4. Completeness; such a state as leaves nothing to be desired.

"In thy presence is *fulness* of joy."—*Psalm* xvi. 11.

5. Completion; full extent, space, or duration.

"When the *fulness* of time was come, God sent forth his son."—*Galatians* iv. 4.

* 6. Plenty, affluence, wealth.

"To lapse in *fulness*
Is sorer than to lie for need."
Shakesp.: Cymbeline, iii. 4.

7. Copiousness, amplitude, extent.

"There wanted the *fulness* of a plot, and variety of characters to form it as it ought."—*Dryden.*

8. Strength, volume, body, or force.

"Thence the wort is strained, purified, and filtered, and passed into a copper with 20 per cent. of malt-flour, to impart *fulness* and flavour."—*Standard,* Oct. 18, 1881.

9. A struggling perturbation or swelling.

"A principal fruit of friendship is the ease and discharge of the *fulness* of the heart."—*Bacon: Essays: Of Friendship.*

¶ Crabb thus discriminates between *fulness* and *plenitude:* "Although *plenitude* is no more than a derivative from the Latin for *fulness,* yet the latter is used either in the proper sense to express the state of objects that are *full,* or in the improper sense to express great quantity, which is the accompaniment of *fulness;* the former only in the higher style and in the improper sense: hence we say in the *fulness* of one's heart, in the *fulness* of one's joy, or the *fulness* of the Godhead bodily; but the *plenitude* of glory, the *plenitude* of power." (*Crabb: Eng. Synon.*)

fŭl′-sŏme (1), * **ful-som,** * **ful-sum,** *a.* [Eng. *ful(l);* suff. *-some.*]

* 1. Rich, fertile, productive.

"The seven *fulsum* yeres faren."
Genesis & Exodus, 2,188.

* 2. Filled out; not lank and lean, or shrivelled.

"His lean, pale, hoar, and withered corpse
Grew *fulsome,* fair, and fresh."
Golding: Ovid; Metamorphoses xii.

* 3. Causing a surfeit; cloying.

"Honey [that of sound doctrine] which never *fulsome* is, yet fills
The widest souls."
Beaumont, in *French's Select Glossary,* p. 82.

* 4. Lustful, wanton.

"He stuck them up before the *fulsome* ewes." *Shakesp.: Merchant of Venice*, i. 3.

5. Offensive from excess of praise.

"She accordingly magnified in *fulsome* phrase that prerogative which was constantly employed to defend and to aggrandise her."—*Macaulay: Hist. Eng.*, ch. ii.

6. Disgusting, nauseous, offensive.

"Now this is *fulsome*, and offends me." *Cowper: Task*, ii. 455.

* 7. Rank; offensive to the smell.

"Of rank and *fulsome* smell."—*Bacon.*

* 8. Tending to obscenity.

"A certain epigram, which is ascribed to the emperor, is more *fulsome* than any passage I have met with in our poet."—*Dryden: Juvenal.* (Dedic.)

* **fûl-sôme** (2), *a.* [A. S. *fûl* = foul; suff. *-some.*] Disgusting, foul, gross.

"The *fulsomeste* freke that fourmede was evere." *Morte Arthure*, 1,059.

* **fûl′-sôme-hood, * ful-sum-hed,** *s.* [Eng. *fulsome* (1); *-hood.*] The quality of being fulsome; fertility, richness.

"Of win and olie *fulsumhed.*" *Genesis & Exodus*, 1,547.

fûl′-sôme-lȳ, * ful-sum-li, *adv.* [Eng. *fulsome* (1); *-ly.*]

1. Plentifully, freely; in plenty.

"Thann were spaeli spices spended al aboute, *Fulsumli* at the ful to eche freke ther wine." *William of Palerne*, 4,324.

2. Rankly, offensively.

"*Fulsomely* and loathsumely smelling."—*Newton: Herball to the Bible* (1587).

3. So as to disgust or nauseate; nauseously, rankly.

"*Fulsomely* described in the very words of the most modest among all poets."—*Dryden: Juvenal.* (Dedic.)

fûl′-sôme-nĕss, * ful-som-nes, * ful-som-nesse, *s.* [Eng. *fulsome* (1); *-ness.*]

* 1. Richness, plenty.

"Bochous schewed ther his *fulsomnes* Off holsome wynes to every maner wighte." *Lydgate: Minor Poems*, p. 14.

2. Nauseousness; a feeling of disgust.

"Putting a surfeit and *fulsomeness* into all which she enjoys."—*Rogers: Naaman the Syrian*, p. 32.

* 3. Rankness of smell.

* 4. Obscenity.

"No decency is considered, no *fulsomeness* omitted."—*Dryden: Juvenal.* (Dedic.)

* **ful′-som-ic, * ful-som-ick,** *a.* [Eng. *fulsome* (2); *-ic, -ick.*] Fulsome, disgusting.

"A most *fulsomick fop*."—*Congreve: Double Dealer*, iii. 10.

* **fulthe** (1), *s.* [FILTH.]

* **fulthe** (2), *s.* [Eng. *full*; suff. *-th.*] Fulness, completeness, completion.

"As the *fulthe* of tim was comen." *Metrical Homilies*, p. 7.

* **fult-hede,** *a.* [FILTHHED.]

* **ful-tum,** *s.* [A.S.] Help, aid, support.

"Of me sal *fultum* ben the noght." *Genesis & Exodus*, 2,824.

* **fŭl′-vĭd,** *a.* [Lat. *fulvidus* = yellow.] Yellow, tawny, fulvous.

"And in right colours to the life depaint The *fulvid* rage with her sun-bright eye." *More: Psychozoia*, bk. i., s. 3.

fŭl′-voŭs, *a.* [Lat. *fulvus* = yellow.]

Bot., &c.: Tawny-yellow, dull yellow, with a mixture of grey and brown; fox-coloured.

fûl′-wa, *s.* [Nepaulese, *phulwara* = the name of the tree (see def.).] A solid buttery oil obtained from *Bassia butyracea.* (*Treas. of Bot.*)

* **fŭm,** *v.i.* [Onomatopoetic.] To thrum or play on a fiddle.

"Follow me, and *fum* as you go."—*Ben Jonson.*

fŭm, fŭng, *s.* [Chinese.]

Mythol.: The Chinese Phœnix.

"One day, the Chinese bird of royalty, *Fum*, Thus accosted our own bird of royalty, Hum." *Moore: Fum & Hum.*

* **fu-mā′-cious,** *a.* [Lat. *fumus* = a smoke.] Smoky; addicted to tobacco or smoking.

* **fu-mā′-dō,** *s.* [Sp., pa. par. of *fumar* = to smoke; Lat. *fumo.*] A smoked fish.

"Fish that serve for the hotter countries, they used at first to fume, by hanging them upon long sticks one by one, drying them with the smoke of a soft and continual fire, from which they purchased the name of *fumadoes.*"—*Carew: Survey of Cornwall.*

* **fūm′-age (age as ĭg),** *s.* [Lat. *fumus* = smoke.] A tax on every fire-place; hearth-money. (*Blackstone: Comment.*, bk. i., ch. 7.)

fūm′-ar-ātes, *s.* [Eng. *fumar(ic)*; *-ate.*]

Chem.: Salts of fumaric acid. Most of the fumarates are soluble in water; the silver salt is insoluble; they are insoluble in alcohol. Fumarate of ammonium or sodium gives a pale brown-red precipitate with ferric chloride, insoluble in excess of ammonium fumarate.

fu-mär′-ĭ-a, *s.* [Sp. & Port. *fumaria.* Sir Joseph Hooker believes the etymology doubtful. Generally said to be from Lat. *fumus* = smoke, referring to the smell of the plant. More probably because it was believed to be the "smoke of the earth."] [FUMITORY.]

Bot.: The typical genus of the Fumariaceæ (q.v.). The fruit is roundish, one-seeded, the seed not crested. Four species are British—(1) *Fumaria capreolata*, with four sub-species, called by Watson, a colonist; (2) *F. officinalis*, a common weed; (3) *F. densiflora* and (4) *F. parviflora*, with two sub-species. [FUMITORY.]

fu-mär-ĭ-ā′-çe-æ, *s. pl.* [Mod. Lat. *fumaria* (q.v.); Lat. fem. pl. adj. suff. *-aceæ.*]

Bot.: Fumeworts. An order of Hypogynous Exogens; alliance Berberales. It consists of herbs with brittle stems and a watery juice; leaves usually alternate, multifid, often with tendrils; sepals two, deciduous; petals four, cruciate, very irregular; stamens four, distinct, hypogynous, or six, in two parcels; ovary free, one-celled, style filiform; fruit either an indehiscent one or two-seeded nut or a succulent indehiscent polyspermous pod. They are a little bitter, and act as diaphoretics and aperients. The order is divided into two tribes, Hypecoeæ and Fumarieæ (q.v.). About 100 species are known. They are from the temperate and warmer parts of the Northern hemisphere, and from South Africa.

fu-mär-ĭ-ĕ′-æ, *s. pl.* [Mod. Lat. *fumari(a)*; Lat. fem. pl. adj. suff. *-eæ.*]

Bot.: A tribe of Fumariaceæ, containing the genera with the stamens distinct in place of diadelphous.

fūm′-a-rōle, * fo-mer-ill, * fo-mer-al, *s.* [Low Lat. *fumerale*; Lat. *fumariolum*; Ital. *fumarolo*, from *fumo* = Lat. *fumus* = smoke.]

1. *Ord. Lang.:* A louvre or ventilator in a roof to let out smoke, &c.

"Lovir or *fomerill. Fumarium.*"—*Withals.*

2. *Geol.:* A hole in a volcanic or other region whence smoke issues.

fu-mär′-ĭc, *a.* [Mod. Lat. *fumar(ia)*; *-ic*]. Pertaining to or derived from Fumitory (q.v.).

fumaric acid, *s.*

Chem.: $C_4H_4O_4$, or $\begin{matrix} C-CO{\cdot}OH. \\ \| \\ C-CO{\cdot}OH. \end{matrix}$ A dibasic diatomic acid, which occurs in Fumitory (*Fumaria officinalis*), in Iceland Moss, and in species of Boletus. It can be obtained by the dry distillation of malic acid, when maleic acid distils over, leaving fumaric acid in the retort, and the crystalline mass is washed with cold water to remove unaltered malic acid; also obtained by heating malic acid for a long time at 150°. It is formed when dibromsuccinic acid is heated with potassium iodide solution; also by heating with baryta the product obtained by the action of ClO_2 on benzene C_6H_6. Fumaric acid crystallizes in colourless prisms, which are only slightly soluble in cold water, soluble in hot water, alcohol, and in ether. It sublimes at 200°, but a great part is converted into water and maleic anhydride. Fumaric acid is converted by sodium amalgam into succinic acid, $HO{\cdot}OC{\cdot}CH_2{\cdot}CH_2{\cdot}CO{\cdot}OH$. It forms acid and neutral salts, the silver salt, $C_4H_2O_4Ag_2$, is insoluble in water. It forms ethers; methyl fumaric ether, $C_2H_2(CO{\cdot}O{\cdot}CH_3)_2$, forms white crystals, which melt at 102°, and boil at 192°; the ethyl ether is a liquid boiling at 218°. Fumaric acid, dissolved in water, unites with metallic zinc, forming succinate of zinc.

fumaric aldehyde, *s.*

Chem.: $C_4H_4O_3$, or $\begin{matrix} CH-CO{\cdot}OH. \\ \| \\ CH-CO{\cdot}H. \end{matrix}$ It is formed by the action of chromic acid on pyromucic acid, with liberation of CO_2; also by the action of two molecules of bromine and water on pyromucic acid, $C_5H_4O_3 + 2H_2O + 2Br_2 = C_4H_4O_3 + CO_2 + 4HBr$. It is a syrup, which crystallizes with difficulty. (*Watts: Dict. Chem.*)

fu-măr′-ĭ-mīde, *s.* [Eng. *fumari(c)*, and *(a)mide.*]

Chem.: $C_4H_2O_2{\cdot}NH$. Obtained when acid malate of ammonium is heated to 200°. The red powder is exhausted with boiling water, and the liquid deposits a white powder of anhydrous fumarimide. When boiled for a long time with hydrochloric acid, it yields inactive aspartic acid, $C_2H_3(NH_2)\begin{matrix} \diagup CO{\cdot}OH \\ \diagdown CO{\cdot}OH \end{matrix}$.

fūm′-ar-īne, *s.* [Eng., &c. *fumari(a)*, and suff. *-ine* (*Chem.*) (q.v.).]

Chem.: A base obtained from *Fumaria officinalis.* It crystallizes in irregular six-sided prisms, soluble in alcohol, chloroform, and benzene, insoluble in ether, and sparingly soluble in water. The solution is bitter, and gives an alkaline reaction; with strong sulphuric acid it gives a dark violet liquid. Its salts are crystalline.

* **fû′-mart,** *s.* [FULMART.]

fūm′-a-rȳl, *s.* [Eng. *fumar(ic)*; *yl* = Gr. ὕλη (*hulē*) = matter.]

fumaryl-chloride, *s.*

Chem.: $C_4H_2O_2''Cl_2$. A compound, boiling at 160°. Formed by the action of phosphorus pentachloride on fumaric acid.

* **fūm′-a-tŏr-ȳ,** *s.* [FUMITORY.]

fŭm′-ble, *v.i. & t.* [Dut. *fommelen*; cogn. with Sw. *famle* = to grope; Dan. *famle*; Icel. *fálma.*]

A. *Intransitive:*

1. To grope about awkwardly.

"They asked him for his certificate, that they might go in and show it to the King; so he *fumbled* in his bosom for one, and found none."—*Bunyan: Pilgrim's Progress*, pt. i.

2. To act awkwardly or in an ungainly fashion; to move about like one confused.

"Alas! how he *fumbles* about the domains Which this comfortless oven environ." *Wordsworth: Written in Germany.*

* 3. To bungle in any business.

"Eche of them calleth other false *fumblinge* heretikes."—*Sir T. More: Works*, fo. 279.

* 4. To stammer, to stutter, to be confused.

"But being taken up in a trip and found *fumbling* in their answers, they were commaunded to void out of the counsel-chamber."—*P. Holland: Livius*, p. 1,150.

* 5. To wander.

"My hand trembles to that degree that I can hardly hold my pen, my understanding flutters, and my memory *fumbles.*"—*Chesterfield: Miscell. Works*, vol. iv., let. 71.

* **B.** *Trans.:* To handle or manage awkwardly; to confuse. (Followed by *over* or *up.*)

"His greasy bald-pate choir Came *fumbling o'er* the beads, in such an agony, They told 'em false for fear." *Dryden: Spanish Friar*, i. 1.

fŭm′-blĕr, *s.* [Eng. *fumbl(e)*; *-er.*] One who acts awkwardly.

"Playing at passage with a pair Of drunken *fumblers* for his fare." *Cotton: Epistle to the Earl of* ——.

fŭm′-blĭng, *pr. par., a., & s.* [FUMBLE.]

A. & B. *As pr. par. & particip. adj.:* (See the verb).

C. *As subst.:* Awkward handling or management.

fŭm′-blĭng-lȳ, *adv.* [Eng. *fumbling*; *-ly.*] In a fumbling, awkward manner; awkwardly.

"For that is the reason, why many good schollars speake but *fumblingly.*"—*Ben Jonson: Discoveries.*

fūme, *s.* [O. Fr. *fum*, from Lat. *fumus* = smoke; Fr. *fumée*; Sp., Port., & Ital. *fumo.*]

A. *Intransitive:*

I. *Literally.*

* 1. Smoke.

"As from the fyre depertith *fume*, So body and sowle asondre gooth." *MS. in Halliwell*, p. 382.

2. A vaporous or smoky exhalation; volatile matter arising from anything; generally in the plural.

"Grosser sleep, Bred of unkindly *fumes*, with conscious dreams Encumbered." *Milton: P. L.*, ix. 1,050.

3. An exhalation; a smell.

"The fish whose liver gave forth such a *fume* as sent the devil flying from Ecbatana to Egypt."—*Macaulay: Hist. Eng.*, ch. xiv.

II. *Figuratively:*

* 1. Anything empty, fleeting, or unsubstantial: as, a vapour, an idle conceit.

"Memory, the warder of the brain, Shall be a *fume*, and the receipt of reason A limbeck only." *Shakesp.: Macbeth*, i. 7.

*2. Vanity, emptiness.

"They should go out in *fume*, and be forgot."
Cowper: Task, iii. 172.

3. Agitation of the mind; an angry mood; a passion.

"She, out of love, desires me not to go to
My father, because something hath put him
In a *fume* against me."
Shirley: Merchant's Wife, iv. 5.

*4. Praise, flattery.

"To send perfection with imperfect *fume*."
Davies: To Worthy Persons, p. 52.

*5. A passionate person.

"The notary's wife was a little *fume*."—*Sterne: Sentimental Journey; The Fragment.*

¶ *Fume of the Earth*: [FUMITORY].

* **fume-gallant**, *s.* A smoker.

"Let these *fume-gallants* enjoy their vanity."—*Venner: Treatise of Tobacco*, p. 412.

fūme, *v.i.* & *t.* [Fr. *fumer*, from Lat. *fumo* = to smoke; *fumus* = smoke; Sp. & Port. *fumar*; Ital. *fumare.*]

A. *Intransitive:*

I. *Literally:*

*1. To smoke; to throw off or emit smoke.

*2. To dry or cure by smoking.

"So corrosive is this smoke about the city, that if one would hang up gammons of bacon, beefe, or other fleshe to *fume*, and prepare it in the chimnies, it will so mummifie, drie up, waste and burne it, that it suddenly crumbles away, consumes and comes to nothing."—*Evelyn: Fumifugium*, pt. i.

3. To pass off in smoke or vapour.

"Even such is all their vaunted vanitie,
Naught else but smoke that *fumeth* soone away."
Spenser: Colin Clout's come out againe.

*4. To smoke tobacco.

II. *Figuratively:*

*1. To rise up, as a vapour.

"The one of them, when the wine had a little *fumed* up into the head, began both to speak and do foolishly."—*P. Holland: Plutarch*, p. 335.

2. To be in a rage or fury; to be hot with anger.

"He frets, he *fumes*, he stares, he stamps the ground."
Dryden: Palamon & Arcite, i. 446.

*3. To be as in a mist or fog; to be stupefied or confused.

"Keep his brain *fuming*."
Shakesp.: Antony & Cleopatra, ii. 1.

*4. To pass away as a vapour; to be dissipated

"Our heat is spent and *fumed* away in vapour."
Ben Jonson: Catiline, iii. 3.

***B.** *Transitive:*

1. To smoke; to dry or cure with smoke.

"Those that serve for hot countries they used at first to *fume*, by hanging them upon long sticks one by one, and drying them with the smoke of a soft fire."—*Carew: Survey of Cornwall.*

2. To fumigate; to perfume.

"*Fumed* with frankincense on every side."
Cowper: Truth, 314.

3. To dissipate in vapour. (Generally followed by *away*.)

"The heat will *fume away* most of the scent."—*Mortimer: Husbandry.*

4. To smoke, as tobacco.

5. To flatter.

"They demi-deify and *fume* him so."
Cowper: Task, v. 266.

* **fūme'-lĕss**, *a.* [Eng. *fume*; *-less.*] Without fumes; free from fumes.

* **fūm'-ĕr**, *s.* [Eng. *fum(e)*; *-er.*] One who scents or perfumes.

* **fūm'-ĕt**, * **few-met**, *s.* [Fr. *fumées*; Lat. *fimus* = dung.] The dung of the deer.

"For by his slot, his entries, and his port,
His frayings, *fewmets*, he doth promise sport."
Ben Jonson: Sad Shepherd, i.

* **fu-met-ere**, *s.* [FUMITORY.]

* **fu̦-mĕt'te**, *s.* [Fr. *fumet*, from Lat. *fumus* = smoke.] The scent or smell of game or meat when high.

"A haunch of venison made her sweat
Unless it had the right *fumette*." *Swift.*

fūme'-wôrts, *s. pl.* [Eng. *fume*, and *wort.*]

Bot.: The English name given by Lindley to the order Fumariaceæ (q.v.).

* **fūm'-ĭd**, *a.* [Lat. *fumidus*, from *fumus* = smoke.] Smoky, vaporous.

"Thus iron in aquafortis will fall into ebullition, with noise and emication, as also a crass and *fumid* exhalation."—*Browne: Vulgar Errours*, bk. ii.

* **fu̦-mĭd'-ĭ-tȳ**, *s.* [Eng. *fumid*; *-ity.*] The quality or state as being fumid or smoky; smokiness.

* **fūm'-ĭd-nĕss**, *s.* [Eng. *fumid*; *-ness.*] Smokiness, fumidity.

* **fu̦-mĭf'-ĕr-oŭs**, *a.* [Lat. *fumifer*, from *fumus* = smoke; *fero* = to bear, produce, and Eng. adj. suff. *-ous.*] Producing smoke.

* **fūm-ĭf'-u̦-ġĭst**, *s.* [Lat. *fumus* = smoke; *fugo* = to drive away; Fr. *fumifuge.*] One who or that which drives away or dissipates fumes.

* **fūm'-ĭ-fȳ**, *v.t.* [Eng. *fum(e)*; *i* connective; suff. *-fy.*] To impregnate with smoke.

"In order to *fumify* our immortalities."—*T. Browne: Works*, ii. 190.

* **fūm'-ĭ-ga̦nt**, *a.* [Lat. *fumigans*, pr. par. of *fumigo* = to smoke.] Fuming.

fūm'-ĭ-gāte, *v.t.* [Lat. *fumigatus*, pa. par. of *fumigo* = to smoke; *fumus* = smoke; Fr. *fumiger*; Sp. *fumigar.*]

1. To smoke; to apply smoke to; to expose to smoke or vapour; to free from infection by the use of vapours.

"But if a pinching winter thou foresee,
And wouldst preserve thy famished family,
With fragrant thyme the city *fumigate*."
Dryden: Virgil; Georgic iv. 350.

2. To scent.

*3. To eradicate or heal by vapours.

fūm-ĭ-gā'-tion, * **fum-i-ga-cion**, *s.* [Fr., from Lat. *fumigatio*, from *fumigatus*, pa. par. of *fumigo*; Sp. *fumigacion*; Ital. *fumigazione.*]

1. The act or process of fumigating, or applying smoke or vapour to, as for the purpose of disinfecting houses, clothes, &c.

"The said house whiche Solomon builte in Hierussalem, was a busie thing, with slaughter of beastes, with *fumigacions*, wyth washynges, and verai troubleous with perfumes."—*Udal: Luke* ch. xxiv.

¶ The principal substances used for fumigation to destroy infection, are chlorine and sulphurous acid, obtained by burning sulphur. If a brick is made hot in the fire and a wineglass of nitric acid poured on it, the nitrous fumes will destroy any infection, but metallic objects must first be removed, or they will rust, and of course no animal must be in the room during the fumigation.

2. A scent or vapour raised by heat.

"They [deuotion and knowledge] savour togither farre more sweetly than any *fumigation* either of juniper, incense, or whatsoeuer else."—*Fox: Martyrs*, p. 1,017.

fūm'-ĭ-gāt-ŏr, *s.* [Eng. *fumigat(e)*; *-or.*] One who or that which fumigates. Specif., an apparatus for applying smoke, gas, or perfume: (1) To destroy insects or vermin; (2) to destroy infection or miasma; (3) to diffuse a perfume through an apartment or ward; (4) To suffuse the lungs with a soothing or healing vapour. [INHALATION.]

* **fūm'-ĭ-ga̦-tŏr-ȳ**, *a.* [Fr. *fumigatoire*, from Lat. *fumigatus*, pa. par. of *fumigo*; Sp. *fumigatorio.*] Having the quality or power of cleansing by fumigation.

* **fūm'-ĭ-lȳ**, *adv.* [Eng. *fumy*; *-ly.*] With smoke; smokily.

fūm'-ĭṅg, *pr. par.*, *a.*, & *s.* [FUME, *v.*]

A. & **B.** *As pr. par. & particip. adj.*: (See the verb).

* **C.** *As substantive:*

1. The act of fumigating; a fumigation.

2. A vapour; an idle fancy.

"O fancie fond, thy *fumings* hath me fed."
Mirrour for Magistrates, p. 250.

fuming-box, *s.*

Photog.: In printing photographically, the sensitive paper, having chloride and nitrate of silver upon its surface, is exposed to the fumes of ammonia immediately before its exposure to light under the negative, the object being to secure greater depth and brilliancy in the resulting print. The apparatus for this purpose is simply a tight box, in which the sensitive sheets can hang, leaving a space below them for a flat basin containing ammonia. Boxes of this kind are variously constructed, the object in all cases being to admit of the ready introduction and removal of the sheets, as well as of the vessel containing ammonia, without subjecting the operator to unnecessary annoyance from the fumes.

fuming-liquor, *s.*

Chem.: That of Boyle is a mixture of sulphides of ammonium, obtained by distilling sulphur with chloride of ammonium a… quicklime; that of Cadet a mixture of cacod… and oxide of cacodyl, obtained by distilli… acetate of potassium with arsenious anh… dride; and that of Libavius of tetrachloride… tin, stannic chloride, $SnCl_4$.

* **fūm'-ĭṅg-lȳ**, *adv.* [Eng. *fuming*; *-ly.*] … a fuming manner; angrily; with passion.

"They answer *fumingly*, that they are ashamed… defile their pennes with making answers to such… questions."—*Hooker: Ecclesiastical Polity*, bk. v., …

* **fūm'-ĭsh**, * **fum-ishe**, * **fum-isshe**, … [Eng. *fum(e)*; *-ish.*] Hot, choleric, passiona…

"Another is perhaps melancholike,
Another *fumish* is and cholerike."
Mirrour for Magistrates, p. …

* **fūm'-ĭsh-lȳ**, * **fum-ish-lie**, *adv.* [E… *fumish*; *-ly.*] In a hot, choleric, or passiona… manner; angrily.

"Is it not agreeable that such soules lying so l… in purgatory should so soone forget their charity, … fall a railing in their supplication so *fumishly* … *Foxe: Book of Martyrs*, p. 927.

* **fūm'-ĭsh-nĕss**, *s.* [Eng. *fumish*; *-ne*… The quality or state of being fumish; heat… temper; passion.

"Drive thou out of us all *fumishness*, indignati… and self-will."—*Coverdale: Fruitful Lessons*, p. 294.

fūm'-ĭ-tŏr-ȳ, * **fu-me-ter**, * **fu-me-te…** * **fu-mit-er**, * **fu-my-tere**, *s.* [… *fumeterre*; Prov. *fumterra*; Ital. *fumosterr*… from Lat. *fumus terræ* = smoke of the grou… either from its smell or from the unscienti… belief once entertained that the plant did … spring from seed, but was generated by vapo… arising from the ground. The myth arose … parently from the delicate appearance of t… plant.]

1. *Bot.*: The genus Fumaria (q.v.). T… Rampant Fumitory is *Fumaria capreolata*, a… the Common Fumitory, *F. officinalis.*

*2. A smoking-room.

"You sot away your time in Mungo's *fumitory*… *J. Brown: Wales*, ii. 179.

¶ *Climbing fumitory*: *Corydalis clavicula*… (*Britten & Holland.*)

fūm'-mĕl, *s.* [A French rural word for *fem*… = female (?).] The offspring of a stallion a… a she-ass; a mule, a hinny.

fū'-mōse, *s.* [FUMOUS.]

* **fu̦-mŏs'-ĭ-tȳ**, * **fu-mos-i-tee**, *s.* [La… *fumosus* = smoky; *fumus* = smoke.] A te… dency to emit fumes; fumes arising fro… excessive drinking.

"Eaten after meate when a man is drunken inde… it riddeth away the *fumosities* in the braine… *P. Holland: Plinie*, bk. xx., ch. ix.

fūm'-oŭs, **fū'-mōse**, *a.* [Fr. *fumeux*, fro… Lat. *fumosus*, from *fumus* = smoke.]

* I. *Ord. Lang.* (*Of the form* fumous):

1. Smoky; full of smoke.

"Through the great dearth and scarcity of coal… those *fumous* works many of them were either l… off or spent but few coales."—*Evelyn: Fumifugiu*… pt. i.

2. Full of fumes or vapours; produci… fumes.

"He must abstaine from garlicke . . . and such li… *fumous* things."—*Burrough: Method of Physick*, (15…

3. Angry, hot, passionate.

II. *Bot.* (*Of both forms*): Smoke-coloured… grey, changing to brown.

* **fūm'-oŭs-lȳ**, *adv.* [Eng. *fumous*; *-ly*… Angrily, hotly, passionately.

"[He] therefore saied *fumously* vnto him, Dost thou… heare me?"—*Wilson: Arte of Rhetorique*, p. 151.

fū'-mŭs-têrre, *s.* [Lat. *fumus*; and *terr*… gen. sing. of *terra* = land.] [FUMITORY.… (*Grete Herball.*) (*Britten & Holland.*)

* **fūm'-ȳ**, *a.* [Eng. *fum(e)*; *-y.*] Full of fumes… causing fumes.

"Oppressed with sleep, and drowned in *fumy* win… The prostrate guards their royal charge resign."
Brookes: Constantia.

fumy-ball, *s.* A puff-ball. (*Hall: Satires*… (*Halliwell & Wright.*)

fŭn, *s.* [Of uncertain origin; perhaps co… nected with Ir. *foun* = delight, pleasur… Gael. *foun* = pleasure.] Sport, amusement… frolicsome delight, merriment.

"For ever foremost in the ranks of *fun*,
The laughing herald of the harmless pun."
Byron: Childish Recollections.

¶ *To make fun of*: To hold up to or tu… into ridicule.

* **fun,** *pret. & pa. par.* [FOUND.]

* **fu-năm'-bu-lant,** *s.* [Lat. *funis* = a rope, and *ambulans*, pr. par. of *ambulo* = to walk.] A rope-dancer.

* **fu-năm'-bu-lāte,** *v.i.* [Lat. *funis* = a rope, and *ambulatum*, sup. of *ambulo* = to walk.] To walk on a rope.

fu-năm-bu-lā'-tion, *s.* [FUNAMBULATE.] The act or art of walking on a rope; rope-dancing.

* **fu-năm'-bu-lā-tŏr-ĭ,** *a.* [Eng. *funambulat(e); -ory.*]

1. Performing like a rope-dancer.

2. Narrow; like the walk of a rope-dancer.

"Tread softly and circumspectly in this *funambulatory* track and narrow path of goodness."—*Browne: Christian Morals*, i. 1.

* **fu-năm'-bu-list,** *s.* [Lat. *funambulus.*] A rope-walker or rope-dancer.

* **fu-năm'-bu-lō,** *s.* [Sp., from Lat. *funambulus.*] A rope-dancer; a funambulist.

"We see the industry and practice of tumblers and *funambulos*."—*Bacon: Letters; To Sir Henry Saville.*

* **fu-năm'-bu-loŭs,** *a.* [Lat. *funambulus* = a rope-dancer.] Narrow as a rope.

"Tread softly and circumspectly in this *funambulous* tract."—*Browne: Letter to a Friend*, § 20, p. 147.

* **fu-năm'-bu-lŭs,** *s.* [Lat.] A rope-dancer.

"You have so represented —— unto me as methinks I see him walking not like a *funambulus* upon a cord, but upon the edge of a razor."—*Reliquiæ Wottonianæ*, p. 367.

fu-năr'-ĭ-a, *s.* [Fem. sing. of Lat. *funarius* = pertaining to a rope, from *funis* = a rope, line, or cord, in allusion to the twisted foot-stalks.]

Bot.: A genus of apocarpous mosses, the typical one of the tribe Funariei. The capsule is pear-shaped, the calyptra much inflated and vesicular below, subulate above. Minute mosses, growing in the winter and the spring in tufts on rocks and cottage roofs. *Funaria hygrometrica* is very common in England, especially on burnt soil. It is found also in many other parts of the world.

fu-năr'-ĭ-ā'-çē-æ, *s. pl.* [Lat. *funari(a)* (q.v.), and fem. pl. adj. suff. *-aceæ.*]

Bot.: A family of Funaroideæ (Acrocarpous Mosses). It consists of loosely-tufted or gregarious mosses, with monœcious inflorescence; type, Funaria (q.v.).

fu-na-rŏĭ'-dē-æ, *s. pl.* [Lat. *funaria* (q.v.), and Gr. εἶδος = form.]

Bot.: A sub-order of operculated Acrocarpous (terminal fruited) mosses, with broadly oval, spathulate leaves, pyriform apophysate capsules, the neck mostly bearing stomates on its epidermis. It is divided into two families—Funariaceæ and Splachnaceæ (q.v.).

fŭnc'-tion, *s.* [O. Fr., from Lat. *functio*, from *functus*, pa. par. of *fungor* = to enjoy, to perform; Fr. *fonction;* Sp. *funcion;* Ital. *funzione.* Puttenham, in 1589, ranked this with words of recent introduction into English.]

I. *Ordinary Language:*

1. The discharge, performance, or executing of any act, office, or duty.

"There is hardly a greater difference between two things than there is between a representing commoner in the *function* of his publick calling, and the same person in common life."—*Swift.*

2. An employment, office, duty, or occupation, belonging to or connected with any position, station, or character in life; the duties of any office.

"The agent of France in that kingdom must be equal to much more than the ordinary *functions* of an envoy."—*Macaulay: Hist. Eng.*, ch. xii.

3. A calling, office, or position.

"His sacred *function* was at length renounced."
Wordsworth: Excursion, bk. ii.

4. The specific office or action of any organ or system of organs in the animal or vegetable economy.

"All human bodies, for example, though each of them consists of almost an infinite number of parts, are perfectly uniform in their structure and *functions*."—*Beattie: Moral Science*, pt. ii., ch. i.

5. Any power or faculty.

"Nature within me seems
In all her *functions* weary of herself."
Milton: Samson Agonistes, 596.

II. *Technically:*

1. *Eccles.:* An office or service of the church.

2. *Math.:* Any algebraic expression or quantity dependent for its value on another one. Thus the circumference of a circle is a function of its diameter. A compound algebraic quantity may be a function of two others, or even of more than two. Thus, in the equation $y = Ax + Bx^2$, A and B being known quantities, y is a function of x, and in $y = Ax + Bz$, y is a function of x and z. The expression function of x is usually expressed by the symbols $f(x)$, $\phi(x)$, $\psi(x)$, or similar abbreviations, and the foregoing formulas would be thus expressed—

$$y = f(x),$$
$$y = f(x.z).$$

¶ *Calculus of functions:*

Math.: That branch of the differential calculus which investigates the form of functions rather than the value of any particular one.

* **fŭnc'-tion,** *v.i.* [FUNCTION, *s.*] To perform a function or duty.

"The momentous days when he was *functioning* at Culpeper Court."—*Pall Mall Gazette*, August 31, 1882.

fŭnc'-tion-al, *a.* [Eng. *function; -al.*]

1. *Ord. Lang.:* Pertaining to some office or duty.

2. *Math.:* Pertaining to functions.

* **fŭnc'-tion-al-īze,** *v.t.* [Eng. *functional; -ize.*] To place in some function or office; to assign a certain function to.

* **fŭnc'-tion-al-lĭ,** *adv.* [Eng. *functional; -ly.*] In a functional manner; by means of functions.

"It is likewise most interesting to find that those species with a comparatively defective dentition, as the horned Ruminants for example, manifest transitorily in the embryo state the germs of upper incisors and canines, which disappear before birth, but which were retained and *functionally* developed in the cloven-footed Anoplothere."—*Owen: Brit. Foss. Mam.* (1846), 433.

fŭnc'-tion-ar-ĭ, *s.* [Eng. *function; -ary.*] One who holds any office or trust; one who has certain functions to perform; an official.

"We ought to . . . do business of course with the *functionaries* who act under the new power."—*Burke: Thoughts on French Affairs.*

fŭnd, *s.* [Fr. *fond* = a bottom, a floor . . . merchant's stock (*Cotgrave*), from Lat. *fundus* = bottom, depth, foundation; Sp. *fundo, fondo;* Port. *fundo;* Ital. *fondo.*]

1. Stock, capital; a sum of money contributed to a common stock for the purpose of meeting the expenses of any commercial operation.

2. (*Pl.*): Money lent to a government and constituting a national debt; the stock of a national debt.

3. Money set apart for the carrying out of any object permanent or temporary; in general the interest only is applied to meet the annual expenses of the object, the capital being invested; the word is also applied to money systematically collected to meet the expenses of some permanent object: as, a sustenation *fund*, the patriotic *fund*, &c.

4. Any stock or store from which one may draw at pleasure; abundance, plenty.

"In preaching, no men succeed better than those who trust entirely to the stock or *fund* of their own reason, advanced, indeed, but not overlaid, by commerce with books."—*Swift.*

5. Money, finances: as, My *funds* are very low. (*Colloquial.*)

¶ (1) *Sinking fund:* A fund or stock of money set apart periodically for the reduction or extinction of a public debt. [SINKING.]

(2) *Consolidated fund:* [CONSOLIDATED].

fund-holder, *s.* One who has property in the public funds.

"Would you tax the property of the *fundholder?*"—*Fox: Speech on Assessed Tax Bill*, Dec. 14, 1797.

fŭnd, *v.t.* [FUND, *s.*]

1. To place in a fund, as money.

2. To provide or appropriate a fund or permanent revenue for the payment of the interest of; to make permanent provision of resources for discharging the annual interest of. [FUNDED-DEBT.]

* **fund,** *pret. & pa. par. of v.* [FIND.]

fŭnd'-a-mĕnt, * **fonde-ment,** * **foundement,** * **funde-ment,** * **fund-ment,** *s.* [Fr. *fondement*, from Lat. *fundamentum*, from *fundo* = to found (q.v.); Sp. & Port. *fundamento;* Ital. *fondamento.*]

* 1. A foundation of a building.

"This were a feble *fundament*
To bilden on a place hye."
Chaucer: House of Fame, iii. 42.

* 2. A foundation, ground or basis on which anything rests.

"Hit is the beued of hall writte, *foundement* of our clergie."
Legends of Holy Rood, p. 119.

3. The lower part of the body; the seat; the anus.

"The angry beast did straight resent
The wrong done to his *fundament*."
Butler: Hudibras, pt. i., c. ii.

fŭnd-a-mĕn'-tal, *a. & s.* [Fr. *fondamental*, from Lat. *fundamentum* = a foundation; Sp. *fundamental;* Ital. *fondamentale.*]

A. *As adjective:*

1. *Ord. Lang.:* Pertaining to the foundation or base; serving as a foundation or base; essential, original, elementary.

"*Fundamental* principles are such as are presupposed to the duties of religion (one or more), and such as are absolutely necessary to the doing of them."—*Glanvill: Essay* 5.

2. *Bot.:* Constituting the essential part of anything.

B. *As subst.:* A primary or essential principle, rule, law or article; the essential part or point; the basis or groundwork.

"As this examinant further saith, that the *fundamentals* . . . were only rough drawn up by the said Mr. Wade's own hand."—*State Trials* (1683), *Introd. to the Rye-House Plot.*

fundamental-bass, *s.*

Music: The lowest note or root of a chord; a bass consisting of a succession of fundamental notes. [HARMONY.]

fundamental-tissue, *s.*

Bot.: A tissue often consisting of thin-walled succulent parenchyma containing starch, though sometimes having other forms of cells.

fundamental-tones, *s. pl.*

Music: The tones from which harmonies are generated.

fundamental-units, *s. pl.*

Physics: Units which constitute the foundation of calculations with regard to other quantities; units used for measuring others. Fundamental units are three, namely—*a definite length, a definite mass,* and *a definite interval of time.* (*Everett: The C. G. S. System of Units*, ch. ii., p. 7.)

* **fŭnd-a-mĕn-tăl'-ĭ-tĭ,** *s.* [Eng. *fundamental; -ity.*] The quality of being fundamental or essential; essentiality.

fŭnd-a-mĕn'-tal-lĭ, *adv.* [Eng. *fundamental; -ly.*] In a fundamental manner; primarily; essentially; originally; in fundamental or essential matters or points.

"*Fundamentally* erring from the truth and nature of things."—*Clarke*, vol. i., ser. 22.

* **fŭnd-a-mĕn'-tal-nĕss,** *s.* [Eng. *fundamental; -ness.*] Fundamentality; essentiality.

fŭnd'-ĕd, *pa. par.* or *a.* [FUND, *v.*]

A. *As pa. par.:* (See the verb).

B. *As adjective:*

1. Invested in public funds: as, *funded* money.

2. Forming part of the national debt of a country, existing in the form of bonds bearing regular interest. The funded debt in England is that vast total of annuities paid by the Government to its creditors under the name of Consols, Reduced Three per Cents, New Three per Cents., Savings Bank Annuities, &c. The funded debt amounted on March 31, 1882, to £709,498,547 sterling.

"When the world was again at rest the *funded* debt of England amounted to eight hundred millions."—*Macaulay: Hist. Eng.*, ch. xix.

fŭn'-dĭ, fŭn-dŭn'-gĭ, *s.* [A West African word.]

Bot.: A kind of grain (*Paspalum exile*) cultivated in the West of Africa. It is allied to millet, and, being light and nutritious, is recommended for invalids.

fŭnd'-ing, *pr. par., a., & s.* [FUND, *v.*]

A. & B. *As pr. par. & particip. adj.:* (See the verb).

C. *As subst.:* The act or process of providing a fund for the payment of interest upon a debt; the conversion of money lent to a government into funds bearing a fixed rate of interest.

funding-system, *s.* The process by which a floating debt is converted into stock.

* **fŭnd'-lĕss,** *a.* [Eng. *fund*; *-less.*] Destitute of funds.

fŭn'-dŭs, *s.* [Lat.]

1. *Anat.:* The base of any cone-shaped organ, as the uterus.

2. *Bot.:* [*Fundus plantæ.*]

¶ *Fundus plantæ:*

Bot.: The place where the stem and root join.

* **fu-nē'-bral,** *a.* [Lat. *funebris.*] The same as FUNEBRIAL (q.v.).

fu-nē'-brĭ-al, *a.* [Lat. *funebri(s)*; Eng. adj. suff. *-al.*] Of or pertaining to funerals; funereal.

"With which plants the *funebrial* garlands of the ancients were composed."—*Browne: Miscellaneous Tracts,* p. 29.

* **fu-nē'-brĭ-oŭs,** *a.* [Lat. *funebri(s)*; Eng. adj. suff. *-ous.*] Funebrial, funereal.

fŭn'-ĕr-al, * **fun-er-all,** *a.* & *s.* [Low Lat *funeralis* = pertaining to a funeral: Lat. *funus* genit. *funeris*) = a funeral; Sp. *funeral* (a. & s.); Ital. *funerale* (a. & s.); Fr. *funérailles* = a funeral.]

A. *As adj.:* Pertaining to or connected with the burial of the dead; as, *funeral* rites, *funeral* games, *funeral* service, &c.

"The eloquence of Antony, who made the *funeral* oration."—*Middleton: Life of Cicero,* vol. iii., § 9.

B. *As substantive:*

1. The solemnization of a burial; the ceremony of burying a human corpse; burial, interment, obsequies. (Formerly used in the plural.)

"This said, our tears to-day may fall
As at an innocent *funeral.*"
Wordsworth: White Doe of Rylstone, ii.

2. A procession of persons attending the burial of any person.

"You are sometimes desirous to see a *funeral* pass by in the street."—*Swift.*

* 3. Burial, interment, grave.

"[May he] find his *funeral*
I' th' sands, when he before his day shall fall."
Denham: Passion of Dido, 199.

* 4. Death.

"Fled fast away to tell his *funerall.*"
Spenser: F. Q., II. v. 25.

* 5. A funeral sermon or oration. (Frequently in the plural.)

"I could learn little from the minister which preached his *funeral.*"—*Fuller: Worthies; Hereford,* i. 454.

¶ Crabb thus discriminates between *funeral* and *obsequies*: "We speak of the *funeral* as the last sad office which we perform for a friend; it is accompanied by nothing but by mourning and sorrow; we speak of the *obsequies* as the tribute of respect which can be paid to the person of one who was high in station or public esteem: the *funeral,* by its frequency, becomes so familiar an object that it passes by unheeded; the *obsequies* which are performed over the remains of the great, attract our notice from the pomp and grandeur with which they are conducted." (*Crabb: Eng. Synon.*)

* **funeral-ale,** *s.* A drinking-feast at a funeral.

funeral-cypress, *s.*

Bot.: *Cupressus funebris,* a weeping tree. *i.e.,* with pendulous branches, introduced from China to be planted in cemeteries.

funeral-sacrifice, *s.*

Anthrop.: The slaying of men or animals to accompany the soul of an eminent person to the world of spirits—the former to give him what assistance he needs, the latter to supply him with food. It was an early and a wide-spread custom.

* **fŭn'-ĕr-al-lȳ,** *adv.* [Eng. *funeral*; *-ly.*] After the manner of a funeral.

"Even crows were *funerally* burnt."—*Browne: Urn Burial,* ch. i.

* **fŭn'-ĕr-āte,** *v.t.* [Lat. *funeratus,* pa. par. of *funero* = to bury; *funus* (genit. *funeris*) = funeral rites.] To bury, to inter. (*Cockeram.*)

* **fu-nĕr-ā'-tion,** *s.* [Lat. *funeratio,* from *funeratus,* pa. par. of *funero* = to bury.] The act of burying; the solemnization of a funeral.

"In the rites of *funeration* they did use to anoint the dead body."—*Knatchbull: On New Testament,* p. 41.

fu-nĕr'-ĕ-al, *a.* [Lat. *funereus,* from *funus* (genit. *funeris*) = a funeral.] Pertaining to or suitable for a funeral; dismal, sad, mournful.

"You timely will return a welcome guest,
With him to share the sad *funereal* feast."
Pope: Homer; Odyssey iv. 740.

* **fu-nĕr'-ĕ-al-lȳ,** *adv.* [Eng. *funereal*; *-ly.*] In a funereal manner; mournfully; dismally.

* **fu-nĕst',** *a.* [Lat. *funestus* = calamitous, sad; *funus* = a funeral; Fr. *funeste*; Sp. & Ital. *funesto.*] Sad, lamentable, mournful.

"Thus we see them walk and converse in London, pursued and haunted by that infernal smoake, and the *funest* accidents which accompany it wheresoever they retire."—*Evelyn: Fumifugium.* (To the Reader.)

fŭng (1), *s.* [Onomatopoetic.]

1. A sharp, whizzing sound, as when a cork is drawn.

2. A stroke, a blow.

fŭng (2), *s.* [FUM, *s.*]

fŭng, *v.i.* [FUNG, *s.*] To emit a sharp, whizzing sound.

† **fŭn-gā'-çĕ-æ,** *s.* [Lat. *fung(us),* and fem. pl. adj. suff. *-aceæ.*]

Bot.: An order of plants, the same as Fungi (q.v.). It is now elevated into an alliance—Fungales (q.v.).

fŭn'-gal, *a.* & *s.* [From Mod. Lat. *fungales* (q.v.).]

A. *As adjective:*

Bot.: Pertaining to fungi.

B. *As substantive:*

Bot.: A plant belonging to the alliance Fungales (q.v.).

¶ *The Fungal Alliance:*

Bot.: The Alliance Fungales. (*Lindley.*)

fŭn-gā'-lēş, *s. pl.* [Mod. Lat., from Lat. *fungus* (q.v.), and fem. pl. adj. suff. *-ales.*]

1. *Bot.:* An alliance of Thallogens, corresponding to the old order Fungi. It consists of cellular, flowerless plants, nourished through their thallus, that is, through their spawn or mycelium; living in air; propagated by spores which are colourless or brown; sometimes enclosed in asci; and destitute of green gonidia. They are closely akin to Algæ, but grow in different situations—mushrooms, toadstools, &c., on green pastures, many other species on decaying trees, some on cereal grasses, potatoes, &c., which they destroy; others on books in damp situations, and some on man or animals labouring under certain diseases. In 1853 Lindley enumerated 598 genera, and conjectured that 4,000 species might have been described, which is probably but a small proportion of those actually existing. They abound in cold damp climates more than in the hotter parts of the world. The alliance is divided into six orders, with the following characters:—

(1) Hymenomycetes or Agaricaceæ. Spores generally quaternate, on distinct sporophores, hymenium naked.

(2) Gasteromycetes or Lycoperdaceæ. Spores generally quaternate, on distinct sporophores, hymenium enclosed in a peridium.

(3) Concomycetes or Uredinaceæ. Spores single, often septate, on more or less distinct sporophores, flocci of the fruit obsolete or mere peduncles.

(4) Hyphomycetes or Botrytaceæ. Spores naked, often septate; thallus floccose.

(5) Ascomycetes or Helvellaceæ. Sporidia contained (generally eight together) in asci.

(6) Physomycetes or Mucoraceæ. Spores surrounded by a vesicular veil or sporangium; thallus floccose.

2. *Palæobot.:* Fungi have been found as early as the Carboniferous period.

fung-ar, fung-er, *s.* [A Scotch pronunciation of *whinger* or *hanger* (q.v.).] A whinger or hanger.

"For persewyng & stryking him with ane drawin *fungar.*"—*Aberd. Reg.* (1538), v. 16.

* **fŭnġe,** *s.* [Lat. *fungus* = a mushroom.]

1. A mushroom. (*Wright.*)

2. A soft-headed fellow; a fool; one who has no more sense than a toadstool has substance.

"When, as indeed, in all wise men's judgments . . . they are mad, empty vessels, *funges.*"—*Burton: Anat. of Melancholy,* p. 113.

fŭn'-ġī, *s. pl.* [Pl. of Lat. *fungus* (q.v.).]

Bot. & Ord. Lang.: A large order of flow[...] less plants founded by Linnæus, a part [...] of his artificial and of his natural classi[...] tions. It was adopted by Jussieu in 178[...] still often used by scientific men, and has [...] into ordinary English. The old order Fu[...] has now been elevated into the alliance F[...] gales (q.v.). [FUNGUS.]

fŭn'-ġĭ-a, *s.* [From Lat. *fungus* = a mu[...] room, from a certain superficial resembla[...] which the polypidom has to the pileus (head [...] an Agaricus or a similar fungus.]

Zool.: A genus of corals, the typical [...] the family Fungidæ (q.v.). When young t[...] are generally only about six calcareous lam[...] when old there are many.

fŭn'-ġĭ-ble, *s.* [Lat. (*res*) *fungibilis*; f[...] *fungor* = to perform.] [FUNCTION.]

1. *Civil Law:* A thing of such a natur[...] that it may be replaced by another of e[...] quantity and quality.

"Grain and coin are *fungibles,* because one gr[...] or one bushel or boll of sufficient merchantable w[...] precisely supplies the place of another."—*Ers[...] Inst.,* bk. iii., tr. i., § 18.

2. *Scots Law:* A term used to denote [...] able goods which may be valued by weig[...] measure, as grain or money; in contradist[...] tion to those which may be judged of [...] vidually.

fŭn'-ġĭc, *a.* [Eng., &c. *fung(us)*; *-ic* (*Chem*[...] Contained in or obtained from fungi.

fungic acid, *s.*

Chem.: An acid contained in the juic[...] most fungi. It is said to be a mixtur[...] citric, malic, and phosphoric acid.

fŭn'-ġĭ-dæ, *s. pl.* [Lat. *fung(ia)* (q.v.), [...] fem. pl. adj. suff. *-idæ.*]

1. *Zool.:* A family of corals, sub-[...] Aporosa. The corollum is simple or c[...] pound, usually discoidal or laminar, the in[...] septal loculi are crossed by many trellis-[...] bars; the wall, which is often basal, is ge[...] rally perforated.

2. *Palæont.:* Except a doubtful genus f[...] the Silurian rocks, no fungidæ have been fo[...] earlier than the Oolite; they are found als[...] the Chalk and in the Tertiary rocks.

fŭn'-ġĭ-form, *a.* [Lat. *fungus* (genit. *fu*[...] = a mushroom, and *forma* = appearance.]

Min., Bot., &c.: Having a termination [...] sembling the head of a fungus.

fŭn-ġĭl'-lĭ-form, *a.* [Low Lat. *fungillus* (ge[...] *fungilli*) = a little mushroom, and Lat. *fo*[...] = appearance.]

Min., Bot., &c.: The same as FUNGIFO[...] (q.v.).

fŭn'-ġĭn, *s.* [Eng. &c. *fung(us)*; *-in* (*Chem.*[...]

Chem.: Metacellulose. A variety of cel[...] lose found in fungi and lichens. It is insol[...] in ammonio-cupric reagent, even after [...] action of acids. (*Watts: Dict. Chem.,* su[...] iii.) [VEGETABLE TISSUES.]

fŭn'-ġĭn-oŭs, *a.* [Lat. *funginous* = a mu[...] room.]

Bot.: Of or belonging to a fungus.

† **fŭn'-ġīte,** *s.* [Lat. *fung(us)* = a mushroo[...] *-ite* (*Palæont.*).]

Palæont.: A fossil coral resembling fungi[...]

fŭn-ġĭv'-ŏr-oŭs, *a.* [Lat. *fungus* (ge[...] *fungi*) = a mushroom, *voro* = to eat, to fe[...] on, and *-ous.*] Feeding on mushrooms [...] fungi.

"This *fungivorous* mania is noteworthy."—*Dai[...] Telegraph,* Nov. 13, 1883.

fŭn-gōid, *a.* [Lat. *fungus* = a mushroo[...] and Gr. εἶδος (*eidos*) = form, appearance.] Re[...] sembling a fungus, pertaining to or consisti[...] of a fungus or fungi.

"Some twelve or fifteen years ago the Ind[...] Government inaugurated an investigation of [...] question as to the causal connection of *fungoid* or[...] isms with cholera."—*Pall Mall Gazette,* Nov. 2, 1[...]

fungoid-flowers, *s. pl.*

Bot.: Rhizogens (q.v.).

fŭn-gŏl'-ŏ-ġĭst, *s.* [Lat. *fungus* = a mu[...] room; Gr. λόγος (*logos*) = a discourse; En[...] suff. *-ist.*] One who is skilled in fungolog[...]

"Two or three of the best known *fungologists* [...] London being among them."—*Daily Telegraph,* [...] 16, 1883.

fŭn-gŏl'-ō-ĝy, *s.* [Lat. *fungus* = a mushroom, and Gr. λόγος (*logos*) = a discourse.] A treatise on fungi; the science of fungi; mycology.

* **fŭn-gŏs'-ĭ-tȳ,** *s.* [Lat. *fungosus* = full of holes, spongy, fungous.] The quality of being fungous, or consisting of fungous excrescences.

"Eggs cast into the matrix of the earth, or certain little pustules or *fungosities* on its surface."—*Biblioth. Bibl.* (1729), i. 292.

fŭn'-gŭs, *a.* [Lat. *fung(us)*, and Eng. &c. suff. *-ous.*] Of or belonging to a fungus, of the consistence of a fungus.

"There the turf
Smells fresh, and, rich in odoriferous herbs
And *fungous* fruits of earth, regales the sense."
Cowper: Task, i. 552.

fŭn'-gŭs, *s.* [Lat. = a mushroom; cogn. with Gr. σφόγγος (*sphonggos*), σπόγγος (*sponggos*) = a sponge.]

1. *Bot.:* The singular of Fungi (q.v.). A term of comprehensive meaning, used for any plant belonging to the Fungal alliance, and in the same sense by the ordinary English public. Some botanists now use the term Fungal (q.v.) instead of fungus. [FUNGI.]

2. *Med.:* A morbid growth suggestive of a fungus, and generally dependent on the presence of vegetable parasites.

"This eminence is composed of little points called *fungus* or proud flesh."—*Sharp.*

fungus-bed, *s.*

Bot.: A "bed" for the growth of microscopic fungi. It consists of a small wooden box half filled with damp bog earth, and covered with a plate of glass. In winter it should be kept in a warm room. (*Griffith & Henfrey.*)

fungus-cellulose, *s.*

Bot.: The cellulose of which the cell-wall of fungi is composed. It is very rarely coloured blue by iodine and sulphuric acid. (*Thomé.*)

fungus-hæmatodes, *s.*

Pathol. & Surg.: A disease akin to and yet not quite identical with cancer, first described by Mr. John Burns in 1800 under the name Spongoid Inflammation, and then by Mr. Hey, of Leeds, in 1800, under the designation hæmatodes. The first word suggests that its growth is like that of a fungus; the second that it is bloody. It may appear in any part of the body, and may be encysted, irregularly compacted with cysts, or infiltrated in the tissue of an organ. From the resemblance which the tumour has to the brain it has been called cerebriform and cephaloid. It affects children more frequently than adults, and is generally fatal within two years, if not at an earlier period. The extirpation of the fungus in many cases fails to save the life.

fungus-melitensis, *s.*

Bot. & Pharm.: A plant (*Cynomorium coccineum*), sometimes used as a styptic.

fungus-pit, *s.* A pit in which fungi are grown.

fŭn'-ĭ-cle, *s.* [Lat. *funiculus* = a small cord; *funis* = a cord, a string.]

Bot.: The same as FUNICULUS, II. (q.v.).

fu-nĭc'-u-lăr, *a.* [Lat. *funicul(us)* = a small cord; *-ar.*]

I. *Ord. Lang.:* Consisting of a small cord or rope; formed by an aggregation of cords.

II. *Technically:*

1. *Mech.:* Dependent upon the tension of a cord.

2. *Archæol.:* Rope-shaped, twisted like a rope.

"Simple indeed as is the usual style of ornament and workmanship of the *funicular* torc, it appears to have been retained in use for a very long period."—*Wilson: Prehistoric Scotland*, i. 465.

funicular curve, *s.*

Statics: The curve in which a perfectly flexible string hangs when supported at the two extremities.

funicular-machine, *s.* A machine actuated by means of a cord whose ends are attached to two objects, and which bears a weight suspended from the bight. Some double-toggle presses come within the terms of this description. The name is principally applied to instruments illustrative of mechanical principles, and having a rope, pulley, and suspended weights.

funicular-polygon, *s.*

Statics: The figure assumed by a string supported at its extremities, and acted on by several forces.

fu-nĭc'-u-lāte, *a.* [Mod. Lat. *funiculatus*, from Class. Lat. *funiculus* (q.v.).]

Zool.: Having a narrow ridge like a string.

fu-nĭc'-u-lŭs (pl. **fu-nĭc'-u-lī**), *s.* [Lat. = a little cord.]

I. *Anatomy:*

1. The umbilical cord whereby the fœtus is connected with the placenta, or after-birth.

2. A number of nerve-fibres, inclosed in a tubular sheath, and forming a slender round cord of no determinate dimensions. (*Quain.*)

II. *Bot.:* A cord connecting a seed with the placenta. [FUNICLE.]

III. *Zool.:* A curious cylindrical appendage passing from the testis to the fundus of the stomach in the polyzoa.

fu-nīl'-ĭ-form, *a.* [Lat. *funis* = a rope, and *forma* = form, shape.]

Bot.: Formed of cord-like fibres.

fū'-ĭs, *s.* [Lat. = a rope.]

Anat.: The umbilical cord; the navel string.

fŭnk, *s.* [Etym. doubtful; cf. Ger. *funke*; Dut. *vonk* = a spark; Walloon *funki*, *funker* = to smoke.]

1. A stink; an offensive or overpowering smell or smoke.

2. A state of fear or fright; a panic.

"If they find no brandy to get drunk,
Their souls are in a miserable *funk*."
Wolcot: P. Pindar, p. 59.

3. Touchwood. [PUNK.]

4. Anger; a huff.

fŭnk, *v.i. & t.* [FUNK, *s.*]

A. *Intransitive:*

* 1. To stink through fear. (*Vulgar.*)

2. To be in a state of funk; to shrink through fear.

3. To kick behind like a horse.

"Luke now, the beast's *funking* like mad, and then up again wi' his fore-legs like a perfect unicorn."—*M. Lyndsay*, p. 294.

4. To take offence; to be or become angry.

B. *Transitive:*

* 1. To envelop in offensive or overpowering smell or smoke.

"She *funks* Bashebia and her son to death."—*King: The Parmetary*, ch. iii.

2. To cause to shrink or quail through fear.

¶ *To funk off:* To throw off, by kicking and plunging.

"The horse *funkit* him *off* into the dub, as a doggie was runnin' across."—*Blackwood's Magazine*, Nov., 1871, p. 593.

fŭnk'-īte, *s.* [Named after Baron Von Funck.]

Min.: A dark olive-green coccolite, classed by Dana under Sahlite. A variety of Pyroxene. It is from Gothland.

fŭnk'-ȳ, *a.* [Eng. *funk*; *-y.*]

1. Easily frightened; in a funk; timid.

"I do feel somewhat *funky*."—*Naylor: Reynard the Fox*, 46.

2. Inclined to kick out behind like a horse.

fŭn'-nel, * **fun-nell,** * **fon-el,** * **fun-ell,** *s.* [Etym. doubtful; cf. Bret. *founil* = a funnel; Wel. *ffynel* = an air-hole; Lat. *infundibulum*, from *in* = in, and *fundo* = to pour.]

I. *Ordinary Language:*

1. A conical vessel which terminates below in a spout, and used for conducting a liquid into a vessel which has a small opening.

"The gullet [the passage for food] opens into the mouth like the cone or upper part of a *funnel*, the capacity of which forms indeed the bottom of the mouth."—*Paley: Natural Theology*, ch. x.

2. The chimney of a steamship. It is of sheet-iron, and is carried to a sufficient height to assist the draught of the furnace. It is made telescopic in war-vessels, so as to be lowered beyond the reach of shot.

"The boilers [are placed] under the two *funnels*."—*D. Stevenson: Civil Engineering in N. America*, ch. iv

3. The pouring-hole of a mould; a gate, a tedge.

* 4. A pipe or passage of communication.

"Towards the middle are two large *funnels*, bored through the roof of the grotto, to let in light or fresh air."—*Addison.*

* 5. The throat.

"Some the long *funnel's* curious mouth extend,
Through which ingested meats with ease descend."
Blackmore: Creation, bk. vi.

II. *Zoology:*

1. A short wide cavity, into which the sac or stomach of the Pleurobrachia opens below.

2. A muscular tube formed by the unitiug of the lateral margins of the epipodium or foot in the cuttle-fishes.

funnel-like, *a.* Like a funnel in shape; tapering.

funnel-net, *s.* A net shaped like a funnel; a tapering net.

funnel-shaped, *a.*

Bot. (*Of a calyx, corolla, &c.*): Having the tube obconical, gradually enlarging upwards with the limbs so as to constitute a funnel.

fŭn'-nel-form, *s. & a.* [Eng. *funnel*; *-form.*]

A. *As subst.:* The shape of a funnel.

B. *As adjective:*

Bot.: The same as FUNNEL-SHAPED (q.v.).

fŭn'-nelled, *a.* [Eng. *funnel*; *-ed.*] Having a funnel or funnels; funnel-shaped.

fŭn'-nĭ-lȳ, *adv.* [Eng. *funny*; *-ly.*] In a funny, droll, comical, or laughable manner.

fŭn'-nĭng, *a. & s.* [Eng. *fun*; *-ing.*]

A. *As adj.:* Jesting, droll, comical; causing fun or merriment.

B. *As subst.:* Jesting, joking.

fŭn'-nȳ, * **fun-nie,** *a.* [Eng. *fun*; *-y.*]

1. Droll, comical, laughable; causing mirth or laughter; full of merriment.

"Unco tales and *funnie* jokes."
Burns: Hallowe'en, xxviii.

2. Causing surprise; strange, curious.

fŭn'-nȳ, *s.* [Etym. doubtful.]

Naut.: A narrow, clinker-built pleasure-boat, to be rowed by a pair of sculls.

"The only attainable craft besides *funnies*, pair-oars, and randans, were a couple of six-oars."—*Field*, Jan. 28, 1882.

funny-bone, *s.* A popular name for that part of the elbow over which the ulnar nerve passes.

"He had merely received a blow on that part which anatomists call the *funny-bone*."—*Thackeray: Shabby-genteel Story*, ch. ix.

* **fŭnt'-stōne,** *s.* [FONTSTONE.]

fū-or, *s.* [Etym. doubtful.]

Carp.: A piece nailed upon a rafter to strengthen it when decayed.

fŭr, fŭrr, *s.* [A.S. *furh.*] A furrow.

"The bauld Piteur fell in a *furr*,
And Clavers got a clankie, O!"
Burns: Where Hae Ye Been?

fŭr (1), * **forre,** * **furre,** *s. & a.* [O. Fr. *forre*, *fuerre* = a sheath, a case; from an Old Low Ger. source; cf. Goth. *fodr* = a scabbard; Icel. *fóðhr* = lining; Fr. *fourrure* = fur, *fourreau* = a scabbard.]

A. *As substantive:*

I. *Ordinary Language:*

1. The soft fine hair growing thick upon certain animals, and distinguished from ordinary hair in being shorter and finer. Fur, in its usual trade acceptation, is the short, fine hair of certain animals, growing thick on the skin, and deprived of the long, coarse, protecting hairs.

"Cold would the winter be, for thick was the *fur* of the foxes."
Longfellow: Evangeline, i. 1.

2. The dressed skins of certain animals with soft, fine hair, with which garments are lined for warmth, or trimmed for ornament.

"Their arrow-heads are sharpened stones, or fish-bones, their thread being the sinews of certain small beasts, wherewith they sew their *furs* which clothe them."—*Milton: A Brief History of Muscovia.*

3. Any coating more or less resembling fur, as—

(1) A coat of morbid matter collected on the tongue.

"My pulse unequal, and my breath is strong;
Besides a filthy *fur* upon my tongue."
Dryden: Persius, sat. iv.

(2) A coat or crust formed on the interior of vessels by matter deposited from a liquid.

(3) The soft, downy covering on the skin of a peach.

II. *Her.:* Furs in heraldry are borne on the

shield and charges. They are either of one or more colours. Furs of two colours are ermine, ermines, ermois, peau, vair, vaire, varry, cuppa, and erminites. (See these terms.)

B. *As adj.:* Made of or pertaining to fur.

"December must be expressed with a horrid and fearful countenance; as also at his back a bundle of holly, holding in *fur* mittens the sign of Capricorn."—*Peacham: On Drawing.*

¶ Obvious compound, *fur-clad.* (*Cowper.*)

fur-cutter, *s.*

1. A machine for cutting the fur from the skin.

2. A mechanical contrivance for shaving the backs of peltry skins, to loosen the long hairs, leaving the fine fur undisturbed.

fur-dressing, *s.* The process of cleaning, cutting, and dyeing furs. The long hair that covers the fur is removed. The skins are placed on frames, and the inner surface pared off, until the roots of the hair are completely severed, while the roots of the fur remain untouched, on account of their nearness to the outside surface. The hair is then very easily removed, and the light yellow fur made ready for dyeing. Furs are dressed by greasing and tramping, or by beating in a fulling-mill, the skin being softened by the absorption of grease and the mechanical treatment. They are then wetted, fleshed, curried, tramped in vats with sawdust, and again with whitening to remove the grease. They are then beaten with a stick and combed.

fur-puller, *s.* A machine for removing from peltry skins long, straight hairs, before the fine hair is sheared off to furnish the material for felt. The skin is passed round the projecting edge of a bed, the tension of the skin being maintained by weights. As the skin is drawn forwards over the projecting edge of the bed, the long hairs stand out nearly at right angles, and are seized and extracted by ribs on a pair of revolving cylinders which are placed in front of the bed.

* **fur-wrought,** *a.* Made of fur.

"Silent along the mazy margin stray,
And with the *fur-wrought* fly delude the prey."
Gay: Pastorals, e. i.

fŭr, *v.t.* [FUR, *s.*]

I. *Ordinary Language:*

1. To cover, line, or trim with fur.

"The original painted by himself [Cleeve] with a black cap and *furred* gown, upon a greenish ground."—*Walpole: Anecdotes of Painting,* vol. i., ch. vi.

2. To cover or coat with morbid matter, as the tongue, or the interior of vessels.

"To make lampblack, take a torch and hold it under the bottom of a latten bason; and, as it groweth to be *furred* and black within, strike it with a feather into some shell."—*Peacham: On Drawing.*

II. *Carp.:* To nail pieces of timber to, as joists or rafters, in order to bring them into a level, and range them into a straight surface.

* **fŭr,** *a. & adv.* [FAR.]

* **fu-rā'-cious,** *a.* [Lat. *furax* (gen. *furacis*), from *fur* = a thief.] Given to thieving; inclined to steal; thievish.

* **fu-răc'-ĭ-tȳ,** *s.* [Lat. *furacitas,* from *furax* (gen. *furacis*) = thievish.] A disposition to steal; thievishness.

* **fur-age,** *s.* [Etym. doubtful.] Apparently, wadding.

"George Fleman fired a pistol in at the north side of the coach beneath his left arm, and saw his daughter dight of the *furage.*"—*Kirkton: History,* p. 416.

fŭr'-bĕ-lōw, *s.* [Fr. *farbala* = a flounce; Sp., Ital. & Port. *falbala,* a word of unknown origin.]

1. *Ord. Lang.:* A piece of stuff plaited and puckered together, either below or above, on petticoats and gowns; a flounce; the plaited border of a petticoat or gown.

"A *furbelow* of precious stones, a hat buttoned with a diamond."—*Addison: Spectator,* No. 15.

2. *Bot.:* A sea-weed, *Laminaria bulbosa;* or, according to Mrs. Gatty, *L. saccharina.* (*Britten & Holland.*)

* **fŭr'-bĕ-lōw,** *v.t.* [FURBELOW, *s.*]

1. *Lit.:* To attach a furbelow to; to furnish or ornament with furbelows.

"She was flounced and *furbelowed;* every ribbon was crinkled, and every part of her garments in curl."—*Addison.*

2. *Fig.:* To deck out; to ornament.

"[You] *furbelow* the plain discourse."
Prior: Alma, ii.

* **fur-ber-y,** *s.* [FOURBERY.]

fŭr'-bĭsh, * **for-bysch-yn,** * **fro-bish,** * **frub-bish,** *v.t.* [Fr. *fourbissant,* pr. par. of *fourbir* = to furbish, to polish; O. H. Ger. *furpjan;* M. H. Ger. *vürben.*]

1. *Lit.:* To rub to brightness; to polish up; to burnish.

"He commanded them to scour and *furbish* their harnesse and weapons before their tents."—*P. Holland: Livius,* p. 624.

2. *Fig.:* To prepare for fresh use something which has long lain disused. (Often followed by *up.*)

"Again they *furbish up* their holy trumpery."
Rowe: Lady Jane Grey, iii.

* **fŭr'-bĭsh-ą-ble,** *a.* [Eng. *furbish; -able.*] That may or can be furbished up.

fŭr'-bĭsh-ĕr, * **foor-bysch-owre,** * **for-bush-ere,** * **fro-bych-er,** *s.* [Fr. *fourbisseur.*] One who furbishes, polishes, or brightens up by rubbing.

"*Foorbyschowre. Eruginator.*"—*Prompt. Parv.*

fŭr'-cāte, fŭr'-cāt-ĕd, *a.* [Lat. *furca* = a fork; Eng. suff. *-ate, -ated.*]

Ord. Lang. & Bot.: Forked, dividing into two branches, like a two-pronged fork. (*Balfour.*)

fŭr-cāte'-lȳ, *adv.* [Eng. *furcate; -ly.*] In a forked manner.

furcately-divided, *a.*

Bot.: Divided in a furcate manner. (*Paxton.*)

fŭr-cā'-tion, *s.* [Lat. *furca* = a fork; Eng., &c. suff. *-ation.*] A forking, a branching out like the prongs of a fork.

"When stags grow old they grow less branched, and first lose their brow-antlers, or lowest *furcations* next the head."—*Browne: Vulgar Errours,* bk. iii., ch. ix.

* **fŭr-çĭf'-ĕr-oŭs,** *a.* [Lat. *furcifer* = one bearing the furca or gallows, a gaol-bird; *furca* = (1) a fork, (2) an instrument of punishment placed on the neck of criminals, and *fero* = to bear.] Scoundrelly, rascally.

fŭr'-cu-lą, fŭr-cu'-lŭm, *s.* [Lat. *furcula* = a forked prop to support a wall when undermined.]

Ornith.: The bone popularly called the merry-thought. It is composed of the two clavicles anchylosed together so as to form one bone, shaped like the letter **V.** Its outward extremities articulate with the scapula and coracoid.

fŭr'-cu-ląr, *a.* [Eng., &c. *furcul(a); -ar.*]

Ord. Lang., Anat., &c.: Shaped like a fork, branching into two divisions; furcate.

fŭr'-cu-lŭm, *s.* [FURCULA.]

* **fŭr'-dle,** *v.t.* [FARDEL.] To make or draw up into a bundle; to pack up.

"The rose of Jerico, being a dry and ligneous plant, is preserved many years, and though crumpled and *furdled* up, yet, if infused in water, will swell and display its parts."—*Browne: Miscellanies,* p. 34.

* **fŭrd'-lĭng,** *s.* [Eng. *furdl(e); -ing.*] The act or process of drawing or gathering into a bundle.

"Nor to urge the thwart enclosure and *furdling* of flowers, and blossomes, before explication."—*Browne: Cyrus' Garden,* ch. iii.

* **fure,** *v.t.* [Flem. *voeren* = to carry.]

1. To carry, especially by sea.

"That the act of frauchting and lading of schippis, mycht be put till executioun efter the tenour of the samin, and at na gudis be *furit* be the maister vpon his ouerloft."—*Acts Jas. III.,* 1487, c. cxxx. (ed. 1566).

2. To conduct, to lead.

"For thocht a man wald set his bissy curis,
Sae far as labour used his wisdom *furis.*"
Bellenden: Evergreen, i. 33.

* **fur-fell,** *s.* [Eng. *fur,* and *fell* (2).] A skin with the fur on it.

fŭr'-fŭr, *s.* [Lat. = bran.] Scurf or dandriff, resembling bran, growing upon the head.

"Leprosy, ulcers, itches, *furfures,* scabs."—*Burton: Anat. of Melancholy,* p. 231.

fŭr-fŭr-ā'-çē-oŭs (or **ceous** as **shŭs**), *a.* [Lat. *furfuraceus,* from *furfur* = bran.]

I. *Ord. Lang.:* Made of or resembling bran; of the nature of bran.

II. *Technically:*

1. *Pathology:*

(1) Resembling bran. A name given to eruptions in which the epidermis is detached in small scales resembling bran.

(2) A bran-like sediment observed at times in the urine.

2. *Bot.:* Scurfy; covered with soft scales, which are easily displaced.

fŭr-fŭr-ą-crȳl'-ĭc, *a.* [Lat. *furfur* = bran, and Eng., &c. *acrylic.*] For def. see compound.

furfuracrylic-acid, *s.*

Chem.: $C_4H_3O{\cdot}CH = CH{\cdot}CO{\cdot}OH$. Metameric with salicylic acid. It is obtained by boiling one part of furfural with four parts of acetic anhydride and two parts of sodium acetate for eight hours. The solution on cooling deposits a crystalline mass which dissolves in sodium carbonate, and on the addition of acid gives a precipitate of furfuracrylic acid which is obtained in white needles by recrystallization with animal charcoal. It melts at 135°. Strong sulphuric and hydrochloric acids turn it green.

fŭr'-fu-răl, *s.* [Lat. *furfur* = bran, and Eng., &c. *al(dehyde).*]

Chem.: $C_5H_4O_2$ or $\begin{array}{l} HO-C=C-CO{\cdot}H \\ \quad\;\; | \qquad\;\; | \\ \quad\;\; HC=CH \end{array}$.

Furfurol, the aldehyde of pyromucic acid. It is formed in the dry distillation of sugar, or by distilling bran with dilute sulphuric acid. One part of bran is distilled with one part of sulphuric acid diluted with three parts of water. The distillate is neutralized with soda, chloride of sodium is added, and then half of it is distilled over. It is then saturated with NaCl, which causes the furfural to separate as an oil. Furfural is a colourless liquid with an agreeable smell, resembling that of bitter almonds; it turns dark on exposure to the air; it boils at 162°; is very soluble in alcohol, and dissolves in eleven parts of water at 13°. It forms a crystalline compound with acid sodium sulphite, and is converted by sodium amalgam into furfuryl alcohol, $C_5H_6O_2$. By oxidation with silver oxide it yields pyromucic acid, and by nitric acid it is oxidized into oxalic acid.

fŭr'-fŭr-ą-mīde, *s.* [Lat. *furfur* = bran, and Eng., &c. *amide.*]

Chem.: $C_{15}H_{12}N_2O_3$, or $(C_5H_4O)^{\prime\prime\prime}3N_2$. An amide produced by the action of an aqueous solution of ammonia on furfural. It crystallizes from hot alcohol in colourless needles, which melt at 117°. It is soluble in alcohol and in ether, but insoluble in cold water. When boiled with water, or with acids, it is decomposed, yielding furfural and NH_3.

fŭr-fŭr-ā'-tion, *s.* [Eng. *furfur* (q.v.); *-ation.*]

Ord. Lang. & Path.: The falling of scurf or dandriff from the head.

fŭr'-fŭr-ĭne, *s.* [Lat. *furfur* = bran; *-ine* (*Chem.*).]

Chem.: An organic base isomeric with furfuramide, from which it is obtained by boiling with dilute aqueous potash, or by heating it to 120°. It forms crystals, which melt at 116°. It is sparingly soluble in cold water, easily soluble in alcohol and in ether. Its solution is strongly alkaline, and forms salts with acids, which have a bitter taste.

fŭr-fu-rō-bĕn'-zĭ-dĭn, *s.* [Eng. *furfur(al),* and *benzidin.*]

Chem.: $C_{12}H_8(N{\cdot}C_5H_4O)_2$. Obtained by allowing a solution of one part of furfural and one part of benzidin in fifty parts of alcohol stand for twelve hours. It forms small light yellow crystals which are insoluble in water, slightly soluble in cold alcohol, soluble in benzene. Unites with acids to form salts which, in solution, are of a carmine-red colour.

fŭr'-fu-rŏl, *s.* [FURFURAL.]

fŭr-fŭr-ō-prō-pĭ-ŏn'-ĭc, *s.* [Eng. *furfuro(l),* and *propionic.*] For def. see etym. and compound.

furfuropropionic-acid, *s.*

Chem.: $C_4H_3O{\cdot}CH_2{\cdot}CH_2{\cdot}CO{\cdot}OH$, formed by the action of nascent hydrogen from sodium amalgam and water on furfuracrylic acid, than which it is more soluble in water. It is extracted by ether from its aqueous solution, and is a colourless crystalline mass, melting at 51°. Hydrochloric acid turns it yellow.

* **fŭr′-fŭr-oŭs,** *a.* [Lat. *furfurosus.*] Made of or resembling bran; furfuraceous: as, *furfurous* bread.

fŭr′-fŭr-ȳl, *s.* [Lat. *furfur* = bran; *-yl* = Gr. ὕλη (*hulē*) = matter.]

Chem.: For def. see etym. and the compound.

furfuryl-alcohol, *s.*

Chem.: $C_5H_6O_2$. A thick colourless syrup, which is coloured green by hydrochloric acid. It is decomposed when distilled. Obtained by the action of sodium amalgam or furfural.

fŭr-fŭr-ȳl′-a̤-mīne, *s.* [Eng. *Furfuryl,* and *-amine.*]

Chem.: A base obtained by the action of zinc and sulphuric acid on the nitril of pyromucic acid. It is a liquid smelling like Coniine, boiling at 145°, and soluble in water.

* **fūr′-ĭ-a̤l,** * **fur-y-alle,** *a.* [Lat. *furialis.*] [FURY.] Furious, raging.

"Ye ben in the *furyalle* peyn of helle."
Chaucer: C. T., 10,761.

* **fūr′-ĭ-bŭnd,** *a.* [Lat. *furibundus,* from *furio* = to rage.] Raging; furious.

"The brawny, not yet *furibund* figure."—*Carlyle: French Revolution*, pt. i., bk. iv. ch. iv.

* **fūr′-ĭ-bŭnd-a̤l,** *a.* [Lat. *furibundus.*] Raging, furious, mad.

"The *furibundal* champion of fame."—*G. Harvey* (1,593).

Furies, *s. pl.* [FURY.]

fūr′-ĭl, *s.* [*Fur(furol)*; suff. *-il.*]

Chem.: $C_{10}H_6O_4$, or $C_4H_3O{\cdot}CO{\cdot}CO{\cdot}C_4H_3O$. Obtained by dissolving Furoïn caustic soda solution and passing air through it. It crystallizes out of chloroform in golden yellow needles, which are nearly insoluble in water, and slightly soluble in cold alcohol and ether. By the action of sodium amalgam it is reduced to Furoïn.

fūr-ĭ-ŏs′-a̤nt, *a.* [Ital. *furioso* = furious.]

Her.: An epithet applied to a bull or other animal when represented as in a rage or fury; also called Rangant (q.v.).

* **fūr-ĭ-ŏs′-ĭ-tȳ,** * **fur-i-os-i-te,** *s.* [Eng. *furious; -ity.*] The quality or state of being furious; fury; madness.

"That in tyme to cum the said breife be reformit, and a clause put tharin to inquere of the foly and *furiosite*, &c."—*Acts Jas. III.*, 1475 (ed. 1814), p. 112.

fūr-ĭ-ō′-ṣō, *adv.* & *s.* [Ital.]

A. *As adverb:*

Music: With fury, energy or vehemence.

* **B.** *As subst.:* A furious or impetuous man.

"A violent man and a *furioso* was deaf to all this."—*Hacket: Life of Williams*, ii. 218.

fūr′-ĭ-oŭs, * **fur-y-ous,** *a.* [Fr. *furieux,* from Lat. *furiosus,* from *furia* = madness; Sp. Port. & Ital. *furioso.*]

1. Mad, frenzied; deprived of one's senses.

"No man did ever think the hurtful actions of *furious* men and innocents to be punishable."—*Hooker: Eccles. Polity.*

2. Raging; violent; transported with fury or passion; frantic.

"Whet not on these *furious* peers."
Shakesp.: 2 Henry VI., ii. 1.

3. Rushing with vehemence or impetuosity; boisterous: as, a *furious* torrent.

¶ For the difference between *furious* and *violent*, see VIOLENT.

fūr′-ĭ-oŭs-lȳ, * **fur-i-ous-lie,** *adv.* [Eng. *furious; -ly.*] In a furious manner; with fury; madly, franticly; impetuously, violently, vehemently.

"So staies the streme when *furiouslie* it flowth."
Gascoigne: Dan Bartholomewe of Bath.

fūr′-ĭ-oŭs-nĕss, * **fur-i-ous-nesse,** * **fur-y-ous-nes,** *s.* [Eng. *furious; -ness.*] The quality or state of being furious; fury; frenzy; madness, impetuosity; transport of passion.

"Thou shalt stretche forth thyne hande upon the *furyousnes* of thine enemyes."—*Bible* (1551), *Ps.* cxxxviii.

fŭrl, * **farle,** * **furle,** *v.t.* & *i.* [A contract. of *fardle* (q.v.).]

A. *Transitive:*

1. *Naut.:* To roll a sail and confine it to the yard. The sail being gathered by the men on the yard, the leech is passed along the yard to the bunt, where the body of the sail, the foot and clews, are collected.

"The order those attend
To *furl* the mainsail, or on deck descend."
Falconer: Shipwreck, ii.

2. To roll or gather up anything. (*Dryden: Absalom & Achitophel*, ii. 837.)

B. *Intrans.:* To roll or gather together; to become furled.

"The banners drooped along their staves
And as they fell around them *furling*."
Byron: Siege of Corinth, ii.

¶ *To furl a top-sail in a body:*

Naut.: To gather all the loose parts of the top-sail into the bunt above the top-mast.

fŭr′-lŏng, * **four-long,** * **fur-lange,** *s.* [A.S. *furlang,* lit., a furrow-long, or the length of a furrow; *furh* = a furrow, and *lang* = long.]

* 1. Originally of vague meaning: the length of a furrow, whatever that might happen to be.

"A *furlong* comes next to be considered, so called *quasi* furrow-long, being so much as a team plougheth going forward, before they return back again."—*Fuller: A Pisgah Sight of Palestine*, p. 41.

2. A measure of length; the eighth part of a mile, equal to forty rods, poles, or perches, or two hundred and twenty yards.

"A *furlong* is the eyghte part of a myle and contayneth a hundreth and xxv. passes, which is in length vi. hundreth and xxv. fote."—*Bale: Image*, pt. iii.

fŭr′-lōugh (*gh* silent), * **fur-loe,** *s.* [Dut. *verlof* = leave, furlough; Dan. *forlov;* Sw. *förlof;* Ger. *verlaub.*] Leave of absence; specif., a license given to a soldier to be absent from duty for a certain time.

"He has got a *furlough* from his father for a year."—*Chesterfield: Miscell. Works*, vol. iv., let. 42.

fŭr′-lōugh (*gh* silent), *v.t.* [FURLOUGH, *s.*] To grant a furlough to; to grant leave of absence to.

furm, *s.* [FORM, *s.*]

fŭr′-mĕn-tȳ, fŭr′-mĭ-tȳ, *s.* [FRUMENTY.]

fŭr′-mĕr, *s.* [O. Fr. *fremoir.*] The name given by carpenters in Scotland to the tool called in England a flat chisel.

fŭr′-nace (**ace** as **ĕs**), * **for-nays,** * **for-nayse,** * **for-neys,** * **for-nes,** *s.* [O. Fr. *fornaise;* Fr. *fournaise,* from Lat. *fornax* (genit. *fornacis*) = an oven, from the same root as *formus* = hot; Ital. *fornace.*]

1. *Lit.:* A chamber in which fuel is burned for the production of heat. The two great ends to be attained in the construction of furnaces are, first, to produce as perfect a combustion of the fuel as possible; and secondly, to apply as much as possible of the heat so developed effectively. These two requirements for a good furnace are, however, not so easily satisfied. Much remains to be acquired as to the conditions under which the whole of the caloric may be perfectly developed from the fuel, although the best manner of applying the heat is well understood. [BLAST-FURNACE, REVERBERATORY-FURNACE.]

"As iron fusile from the *furnace* flows."
Brome: Battle of the Gods & Titans.

2. *Fig.:* Any time, place, or occasion of severe trial or torture; as, the *furnace* of affliction.

furnace-bar, *s.* A fire-bar (q.v.).

furnace-bridge, *s.* A barrier of fire-bricks, or of iron plates containing water, thrown across the furnace at the extreme end of the fire-bars, to prevent the fuel being carried into the flues, and to quicken the draft by contracting the area.

* **furnace-burning,** *a.* Hot, like a furnace.

"My *furnace-burning* heart."
Shakesp.: 3 Henry VI., ii. 1.

furnace cadmia, furnace calamine, *s.*

Metall.: An incrustation of oxide of zinc, with impurities, which forms round the throat of an iron furnace.

furnace-grate, *s.* The bars supporting the fuel in a furnace. [GRATE.]

furnace-hoist, *s.* An elevator for raising the ore, lime, and coal to the mouth of a blast-furnace.

furnace-pumice, *s.*

Metall.: A slag often produced in smelting pisolitic iron ores, having the cellular appearance of pumice-stone.

* **fŭr′-nace** (**ace** as **ĕs**), *v.t.* [FURNACE, *s.*]

1. To cast into a furnace.

"It has been proposed instead of *furnacing* the sulphate of soda, to decompose it by caustic baryta."—*Graham: Chemistry* (2nd ed.), i. 561.

2. To exhale like a furnace.

"He *furnaces*
The thick sighs from him."
Shakesp.: Cymbeline, i. 6.

fŭr-na̤-rī′-næ, *s. pl.* [Mod. Lat. *furnarius* (q.v.), and Lat. fem. pl. adj. suff. *-inæ.*]

Ornith.: A sub-family of Certhidæ (Creepers). The outer toe is not much longer than the inner one, and but slightly united at the base, the inner one is entirely free. The sub-family consists of small birds occurring in South America and the West Indies.

fŭr-när′-ĭ-ŭs, *s.* [Lat. = a baker.]

Ornith.: The typical genus of the sub-family Furnarinæ (q.v.). *Furnarius fuliginosus* is noted for its tameness.

* **fur-neye,** *v.t.* [O. Fr. *furnir, fornir;* Fr. *fournir* = to furnish (q.v.).] To furnish, to prepare, to provide.

"*Furneye* a tree, stiff and strong."
Richard Cœur de Lion, 5,517.

* **fŭr′-nĭ-mĕnt,** * **fŭr′-na̤-mĕnt,** *s.* [Fr. *fourniment* = a stand of arms; *fournir* = to furnish.] Furnishing, furniture, equipment.

"Lo! where they stryde with speedie whirling pace,
One in a charet of straunge *furniment*."
Spenser: F. Q., IV. iii. 38.

fŭr′-nĭsh, *v.t.* & *i.* [Fr. *fournissant,* pr. par. of *fournir* = to furnish, from O. H. Ger. *frumjan* = to perform, to furnish, *fruma* = utility, profit, gain; Sp. & Port. *fornir;* Ital. *fornire.*]

A. *Transitive:*

1. To supply with what is necessary or useful; to equip; to fit out.

"We have two hours to *furnish* us."
Shakesp.: Merchant of Venice, ii. 4.

2. To fit up; to supply with necessary and ornamental appendages.

"The apartments are lofty and enormous, and they knew not how to *furnish* them."—*Walpole: Anecdotes of Painting*, vol. ii., ch. i.

3. To supply, to give, to afford, to present.

"The Gospel could possibly *furnish* no materials for strife."—*South: Sermons*, vol. iii., ser. 14.

B. *Intrans.:* To fill out; to improve in strength and appearance. (*Slang.*)

¶ For the difference between to *furnish* and to *provide*, see PROVIDE.

* **fŭr′-nĭsh,** *s.* [FURNISH, *v.*] A specimen, a sample, a supply.

"To lend the world a *furnish* of wit."
Greene: Groatsworth of Wit. (1621.)

fŭr′-nĭshed, *pa. par.* & *a.* [FURNISH, *v.*]

A. *As pa. par.:* (See the verb).

B. *As adjective:*

1. *Ord. Lang.:* Provided, equipped, or supplied with necessaries; fitted up.

2. *Her.:* An epithet applied to a horse borne bridled, saddled, and completely caparisoned.

* **fŭr′-nĭshed-nĕss,** *s.* [Eng. *furnished; -ness.*] The quality or state of being furnished or provided with necessaries.

"In respect of the fulness and well *furnishedness* of the earth."—*More: Appendix to the Defence*, ch. iv.

fŭr′-nĭsh-ẽr, *s.* [Eng. *furnish; -er;* Fr. *fournisseur.*] One who furnishes, equips, or supplies with necessaries.

"A *furnisher* of him with money."—*State Trials: J. Mitchel* (1677).

fŭr′-nĭsh-ĭng, *pr. par., a.,* & *s.* [FURNISH, *s.*]

A. & **B.** *As pr. par.* *particip. adj.:* (See the verb).

C. *As substantive:*

1. The act of supplying, fitting out, or providing with necessaries; supply.

"For the *furnysshing* of this fynaunce, Sir Dyne of Responde toke great payne."—*Berners: Froissart; Cronycle*, ii. 224.

* 2. An appendage; an outward sign.

"Something deeper,
Whereof perchance these are but *furnishings*."
Shakesp.: Lear, iii. 1.

* **fŭr′-nĭsh-mĕnt,** *s.* [Eng. *furnish; -ment.*]

1. The act of furnishing.

"Preparations and *furnishments* for this business."—*Daniel: Hist. England*, p. 93.

2. A supply of things necessary.

"Artillery of all sortes and other *furnishments* for warre."—*Time's Storehouse*, p. 345.

fŭr′-nĭ-türe, *s.* [Fr. *fourniture*, from *fournir* = to furnish.]

*1. That with which a person or thing is furnished; equipment, equipage, outfit.

"The ill purveyaunce of his page
That had his *furnitures* not firmely tyde."
Spenser: F. Q., III. i. 11.

2. Movables; goods, vessels, utensils, ornaments, &c., with which a house or room is furnished for the convenience, use and accommodation of the inmates.

"There are many noble palaces in Venice; their *furniture* is not rich, if we except the pictures."—*Addison: On Italy.*

*3. An appendage; an ornamental addition.

"It [the Gospel] does not dwell in the mind like *furniture*, only for ornament, but for use, and the great concernments of life."—*South: Sermons*, vol. vii., ser. 5.

II. *Technically:*

1. *Carp.:* Builders' hardware, such as locks, door and window trimmings, &c.

2. *Gun.:* The mountings of a gun.

3. *Music:* The name of one of the mixture stops in an organ. [MIXTURE.]

4. *Naut.:* The masts and rigging of a ship.

5. *Print.:* The sticks and quoins which surround the matter in the chase. The pieces are about half an inch high, of various lengths, and are called head, foot, or side sticks, according to their position in the chase. Strips between the pages are gutters. The sticks are slightly tapering, so as to allow the wedge-shaped quoins to jam the matter firmly together in the chase. The quoins are driven by the shooting-stick and a mallet.

furniture-spring, *s.* A coil spring beneath the hair filling which forms the seat, back or side of a cushioned chair. A spring of a bed-bottom beneath a mattress, or forming the lower portion of one beneath the elastic material which constitutes the top.

fŭr′-ô-ĭn, *s.* [Eng. *Fur(furol)*; *o* connective, and suff. (*Chem.*) *-in.*]

Chem.: $C_{10}H_8O_4$, or $C_4H_3O{\cdot}CO{\cdot}CH(OH)$, C_4H_3O. Obtained by boiling for half an hour a mixture of forty parts furfurol with thirty parts of alcohol, eighty parts of water, and four parts of KCN. It crystallizes in fine prisms, which melt at 135°. Slightly soluble in ether and alcohol, soluble in hot water and in hot toluene. It dissolves in H_2So_4 with an intense blue-green colour. It is soluble in caustic soda solution, forming blue-green liquid, which is dark red by reflected light; it becomes colourless when exposed to the air, furil being formed.

fu-rō′le, *s.* [Fr.] A kind of meteoric light seen on the sail-yards of ships at night; a corposant (q.v.).

fu-rŏn′-ic, *a.* [Lat. *fur(fur)* = bran, and Eng. (*propi*)*onic.*] For def. see etym. and compound.

furonic-acid, *s.*

Chem.: $HO{\cdot}OC{-}CH = CH{\cdot}CO{\cdot}CH_2{\cdot}CH_2{\cdot}CO{\cdot}OH$ or $C_7H_8O_5$. Obtained by decomposing the silver salt with hydrochloric acid, extracting with ether, and recrystallizing from hot water. Furonic acid forms colourless needles which melt at 180°, and are slightly soluble in cold water and in ether.

furonic-aldehyde, *s.*

Chem.: $C_7H_8O_4$. Obtained by the action of bromine and furfurpropionic acid. By boiling the mixture with Ag(OH) moist silver oxide, it is converted into the silver salt of furonic acid.

***fū′-rōr,** *s.* [Lat.] Rage, fury, madness.

"He doubted much some inundation by their *furor* over all Italy."—*Sir T. Wyatt: To the King*, March 9, 1540.

fû-rör′-ê, *s.* [Ital.] Rage, fury; great excitement or enthusiasm.

fŭrred, *a.* [Eng. *fur*; *-ed.*]

1. Trimmed, lined or ornamented with fur.

"Beside him ancient Angus stood,
Doffed his *furred* gown and sable hood."
Scott: Marmion, vi. 11.

2. Covered with a furry coat.

fŭr′-rĭ-ẽr (1), *s.* [Fr. *fourreur.*] A dealer in furs; one who prepares and sells furs.

* **fŭr′-rĭ-ẽr** (2), *s.* [FORRAYER.] A quartermaster.

"The *furriers* sent before, to divide the quarters, every company led by their owne guids [guides], we marched off."—*Monro: Exped.* pt. i. p. 53.

fŭr′-rĭ-ẽr-ȳ, *s.* [Eng. *furrier*; *-y.*]

1. The trade or business of a furrier.

2. Furs in general.

* **fŭr′-rĭ-lȳ,** *adv.* [Eng. *furry*; *-ly.*] In a furry manner; with a covering of fur.

fŭr′-rĭng, *pr. par.*, *a.*, & *s.* [FUR, *v.*]

A. & **B.** *As pr. par. & particip. adj.:* (See the verb).

C. *As substantive:*

I. *Ordinary Language:*

1. The act or process of lining, trimming or ornamenting with fur.

2. The act of covering or coating with fur.

"Providing for *furring* of their backs and fattening their bellies, and in gorgeously decked chambers and soft sleeping."—*Martin: Book of Priests' Marriages.*

3. The act or state of becoming furred or covered with a furry coat or scaly deposit, as a boiler.

"With honie it cureth the roughness and *furring* of the tongue."—*P. Holland: Plinie*, bk. xx., ch. xiv.

II. *Technically:*

1. *Carp.:* Thin pieces fixed on the edge of timber to make the surface even.

2. *Shipbuild.:* Double planking of a ship's side.

3. *Build.:* A lining of scantling and plaster-work on a brick wall, to prevent the dampness of the latter reaching the room.

fŭr′-rōw, * furch, * furgh, * furwe, * for-ow, * forgh, * forghe, * for-owe, *s.* [A.S. *furh*; cogn. with Icel. *for* = a drain; O. H. Ger. *furh*; M. H. Ger. *vurch*; Ger. *furche* = a furrow; Dan. *fure*; Sw. *fåra.* Cf. Lat. *porca* = a ridge between two furrows.]

I. *Ordinary Language:*

1. A trench in the earth made by a plough.

"When the well-used plough
Lies in the *furrow.*" *Thomson: Spring*, 37.

2. A narrow trench, groove or hollow; a wrinkle.

"Time had worn deep *furrows* in his face."
Drayton: Robert, Duke of Normandy.

II. *Technically:*

1. *Mill.:* The grooves in the face of a millstone; the plane surface is land. A leader-furrow extends from the eye to the skirt of the stone at such draft as may be determined. The steep edge of the furrow is called the track-edge; the more inclined edge is called the feather-edge. The second furrow is that branching from the leader nearest to the eye. The skirt-furrow departs from the leader nearer to the skirt. A gauge-furrow is concave at bottom.

2. *Bot.* (*Pl.*): The intervals which separate the primary ridges in the fruit of an umbelliferous plant.

* **furrow-cow,** *s.* A cow that is not with calf.

"Item from him sex *furrow cows*, and sex stirks at 13lb. 6s. 8d. the piece, is 80lb."—*Depredations in Argyll*, p. 51.

furrow-drain, *v.t.* To drain a land by making a drain at each furrow or between every two ridges.

* **furrow-faced,** *a.* Having a wrinkled or furrowed face or surface.

"[I] expose no ships
To threatenings of the *furrow-faced sea.*"
Ben. Jonson: Volpone, i. 1.

* **furrow-fronted,** *a.* Having a furrowed or wrinkled face.

"The *furrow-fronted* Fates."
Rawlins: Rebellion, ii. 1.

furrow-slice, *s.* A narrow slice of earth turned up by the plough.

furrow-weed, *s.* A weed growing on ploughed lands.

"Why he was met even now
As mad as the vext sea, singing aloud,
Crowned with rank fumitar and *furrow-weeds.*"
Shakesp.: Lear, iv. 4.

fŭr′-rōw, * for-owe, * fur-rowe, *v.t.* [FURROW, *s.*]

* 1. To cut or make a furrow in with a plough; to plough.

"While the ploughman near at hand,
Whistles o'er the *furrowed* land."
Milton: L'Allegro, 64.

* 2. To divide in furrows; to make uneven; to cut a way through.

"O that the raging surges great that lecher's bane had wrought
When first with ship he *forowed* seas, and Lacedemon sought." *Uncertaine Auctors: Penelope to Ulisses.*

* 3. To make by cutting; to cut out.

"There go the ships that *furrow* out their way."
Wotton.

4. To wrinkle; to make furrows or wrinkles in.

"How can she weepe for her sinne, that must bere her skin therewith, and *furrowe* her face?"—*Vives: Instruction of a Christian Woman*, bk. i., ch. ix.

fŭr′-rōwed, *a.* [FURROW, *v.*]

1. *Ord. Lang.:* (See the verb).

2. *Bot.:* Marked by longitudinal channels, as the stem of Conium.

furrowed-band, *s.*

Anat.: A range of grey matter between the uvula and amygdalae of the cerebellum.

fŭr′-rōw-ĭng, *pr. par.*, *a.*, & *s.* [FURROW, *v.*]

A. & **B.** *As pr. par. & particip. adj.:* (See the verb).

C. *As subst.:* The act of making furrows in.

furrowing-hammer, *s.* A millstone dresser's hammer. [MILLSTONE-HAMMER.]

furrowing-plough, *s.* A plough having a double mould-board for throwing the earth both ways.

fŭr′-rōw-ȳ, *a.* [Eng. *furrow*; *-y.*] Full of furrows; furrowed.

"A double hill ran up his *furrowy* forks."
Tennyson: The Princess, iii. 158.

fŭr′-rȳ, *a.* [Eng. *fur*; *-ry.*]

1. Covered or clad in fur; wearing furs.

"Yet cherished there, beneath the shining waste,
The *furry* nations harbour."
Thomson: Winter, 811.

2. Made of fur; consisting of fur.

"Winter! thou hoary, venerable sire,
All richly in thy *furry* mantle clad."
Rowe: Ode for the New Year, 1717.

3. Resembling fur; fur-like.

4. Coated with a deposit of fur; furred.

* **fur-rys,** *s.* [FURZE.] (*Prompt. Parv.*)

* **fŭrt,** *s.* [O. Fr., from Lat. *furtum*, from *fur* = a thief.] A theft, a robbery.

"Turn not your *furt* 'gainst your own bowels."—*Albumazar* v. 1.

fŭr′-thẽr, * fer-ther, * for-ther, * fur-der, *a.* & *adv.* [A.S. *furthur*, *furdher*, comp. of *fore* = before; cogn. with Dut. *verder*, *verders* = further, besides; O. H. Ger. *furdir*, *furdar*, *furdor*; Ger. *fürder.*]

A. *As adjective:*

1. At a greater distance; further.

2. Beyond what already exists; additional.

"For the *further* humiliation of that Popish service came forth an examination of the mass."—*Strype: Memorials; Edward VI.* (an. 1548).

3. Extending to a greater distance.

"Satan had journeyed on, pensive and slow;
But *further* way found none."
Milton: P. L., iv. 173.

B. *As adverb:*

1. To a greater distance; further.

2. Moreover; beyond what is already stated.

"He *further* said, he did not say, 'The King had shed the blood of the saints.'"—*State Trials; Sir James* (an. 1661).

3. To a greater degree or extent.

"Therefore God, to the intent of *further* healing man's depraved mind, added that which we call censure to purge it."—*Milton: Reason of Church Government*, bk. ii., ch. iii.

fŭr′-thẽr, * fur-der, *v.t.* [A.S. *fyrdhran*, *gefyrdhran*; Dut. *vorderen*; Ger. *fördern.*] [FURTHER, *a.*] To help forward, to further, to advance, to promote, to assist, to favour.

"The night *furthered* their credulousness."—*Greneway: Tacitus; Annals*, p. 69.

fŭr′-thẽr-ançe, * fur-der-ance, *s.* [Eng. *further*; *-ance.*] The act of furthering, advancing, or promoting; advancement, promotion, help, assistance.

"His riches are no *furtherance*, but rather an hindrance."—*Bp. Beveridge*, vol. ii., ser. 137.

fŭr′-thẽr-ẽr, *s.* [Eng. *further*, v.; *-er.*] One who furthers, promotes, or advances anything; a promoter, a helper, an advancer.

"Thy brother was a *furtherer* in the act."
Shakesp.: Tempest, v. 1.

fŭr′-thẽr-möre, * fer-ther-more, * for-ther-more, *adv.* [Eng. *further*, and *more.*] Moreover, besides; beyond what has already been stated.

"*Furthermore*,
I pray you, show my youth old Shylock's house."
Shakesp.: Merchant of Venice, iv. 2.

fŭr′-ṭhĕr-mōst, *a.* [Eng. *further*, and *most*.] Furthest, most remote.

***fŭr′-ṭhĕr-ō-vĕr, *for-ther-o-ver,** *adv.* [Eng. *further*, and *over*.] Moreover, besides, furthermore.

"*Forthermore* they schal have defaulte of all manere delices."—*Chaucer: Parson's Tale*, p. 275.

***fŭr′-ṭhĕr-sŏme,** *a.* [Eng. *further*; *-some*.] Advantageous.

"A touch of stratagem often proves *furthersome*."—*Carlyle: French Revolution*, pt. i., bk. iii., ch. vi.

fŭr′-ṭhĕst, *fer-thest, *for-thest, *a.* & *adv.* [FURTHER.]

A. *As adj.:* Most distant and remote, either in time or place.

B. *As adv.:* At or to the greatest distance or extent.

"They are her *furthest* reaching instrument."
Davies: Immortality of the Soul, s. 14.

fŭr′-tĭve, *a.* [Fr. *furtif* (fem. *furtive*), from Lat. *furtivus* = thievish, from *furtum* = theft; *fur* = a thief; Ital. & Sp. *furtivo*.]

*1. Stolen.

"Dart *furtive* beams and glory not their own."
Prior: Solomon, i. 500.

2. Stealthy, stolen, sly.

"Tender cares and mild domestic loves
With *furtive* watch pursue her as she moves."
Wordsworth: Evening Walk.

fŭr′-tĭve-lĭ, *adv.* [Eng. *furtive*; *-ly*.] In a furtive, stealthy, or sly manner.

"Sikes eyed him *furtively* from time to time."—*Dickens: Oliver Twist*, ch. xix.

fŭr′-tŭm, *s.* [Lat.]

Law: Theft, robbery.

fŭr′-ŭn-cle, *s.* [Lat. *furunculus* = (1) a petty thief; (2) a burning sore, a boil; dim. of *fur* = a thief.]

fŭr′-ĭ (1), ***furie,** *s.* [Fr. *furie*; from Lat. *furia* = madness; *furo* = to rage; Ital. & Sp. *furia*.]

I. *Ordinary Language:*

1. Madness.

2. A fit of raving passion; a storm of anger.

"Alexander had in his *fury* inhumanly butchered one of his best friends and bravest captains."—*Burke: Vindication of National Society.*

*3. Enthusiasm; mental excitement or inspiration.

"A sybil that had numbered in the world
The sun to course two hundred compasses,
In her prophetic *fury* sewed the work."
Shakesp.: Othello, iii. 4.

4. Impetuosity, violence; as, the *fury* of the storm, of the waves, &c.

5. A furious, raving, or violent woman.

"He dorste not his sorwe telle,
But languisheth, as doth a *furie* in helle."
Chaucer: C. T., 11,222.

II. *Class Mythol.* (*Pl.*): The avenging deities. They were three in number—Alecto, Megæra, and Tisiphonê. They were by some represented as the daughters of Night and Earth, or, according to Hesiod, they sprang from the blood-drops which fell from the wound inflicted by Kronos, or Saturn, on his father, Uranus. By the Greeks they were called Erinnyes, or Eumenides.

"That dread of a terrible retribution, which the ancient polytheists personified under the awful name of the *Furies*."—*Macaulay: Hist. Eng.*, ch. xiii.

¶ For the difference between *fury* and *madness*, see MADNESS.

***fury-flake,** *s.* The first sign of rage or fury.

"Was my eye, 'stead of tears, with red *fury-flakes* brightening."
Byron: To Caroline.

***fury-like,** *a.* Like a fury; raging, frenzied.

***fury-moving,** *a.* Stirring to fury or frenzy; maddening.

"Forthwith began these *fury-moving* sounds."
Daniel: Civil Wars, bk. iv.

***fŭr′-ĭ** (2), *s.* [Lat. *fur*.] A thief, a robber.

"Have an eye to your plate for there be *furies*."—*Fletcher.*

***fŭr′-ĭ,** *v.t.* [FURY, *s.*] To incite to fury; to infuriate.

"As I would not neglect a sodain good opportunity; so I would not *fury* myself in the search."—*Feltham: Resolves*, pt. i. res. 18.

fŭrze, ***firse,** ***furzin,** ***fur-rys,** *s.* [A.S. *fyrs*; cogn. with Gael. *freas* = a briar, a bush, a shrub.]

Bot.: The genus Ulex (q.v.).

¶ (1) *Common furze:*

Bot.: Ulex europæus, called also the Common Whin. It is a well-known spinous shrub with bright yellow flowers and legumes opening elastically. Found in heathy places, flowering from February to July. It occurs also from Denmark to Greece, and in the Caucasus and Azores.

(2) Of other species French and Great Furze are *Ulex europæus*; Ground Furze is *Ononis arvensis*, and Needle Furze, *Genista anglica*.

furze-chat, *s.*

Ornith.: The Whinchat (*Saxicola rubetra*), so called from frequenting places covered with furze or whin. [WHINCHAT.]

furze-clad, *a.* Covered with furze.

"Their parents dwell upon the skirts
Of *furze-clad* commons."
Wordsworth: Excursion, bk. viii.

furze-wren, *s.*

Ornith.: The same as FURZELING (q.v.).

fŭrze′-lĭng, *s.* [Eng. *furze*; *-ling*.]

Ornith.: A bird, the Dartford Warbler (*Melizophilus dartfordiensis*), first found at Dartford, in Kent. It is found in furze-bushes, where it builds its nest. It is one of the family Sylvidæ, and of the typical sub-family Sylvinæ (True Warblers).

fŭrz′-ẹn, *a.* [Eng. *furz(e)*; *-en*.] Overgrown with or full of furze or gorse; furzy.

furzen-bushes, *s. pl.*

Bot.: Ulex europæus. (*Britten & Holland.*)

"We put by gorse and *furzen-bushes*: we tread underfoot briers and brambles, though they catch hold of us."—*P. Holland: Plutarch*, p. 186.

fŭrz′-ĭ, *a.* [Eng. *furz(e)*; *-y*.] Overgrown with furze.

"Suffice it that their route was laid
Across the *furzy* hills of Braid."
Scott: Marmion, iv. 23.

***fus, *fuse,** *a.* [A.S. *fus*; Icel. *fuss*.] Ready, willing.

"He wass *fus* to lerneenn." *Ormulum*, 16,997.

fūṣ′-ạ-nūs, *s.* [Mod. Lat., from Fr. *fusain* = a spindle tree.]

Bot.: A genus of Santalaceæ (Sandalworts). *Fusanus acuminatus*, the Quandang Nut, is as sweet and useful to the Australians as the almonds are to us. (*Lindley.*)

fu-ṣär′-ĭ-ŭm, *s.* [From Lat. *fus(us)* = a spindle; suff. *-arium*.]

Bot.: A genus of Fungi. *Fusarium heterosporium* is parasitic on rye, and *F. Mori* on the Mulberry. (*Berkeley.*)

fūṣ′-ạ-rōle, fūṣ′-ạ-rōl, *s.* [Fr. *fusarole*, *fusarolle*; Ital. *fusaiuolo*, from *fusaiolo* = a whirl of a spindle, from *fuso*, Lat. *fusus* = (1) a spindle; (2) the shaft of a column.]

Arch.: A moulding or ornament placed immediately under the echinus in the Doric,

FUSAROLE

Ionic, and composite capitals; the shaft of a column, pilaster, or pillar, or that part comprehended between the shaft and the capital.

***fūsc,** *a.* [Lat. *fuscus*.] Brown, dark-coloured, dusk; fuscous.

***fūs-cā′-tion,** *s.* [Lat. *fuscus* = dusk, dark-coloured.] A darkening; obscurity.

fūs′-çīte, *s.* [Sw., &c., *fuscit*, from Lat. *fuscus* = dark, swarthy, dusky.]

Min.: The same as Scapolite. (*Brit. Mus. Cat.*) This is called by Dana Wernerite.

fūs′-coŭs, *a.* [Lat. *fuscus*.]

Nat. Science: Brown tinged with greyish and blackish.

"Sad and *fuscous* colours, as black, or brown, or deep purple, and the like."—*Burke: On the Sublime & Beautiful*, § 16.

fūṣe (1), *v.t.* & *i.* [Lat. *fusus*, pa. par. of *fundo* = to pour out, to melt.]

A. *Transitive:*

1. *Lit.:* To melt, to reduce to a liquid or fluid state; to liquefy by heat.

"The forge wherein his *fused* metals flowed."
Byron: Verses Intended to be Spoken.

2. *Fig.:* To blend or mix things together, as though they were melted.

"Whose fancy *fuses* old and new."
Tennyson: In Memoriam, xi.

B. *Intransitive:*

1. *Lit.:* To melt, to become liquid or fluid.

2. *Fig.:* To unite or blend.

***fuse** (2), ***fus-en,** *v.i.* & *t.* [A.S. *fysan*; Icel. *fysa*.]

A. *Intrans.:* To hasten.

"*Fuse* we alle to somne." *Layamon*, iii. 101.

B. *Trans.:* To hasten, to get ready.

"Brutus . . . hem to scipe *fuseie*." *Layamon*, i. 64.

fūṣe (1), *s.* [A shortened form of *fusee* (2) (q.v.).]

A tube or casing filled with combustible material, and used for igniting a charge in a mine or a hollow projectile. The invention was undoubtedly contemporaneous with that of hollow projectiles. The following are the principal varieties of fuses in use:—

(1) The *Bickford-fuse:* Used for mining and submarine purposes. It consists of a small linen tube filled with gunpowder, the whole being covered with pitch. It burns at the rate of one yard in seventy seconds.

(2) The *Blasting-fuse*, used in mining and quarrying. It is filled with a slow-burning composition, allowing time for the operatives to reach a place of safety before it burns down to the charge. It is also used for submarine blasting.

(3) The *Combination-fuse*, for hollow projectiles, comprises a time-fuse and a percussion or concussion-fuse united in the same case. The former is designed to explode the charge in case the latter fails to act on striking. Another form is that in which the time-fuse explodes the percussion-fuse. This variety is used with such explosives as dynamite and gun-cotton.

(4) The *Concussion-fuse*, for hollow projectiles; designed to explode the charge when the shell strikes an object.

(5) The *Delayed-action-fuse*, for use with common shell against earthworks. It causes the projectile to explode four seconds after impact.

(6) The *Electric-fuse* is one adapted to be ignited by the passage of an electric spark through it.

(7) The *Percussion-fuse* embraces a capsule charged with fulminate, which is exploded by a plunger or its equivalent, when the projectile strikes. The plunger is held by a pin sufficiently strong to keep it in place in case of a fall, yet weak enough to be severed by the shock of striking.

(8) The *Safety-fuse* is a cord or ribbon-shaped fuse filled with a fulminating or quick-burning composition, and sufficiently long to be ignited at a safe distance from the chamber where the charge is placed.

(9) The *Tape-fuse* is a safety-fuse, so called from its shape.

(10) The *Time-fuse* is one which is adapted either by cutting off a portion of its length or by the character of its composition to burn a certain definite time.

fuse-cutter, *s.* An instrument for ganging time-fuses to the desired seconds and fractions.

fuse-extractor, *s.* An implement designed for extracting wooden fuses from shells. It has jaws which grasp the fuse while the lower part of the extractor rests upon the shell. The jaws are attached to a screw, which works in a screw-socket in the body of the extractor, and has an iron lever passing through its head. The jaws being clasped around the projecting part of the fuse, it is drawn by turning the lever.

fuse-lock, *s.*

Min.: A spur on the spring attaches the lock to the fuse when the hammer is set. The dog is pulled by a long cord from a distant position of safety, releasing the hammer, which explodes the cap and lights the fuse.

fuse-saw, *s.* A tenon-saw used by artillery-men.

fuse-setter, *s.* An implement for driving home wooden fuses. It consists merely of a cylinder of wood or brass, with a recess at the end fitting the end of the fuse, which is driven into place by a mallet.

fuse-tape, *s.* A flat form of fuse, coated externally with pitch or tar, and served to prevent the coating from cracking, or covered with two warps and an interposed lap of cotton. Other forms might be noticed.

* **fūse** (2), **fu-ṣeē'** (1), *s.* [Etym. doubtful.] The track of a deer in the grass; any track.

"To trace those old Bishops in their *fuse*."—*Hacket: Life of Williams*, i. 14.

fu-ṣeē' (2), *s.* [A corruption of *fusel* or *fusil* (q.v.).]

*1. A firelock; a small, neat musket.

*2. A fuse (q.v.).

3. A kind of match for lighting a pipe, a cigar, &c.

fu-seē' (3), * **fu-zy,** *s.* [Fr. *fusée* = a spindle full of thread, from Low Lat. *fusata*, from *fusus* = a spindle.]

Hor.: A conical pulley used in connection with a spring, and designed to equalize the power of the latter. The spring is coiled within the barrel, and when fully wound up and at its greatest tension, the chain is wound upon the fusee and draws upon its smaller portion. As the fusee unwinds, by the motion of the train of gearing in the watch, the spring also uncoils and loses a part of its tension; as this proceeds, the chain draws upon a larger portion of the fusee, and attains an increased leverage on the latter to counterbalance the decreased power of the spring. The object is to obtain an equal power at all times, so that the watch may run regularly. The first wheel of a watch is attached to the fusee.

fusee-engine, *s.*

Hor.: A fusee-machine (q.v.).

fusee-machine, *s.*

Hor.: A machine for cutting the snail-shaped or spirally grooved wheel on which the chains of certain descriptions of watches are wound. It was invented by Dr. Hooke about 1655. It is interesting as being the first machine in which change-wheels were used, and is the germ of the screw-cutting lathe.

fusee-windlass, *s.* A pump-windlass with a conical barrel.

fū'-ṣel, *s.* [Ger. *fusel* = spirits of inferior quality.] (See the compound.)

fusel-oil, fuselol, *s.*

Chem. & Comm.: An oily product formed during the fermentation of potatoes, corn, and the juice of grapes. This is separated in the rectification of the spirit, occurring in the last part of the distillate as an acrid, oily liquid, having a peculiar odour and burning taste; it is poisonous, producing headache and nervous depression. The fusel-oil contained in potato spirit consists chiefly of ethylic and amylic alcohols. But that derived from other sources consists of a mixture of amylic alcohol with other alcohols and fatty acids. Thus propyl alcohol occurs in the fusel-oil obtained in the distillation of brandy from wine; isobutyl alcohol is the fusel-oil obtained by fermenting the molasses of beet-root sugar. Fusel-oil is removed by wood charcoal from spirits. It can be detected by rubbing some brandy, whisky, &c., on the hands and allowing the ethyl alcohol to evaporate, when the smell of fusel-oil can be recognised.

"Spirit so distilled from corn contains *fusel-oil*."—*Times*, Feb. 1, 1876.

fūṣ-ĭ-bĭl'-ĭ-tȳ, *s.* [Eng. *fusibl(e); -ity.*] The quality of being fusible; capability of being fused.

"The alloys of bismuth are remarkable for their *fusibility*. The amalgam of this metal is liquid."—*Graham: Chemistry*, ii. 249.

fūṣ'-ĭ-ble, *a.* [Fr., from Low Lat. *fusibilis*, from *fusus*, pa. par. of *fundo* = to pour, to melt.] Capable of being fused or melted; that may or can be melted or liquefied.

"The consistent phosphorus is *fusible* enough."—*Boyle: Works*, iv. 475.

fusible-alloy, *s.* An alloy, usually of lead, tin, and bismuth, compounded in such definite proportions as to melt at a given temperature.

fusible-calculus, *s.*

Pathol., Chem., &c.: A kind of urinary calculus easily fused by the blow-pipe.

fusible-metal, *s.* [FUSIBLE-ALLOY.]

fusible-plug, *s.* A plug placed in the skin of a steam-boiler, so as to be melted and allow the discharge of the contents when a dangerous heat is reached.

fusible-porcelain, *s.* A silicate of alumina and soda obtained from cryolite and sand, fused and worked as glass. One part of cryolite is mixed with two to four parts of quartz or pure sand, thus being a silicate of alumina and soda, containing some fluorine that has not been dissipated during the melting process. The material is easily wrought into any form, and may be readily ground and polished. It is stronger than common glass, and is said to withstand the fire better.

* **fus-ie,** *s.* [A corrupt. of Fr. *fosse.*] A ditch.

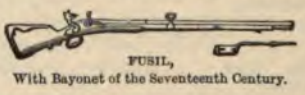
"And sall call before thame all suche persones as sall straite these passages, or vther wayes, by casting of ditches and *fusies* throche the same, sall mak thai hie wayis noyesum and trublesum vnto passangeris."—*Acts Jas. VI.*, 1617 (ed. 1814), p. 536.

fūṣ'-ĭ-form, *a.* [Lat. *fusus* (genit. *fusi*) = a spindle, and *forma* = shape, appearance.]

Bot.: Shaped like a spindle.

* **fūṣ'-il** (1), * **fūṣ'-ęl,** *s.* [Fr.; Ital. *focile, fucile*, from Lat. *focillus*, dimin. of *focus* = a hearth.]

Mil.: A firearm or musket, fitted with flint



FUSIL,
With Bayonet of the Seventeenth Century.

and steel. The fusil or firelock superseded the old matchlock musket. It seems to have been of the same length and calibre as, but lighter than the musket.

"A small anonymous Military Treatise, printed in the year 1680, says the *fusil* or firelock was then in use in our army."—*Grose: Military Antiquities*, i. 159.

fūṣ'-il (2), *s.* [Lat. *fusus* = a spindle.]

Her.: A bearing resembling a lozenge, but differing in being longer in proportion to its breadth. It is named from its somewhat resembling a spindle.

FUSIL.

"*Fusils* must be made long, and small in the middle; in the antient coat of Montague, argent three *fusils* in fesse gules."—*Peacham.*

fūṣ'-il-ādę, *s.* [FUSILLADE.]

* **fūṣ'-ĭle,** * **fūṣ'-il,** *a.* [Lat. *fusilis*, from *fusus*, pa. par. of *fundo* = to pour, to melt; Fr. & Ital. *fusile.*]

1. Capable of being fused or melted; fusible.

"Some, less skilful, fancy these scapi that occur in most of the larger Gothick buildings of England are artificial: and will have it that they are a kind of *fusil* marble."—*Woodward.*

2. Formed by melting or casting.

"First his own tools; then, what might else be wrought
Fusile, or graven in metal." *Milton: P. L.*, xi. 573.

3. Running or flowing, as melted metals; liquid.

"As iron *fusile* from the furnace flows."
Brome: Battle of the Gods & Titans.

fūṣ-il-ĭer', **fūṣ-il-eēr',** *s.* [Eng. *fusil* (1); *-ier, -eer.*]

Mil.: A soldier armed with a fusil, as distinguished from a pikeman or archer. The name is still given to several regiments of the line—the 7th regiment (raised 1685) being known as the Royal *Fusiliers*, the 20th (raised 1679) as the Lancashire *Fusiliers*, the 23rd (raised 1688) as the Royal Welsh *Fusiliers*, &c.

"There he was soon joined by a detachment of two hundred *fusiliers*, whom Mackay had sent forward to secure the pass."—*Macaulay: Hist. Eng.*, ch. xiii.

fūṣ'-il-lādę, * **fūṣ-il-ādę,** *s.* [Fr., from *fusil* = a musket.] A simultaneous discharge, as of firearms; a volley.

"O'er fields and orchards and o'er woodland crests
The ceaseless *fusillade* of terror ran."
Longfellow: The Poet's Tale.

* **fūṣ'-il-lādę,** *v.t.* [FUSILLADE.] To shoot down by a fusillade.

"That done, *fusillade* them all."—*Carlyle: Life of Sterling*, pt. i., ch. xiii.

fūṣ-ī'-nę, *s.* [Lat. *fusus* (q.v.), and fem. pl. adj. suff. *-inæ.*]

Zool.: A sub-family of Turbinellidæ, now generally merged in Muricidæ.

fūṣ'-ing, *pr. par., a. & s.* [FUSE, *v.*]

A. & B. *As pr. par. & particip. adj.:* (See the verb).

C. *As subst.:* The act of melting, liquefying, or blending.

fusing-point, *s.* The degree of heat at which any substance begins to melt or liquefy.

fū'-ṣion, *s.* [Fr., from Lat. *fusio* = a melting, from *fusus*, pa. par. of *fundo* = to pour, to melt; Sp. *fusion*; Ital. *fusione.*]

A. *Ordinary Language:*

I. *Literally:*

1. The act of fusing, melting, or rendering liquid by means of heat.

"Common *fusion* in metals is also made by a violent heat."—*Browne: Vulgar Errours*, bk. ii., ch. i.

2. The state of being melted or liquefied by means of heat.

"Masses of matter struck off in a state of *fusion*."—*Paley: Nat. Theology*, ch. xxii.

II. *Fig.:* The act of blending or uniting intimately as melted metals combine; union.

"The saving resulting from the *fusion*, originally estimated by the advocates of that measure."—*Daily Telegraph*, Oct. 26, 1883.

III. *Chem.:* In the same sense as I. 1 (q.v.). Every substance begins to fuse at a certain temperature, which is invariable for each of them if the pressure be constant. Whatever be the intensity of the source of heat, from the moment fusion commences the temperature of the body ceases to rise, and remains constant until the fusion is complete. Some bodies have a definite fusing or melting point, as mercury at — 38.8°; ice, + 0; butter, + 32; phosphorus, + 44; sulphur, + 114; tin, + 228; lead, + 335; zinc, + 422; antimony, + 450; silver, + 1,000; gold, + 1,250; and iron, + 1,500. Some have no definite point of fusion, melting gradually. This is called vitreous fusion. (*Ganot.*)

fū'-ṣion-lĕss, *a.* [FISSENLESS.]

1. Weak, feeble.

2. Insipid, pithless, without substance.

"The wine! there was hardly half a mutchkin, and puir, thin, *fusionless* skink it was."—*Scott: St. Ronan's Well*, ch. xxxii.

fū-sĭ-spōr'-ĭ-ŭm, *s.* [Lat. *fusus* = spread out, extended, broad, large; and σπόρος (*sporos*) = . . . seed.]

Bot.: A genus of Hyphomycetous Fungi, forming first a mildew and next an extensive gelatinous stratum, with spindle-shaped spores. There are many British species. *Fusisporium atrovirens* is a destructive mildew on onions; *F. fœni* occurs in orange-red patches many feet wide; and *F. griseum* is common on dead leaves. (*Griffith & Henfrey.*)

* **fū'-sŏme,** *a.* [A.S. *fús* = ready; Eng. suff. *-some.*] Handsome, neat, notable.

fŭss, *v.i. & t.* [FUSS, *s.*]

A. *Intrans.:* To bustle about; to make much ado about nothing.

B. *Trans.:* To disturb with trifling matters.

fŭss, *s.* [A.S. *fús* = ready, quick; Icel. *fúss*; O. H. Ger. *fuus.*] A bustle, a tumult, unnecessary labour; much ado.

"That's the reason of this fawning *fuss*."
Byrom: Verses Intended to be Spoken.

fuss-ball, fuzz-ball, *s.* [FUZZBALL.]

fŭs'-sĭ-lȳ, *adv.* [Eng. *fussy; -ly.*] In a fussy bustling, or fidgety manner.

fŭs'-sĭ-nĕss, *s.* [Eng. *fussy; -ness.*] The quality or state of being fussy.

"The homely expression—absence of *fussiness*."—*Miall: Bases of Belief*, pt. iii., § 17.

fŭs'-sle, *v.t.* [FUZZLE.]

fŭs'-sŏck, *s.* [Etym. doubtful.] A large, fat woman.

fŭs'-sȳ, *a.* [Eng. *fuss; -y.*] Bustling, making a fuss about trifles; attended with fuss or needless bustle.

* **fŭst** (1), *s.* [FIST.]

fŭst (2), *s.* [O. Fr. *fust, fût* = a staff, a stave . . . fustiness; Ital. *fusta*, from Lat. *fustis* = a club, a staff.]

1. *Ord. Lang.:* A strong, musty smell, as of a cask; mustiness.

2. *Arch.:* The shaft of a column from the astragal to the capital.

* **fŭst** (3), *s.* [FOIST (2), *s.*] A light, fast-sailing vessel.

"The Admirall of Arracan, Marucha, was with his *fust*, taken and slaine."—*Purchas: Pilgrimage*, bk. v., ch. vi.

* **fŭst,** *v.i.* [FUST (2), *s.*] To grow or be fusty or mouldy; to smell ill.

"Gave us not
That capability and godlike reason
To *fust* in us unused." *Shakesp.: Hamlet*, iv. 4.

* **fŭst'-ĕd,** *a.* [Eng. *fust* (2), *s.*] Fusty, mouldy, ill-smelling.

"With a base bargain of his blowen ware
Of *fusted* hops, now lost for loss of sale."
Bp. Hall: Satires, bk. iv., sat. 5.

fŭs'-tŏr-ĭc, *s.* The yellow colouring matter derived from fustet.

fŭs'-tĕt, *s.* [Fr., Sp., & Port. *fustete*, from Lat. *fustis* = a club, a staff.] The wood of Fustic, 2.

fŭs'-tĭ-an, * **fus-tane,** * **fus-ti-en,** * **fus-teyn,** * **fus-ty-an,** *s.* & *a.* [O. Fr. *fustaine*, from Ital. *fustagno*, from Low Lat. *fustaneum, fustanium*, from *Fustát*, a name of Cairo in Egypt, whence the stuff first came (*Skeat*); Sp. *fustan*; Fr. *futaine*; Port. *fustão*.]

A. *As substantive:*

1. *Lit. & Fabric:* A kind of coarse twilled cloth, made of cotton, or cotton and linen mixed, and with a pile like velvet, but shorter. Velveteen or velveret are commonly included among fustians, as their manner of manufacture justifies. Corduroy and thickset are also coarser varieties of fustian.

"Of *fustyan* he wered a gepoun."
Chaucer: C. T., Prol. 75.

2. *Fig.:* A high swelling kind of writing; bombast; an inflated or pompous style.

"But if she frown, why farewell she
With all her medley trumpery,
With all her *fustian*, forced conceit,
And limping rhimes, and would-be wit."
R. Berkley: Verses to Cambridge.

B. *As adjective:*

I. *Lit.:* Made of fustian. [A. 1.]

II. *Figuratively:*

1. Bombastic; high-swelling; pompous; tumid.

"Virgil, if he could have seen the first verses of the Sylvæ, would have thought Statius mad in his *fustian* description of the statue on the brazen horse."—*Dryden: Dufresnoy.*

2. Using bombastic or pompous language.

"Let *fustian* poets with their stuff be gone."
Dryden: Persius, sat. v.

* **fŭs'-tĭ-an-ĭst,** *s.* [Eng. *fustian; -ist.*] One who makes use of pompous or bombastic language.

"Amobius or any modern *fustianist*."—*Milton: Apology for Smectymnuus.*

fŭs'-tĭc, *s.* [Fr. & Sp. *fustoc*, from Sp. *fuste* = wood, timber; Lat. *fustis* = a staff, a club.] A name given to certain yellow woods employed in dyeing.

1. *Maclura tinctoria*, a large tree of the Mulberry family (*Moraceæ*), native of the West Indies and tropical America.

2. *Rhus cotinus*, a bushy shrub of the Cashew Nut family (*Anacardiaceæ*), native of Southern Europe, having simple, shining, roundish leaves. Its flowers are in globose heads, which become white and feathery, giving the idea of a head of white hair, hence the name Wig-tree, by which it is sometimes known. It is used in dyeing, and is called in trade Young Fustic, to distinguish it from *Maclura*. The yellow wood of several species of the genus Xanthoxylon is also known by the name of Fustic.

fustic-wood, *s.*

Bot.: The same as 1.

* **fŭs'-tĭ-gāte,** *v.t.* [Late Lat. *fustigatus*, pr. par. of *fustigo* = to cudgel; *fustis* = a staff, a club.] To cudgel, to beat with a stick or cudgel; to cane.

"*Fustigating* him for his faults."
Fuller: Worthies; Westmoreland.

* **fŭs-tĭ-gā'-tion,** *s.* [Late Lat. *fustigatus*, pr. par. of *fustigo* = to cudgel; Fr. *fustigation.*] The act of cudgelling; punishment by cudgelling or caning.

"Six *fustigations* or displings about the parish church of Aldborough."—*Fox: Martyrs*, p. 609.

fŭs'-tĭn, *s.* [Eng. *fust(ic); -in* (*Chem.*).]

Chem.: A name given to the yellow colouring matter of *Rhus Cotinus.*

* **fŭs-tĭ-lăr'-ĭ-an,** *s.* [FUSTY.] A low fellow; a scoundrel.

"Away, you scullion, you rampallian, you *fustilarian*, I'll tickle your catastrophe."—*Shakesp.: 2 Henry IV.*, ii. 1.

* **fŭs'-tĭ-lŭg,** * **fŭs'-tĭ-lŭgs,** *s.* [FUSTY.] A gross, fat, unwieldy person.

"You may daily see such *fustilugs* walking in the streets, like so many tuns."—*Junius* (1639).

fŭs'-tĭ-nĕss, *s.* [Eng. *fusty; -ness*] The quality or state of being fusty; mouldiness; mustiness.

fŭs'-tȳ, *a.* [Eng. *fust; -y*; O. Fr. *fusté* = fusty, from *fuste* = a cask.] Mouldy, musty, rank, ill-smelling.

"The *fusty* plebeians hate thine honours."
Shakesp.: Coriolanus, i. 9.

fūs-u-lĭ'-na, *s.* [From Lat. *fusus* = a spindle.]

Palæont.: A genus of Foraminifera, family Nummulinida. It constitutes almost entire beds of the carboniferous formation in Russia, Armenia, and North America. It is found also in the British carboniferous rocks, and more sparingly in the Permian.

* **fū'-şūre** (**ş** as **zh**), *s.* [Lat. *fusura*, from *fusus*, pa. par. of *fundo* = to pour out, to melt.] The act of fusing or melting; smelting.

fūs-ŭs, *s.* [Lat. = a spindle.]

Zool.: A genus of Gasteropoda, family Muricidæ. Shell, fusiform; canal, long, straight; operculum, ovate curved; nucleus, apicol. Known recent species, 184: fossil, 320; these latter, perhaps, from the Bath Oolite, or at least the Gault, to the Eocene. *Fusus* or *Chrysodomus antiquus*, is the Buckie and Roaring Buckie of Scotland. [BUCKIE.] *Fusus colosseus* and *F. proboscidalis* are of large size.

* **fut,** * **fute,** *s.* [FOOT.]

fut-band, *s.* A guard of foot soldiers.

"Among other demands, they require the abolition of the *fut band*, or guard of infantry, which attended on James."—*Pinkerton: Hist. Scot.*, ii. 260, N.

fute-ale, *s.* A sort of entertainment given to those present, when a woman, who has borne a child, for the first time gets out of bed.

fŭtch'-ell, *s.* [Etym. doubtful.]

Carriage: The jaws between which the hinder end of a tongue is inserted; the similar parts in a waggon are called tongue-hounds.

futhork, *s.* [For etym. see def.]

Ethnol.: The Runic alphabet. The name Futhork is applied to all the systems of phonetic signs of the Teutonic stock, for the same reason as those of classical derivation are called "alphabet" or "abecedarium." They occur in the same order in Old German, Gothic, Anglo-Saxon, and Northern Runes, with a nomenclature in all of them borrowed from trees and other familiar natural objects, suggestive of the derivation of the series of phonetic symbols from a primitive system of pictorial writing. The Maeshowe inscriptions, discovered in 1861, render the first six runes, FUPORK.

"The Norse *Futhork* includes only sixteen runes, and these are for the most part simpler than the corresponding signs in the Anglo-Saxon *Futhork*."—*Wilson: Prehistoric Scotland*, ii. 285.

fū'-tile, *a.* [Fr., from Lat. *futilis* = easily poured out; *fundo* = to pour out; Ital. *futile*; Sp. *futil.*]

* 1. Talkative, loquacious, talking overmuch.

"As for talkers and *futile* persons, they are commonly vain and credulous withal."—*Bacon: Essays; Of Simulation & Dissimulation.*

2. Trifling, worthless, empty, of no weight or importance.

3. Vain, useless, of no effect.

¶ For the difference between *futile* and trifling, see TRIFLING.

fū'-tile-lȳ, *adv.* [Eng. *futile; -ly.*] In a futile, trifling, or useless manner.

fu-tĭl-ĭ-tär'-ĭ-an, *s.* [From *futilis*, as *utilitarian* from *utilis.*] One who pursues what is worthless.

"The whole race of Political Economists . . . Utilitarians and *Futilitarians*."—*Southey: The Doctor*, ch. xxxv.

fu-tĭl'-ĭ-tȳ, *s.* [Fr. *futilité*, from *futile* = futile (q.v.); Sp. *futilidad*; Ital. *futilità.*]

* 1. Talkativeness, loquacity, loquaciousness.

"This fable does not strike so much at the *futility* of women, as to the incontinent levity of a prying humour."—*L'Estrange: Fables.*

2. The quality of being futile, trifling, or worthless; worthlessness, emptiness, want of substance or weight.

"He was prepared to show the madness of their declaration of the pretended rights of man, the childish *futility* of some of their maxims."—*Burke: Appeal from the New to the Old Whigs.*

3. Uselessness.

* **fū-tĭl-īze,** *v.t.* [Eng. *futil(e); -ize.*] To make or render futile; to fritter away.

"The whole soul and essence is *futilized*."—*H. Brooke: Fool of Quality*, i. 213.

* **fū'-tĭl-oŭs,** *a.* [FUTILE.] Futile, worthless, trifling.

"Mankind hath an appetite of posthumous memory, which would be senseless, and to no purpose if there be no life but this; now God implants no instincts in his creatures that are *futilous* and in vain; and therefore hence also we may conclude, that there is a future being."—*Glanvill*, ser. 6.

fŭt'-tŏck, *s.* [A corrupt. of *foot, hook.*]

Shipwright.: One of the timbers in the compound rib of a vessel. A timber of the dimensions and form for the rib of a vessel cannot be procured in one piece: the rib is built up of pieces scarfed together. The number is according to the length of the sections of the requisite height. They are known as the first, second, and third futtock, terminated by the top-timber. [FRAME.]

"Every *futtock* lifts up its dismal creaking and wailing voice."—*Daily Telegraph*, Oct. 9, 1882.

futtock-hoop, *s.*

Naut.: A hoop encircling the mast at a point below the head, and serving for the attachment of the shackles of the futtock-shrouds.

futtock-plank, *s.*

Ship-build.: The first plank of the ceiling next to the keelson; the limber-strake. The first plank of the skin next to the keel is the garboard-strake.

futtock-plate, *s.*

Naut.: An iron plate on the edge of the top, to which the futtock-shrouds and the dead-eyes of the topmast shrouds are secured.

futtock-shrouds, *s. pl.*

Naut.: The short shrouds attached to the chain-necklaces on the mast, and to the sides of the top, by which ascent is had from the principal shrouds to the top.

futtock-stave, *s.*

Naut.: A short piece of rope served over with spun yarn, to which the shrouds are confined at the catharpings.

* **fū'-tūr-a-ble,** *a.* [Eng. *futur(e); -able.*] Possible or likely to occur at some future time.

"Extends not only to things future but *futurable*."
Fuller: Ch. Hist., XI. iii. 51.

fū'-tūre, *a.* & *s.* [Fr. *futur* (m.), *future* (f.), from Lat. *futurus* = about to be, fut. part. of *sum* (pa. t. *fui*) = to be; Sp., Port., & Ital. *futuro.*]

A. *As adjective:*

1. *Ord. Lang.:* That is to be, to come, or happen hereafter; to come.

"Past, present, *future* he beholds."
Milton: P. L., iii.

2. *Gram.:* Expressing or denoting an action or state to happen or come hereafter; as, a *future* tense.

B. *As substantive:*

1. *Ord. Lang.:* Time or times to come; events to happen hereafter; futurity.

"Thy letters have transported me beyond
This ignorant present time; and I feel now
The *future* in the instant."
Shakesp.: Macbeth, i. 5.

2. *Comm.:* A cargo of cotton not yet arrived in port, which often changes hands several times before it is unloaded.

¶ *To deal in futures:* (See extract).

"He *deals in futures*—i.e., speculates in cotton of Stock Exchange folks, or speculates in securities."—*Globe*, Dec. 1, 1882.

future-life, *s.*

I. *Ord. Lang.:* In the same sense as II.

II. *Composition:*

1. *Relig.:* A life to succeed this one; a life beyond the tomb.

(1) *Ethnic faiths:* The belief in a future life is very widely spread, many observers who have denied that it is entertained among certain tribes, indirectly confuting themselves by the facts which they put on record. In its early form no distinction is drawn between the souls of men and brutes; for both another state of existence is reserved. In the lowest form of Animism, a figure of a deceased friend appearing to a survivor in a dream, is supposed to be the actual soul of the person dead, whence faith in another state of existence becomes natural and easy. Two distinct forms of belief now diverge, the one leading in the direction of the transmigration of souls (q.v.), the other maintaining the independent existence of the personal soul after the death of the body. Among the lower races, the moral element in the doctrine of a future life is almost wholly wanting. (*Tylor.*)

(2) *Judaism:* There are but few allusions to a future life in the Old Testament. The most notable one is Dan. xii. 2, 3, in which the doctrine seems to be not simply the immortality of the soul, but the resurrection of the body. [(3).]

(3) *Christianity:* "Jesus Christ," says St. Paul, "hath abolished death, and hath brought life and immortality to light through the gospel" (2 Tim. i.). The doctrine in this case is not merely that of the immortality of the soul, not transmigrated, but retaining its separate individuality [IMMORTALITY]; there is superadded to this the resurrection and transformation of the body. [RESURRECTION.] The moral element in the doctrine of a future life is here all in all.

* **fū'-türe-lў̆,** *adv.* [Eng. *future; -ly.*] In the future; in time to come; hereafter.

"As for Duncombe's argument of building ships *futurely*, money may be had; the East India Company had it at four per cent. for the prizes."—*Parl. Hist. Charles II.* (1673).

fū-tür-ĭst, *s. & a.* [Eng. *futur(e); -ist.*]

A. *As substantive:*

1. *Ord. Lang.:* One who has regard to the future; an expectant.

2. *Theol.:* One who holds that the greater part of the New Testament prophecy, and even no inconsiderable portion of that in the Old Testament, is still unfulfilled.

"The second of these schools—the *Futurists*—has always been numerically small."—*Farrar: Early Days of Christianity*, ch. xxvii., § 2.

B. *As adj.:* Belonging to, or in any way connected with the school of interpretation described under A. 2.

* **fu-tür-ĭ'-tial (tial as shal),** *a.* [Eng. *futurity; -al.*] Pertaining or relating to futurity; future.

* **fu-tür-ĭ'-tion,** *s.* [Fr.] The state of being future, as to come, happen, or exist hereafter.

"Is it imaginable that the great means of the world's redemption should rest only in the number of possibilities, and hang so loose in respect of its *futurition*."—*South.*

fu-tür'-ĭ-tў̆, *s.* [Eng. *futur(e); -ity.*]

1. The quality or state of being future or to be; futurition.

"The bare possibilities, which never commence into a *futurity*."—*Glanvill: Scepsis Scientifica.*

2. Times to come; the future; future time.

"O sacred maid! inspired to see
The events of things in dark *futurity*."
Dryden: Virgil; Æneid vi. 10.

3. Future events; things to come.

"All *futurities* are naked before that All-seeing Eye, the sight of which is no more hindered by distance of time than the sight of an angel can be determined by distance of place."—*South.*

fūze, *s.* [FUSE, *s.*]

fu-zee' (1), *s.* [FUSEE.]

fu-zee' (2), *s.* [Etym. doubtful.]

Farr.: A kind of splint applied to the legs of horses.

fŭzz, *v.i.* [Onomatopoetic; cf. *fizz.*] To fly off in minute particles.

fŭzz, *s.* [FUZZ, *v.*]

1. Minute, light particles.

2. The same as FUZZBALL (q.v.).

"As touching all the sorts of mushromes, toadstooles, puffes, fusbals, or *fuzzes*, these particulars following are observed."—*P. Holland: Plinie*, bk. xix., ch. iii.

fŭzz'-bâll, * **fus-bal, fuss-ball,** *s.* [Eng. *fuzz*, and *ball.*]

1. *Bot.:* Lycoperdon, a genus of fungals, especially *L. Bovista.*

* 2. *Fig.:* An empty-headed fellow.

"Why, you empty *fuzzballs*, your heads are full of nothing else but proclamations."—*Dryden: Troilus & Cressida*, ii. 3.

* **fŭz'-zle,** * **fusle,** *v.t.* [A frequent. from *fuzz* (q.v.); cf. *fuddle.*] To fuddle, to intoxicate.

"My fine scholler was so *fusled*, that he no sooner was laid in bed, but he fell fast asleep."—*Burton: Anatomy of Melancholy*, p. 600.

fŭz'-zў̆, *a.* [Eng. *fuzz; -y.*] Light and spongy; consisting of light and loose particles.

"The thin membrane, or the inward and something soft and *fuzzy* pulpe it contains."—*Dr. H. More: Appendix to the Antidote*, ch. x.

-fў̆, *suff.* A verbal suffix, representing the Fr. *-fier* and Lat. *fio*, passive of *facio* = to make. It expresses the act of causing some thing to assume the form or state denoted by the word to which it is added.

fў̆, *interj.* [FIE.] An exclamation of disgust, disapprobation, contempt, or dislike.

fў̆ke (1), *s.* [Etym. doubtful.] A bag-net, open at one end, so as to allow fish to enter, but opposing their exit.

fў̆ke (2), *s.* [FIKE.]

fў̆ke, *v.i.* [FYKE (2), *s.*] To bustle about; to be fussy or fidgetty.

"Should ever daur to crook a hough to *fyke* and fling."—*Scott: Heart of Midlothian*, ch. x.

* **fylde,** *pa. par.* [FEEL, *v.*] Felt. (*Spenser.*)

fў̆le, *v.t.* [A.S. *fȳlan.*] [FILE, *v.*] To soil, to dirty, to foul.

"And curses feet that *fyled* his shins,
Anither sighs and prays."
Burns: Holy Fair.

fў̆l'-fŏt, *s.* [Etym. doubtful. A correspondent of *Notes & Queries* (V. x. 437) suggests that *fylfot* may be a corruption of O. Eng. *fuel*, or A.S. *fugel* = fowl and A.S. *fōt* = foot, and so = bird-foot; and that the symbol represented in the Northern nations the beneficent footprints of Swan-maidens (q.v.). Cf. Grimm's *Deutsches Wörterbuch*, s.v. *Drudenfuss.*]

Comparative Religions:

1. *Ethnic:* This symbol, like the cross of which it is in all probability a modification, is confined to no one religion, but is common to the great majority. In India the well-known sign of the fylfot is the Swastika of the Buddists; in Greece we find it as stamped on coins and painted on urns; on the breast of an Etruscan sphinx it assumes a shape like the arms of Man, with a fourth leg added; four different forms of it are found on as many cinerary urns discovered under a bed of volcanic tufa on the Alban Mount; again we meet with it as the cruciform hammer of Thor, and sculptured on Runic monuments. In some of its forms it resembles the *crux ansata* of the Egyptians, and it was in use among the early inhabitants of South America. When the fylfot occurs in Asia Minor, Greece, Etruria, or Latium, it is probably connected with some system of phallic worship; but it has not, in all cases, a religious significance. Greenwell, speaking of pottery ornamented with crosses found in British barrows, considers this pattern to be the natural result of dividing a given space into four equal parts, though in one case, he says, the marking "almost assumes the form of the fylfot." Dawkins (*Early Man in Britain*) figures pottery marked with this emblem, and says of the pottery of the late Bronze Age in France, that "sometimes it is ornamented . . . with the mystic fylfot" (p. 389).

2. *Christian:* [GAMMADION].

* **fў̆ne,** *a.* [FINE, *a.*]

* **fў̆t,** * **fytt,** * **fytte,** *s.* [FIT, *s.*]

* **fyyre,** *s.* [Mid. Eng. *fyyre* = fire.] The Star-thistle. (*Prompt. Parv.*) (*Britten & Holland.*)

G.

G, the seventh letter and fifth consonant of the English alphabet, is formed by arching the tongue against the hinder part of the roof of the mouth, then lowering the tongue and giving utterance to voice. *G* has two sounds in English, one *hard* before *a, o, u*, as in *gate, god, gun* (except in *gaol*), and when initial, always before *e* and *i* in all words of English origin, as in *get, give*, and when final, as in *bag*; as also before the consonants *l* and *r*, as in *glow, grow*; the second sound of *g* is *soft*, and is a palatal sound like *j*. This second sound of *g* was unknown in Anglo-Saxon. It is the voiced sound corresponding to the breathed sound of *ch* as in *church*. It is the sound which *g* has commonly before *e, i*, and *y*, as in *gem, gin, gymnastics*. *G* is silent before *n*, as in *gnat*, when at the beginning of a word, and at the end of a word it generally serves to lengthen the vowel, as in *benign*. In form *G* is a modification of *C*, which in the Roman alphabet had the same power. The A.S. *g* is in many words now represented by *y*, as in *may* (verb), *way* (A.S. *wæga*), or *w*, as in *law* (A.S. *lagu*), *dawn* (A.S. *dagian*). Sometimes it has been softened down to *a, e*, or *i*, as in *alike* (A.S. *gelic*), *enough* (A.S. *genoh*), *handiwork* (A.S. *handgeweorc*). Sometimes it is lost in the root, and makes its appearance in the derivative, as in *dry* and *drought*, *slay* and *slaughter*, &c. From some words it has disappeared altogether, as in *if* (A.S. *gif*), *icicle* (A.S. *isgicel*), &c. It has been softened to *ge* (= *j*), as in *cringe* (A.S. *cringan*), and to *ch* in *orchard* (A.S. *ortgeard*). In Romance words *g* often disappears, as in *master* (Lat. *magister*). It has crept into some words (generally from false analogy), as in *sovereign, foreign* (O. Fr. *soverain, forain*). *Ec, Eg* has often become *ge* (= *j*), as in *edge* (A.S. *ecg, egg*). *Gh* has a guttural sound, as in *lough*, the sound of *f*, as in *tough*, and in many words is not sounded, as in *bright, plough*.

G, as a symbol, is used—

1. *In numerals:* For 400, and with a dash over it, $\bar{G}$, for 40,000.

2. *In music:*

(1) The note Lichanos in Greek music. [GREEK MUSIC.]

(2) The first note of the church mode, called Eolian, the highest in pitch of the authentic modes.

(3) The lowest note of the grave hexachord; in the Guidonian system, *gamma ut*.

(4) The fifth note of the normal scale of C, called Sol.

(5) The lowest or fourth string of a violin, the third of the viola and violoncello.

(6) The key-note of the major scale, having one sharp in the signature.

(7) The letter-name of the treble clef.

3. *In Church Calendar:* For the seventh of the Dominical letters.

4. *Physics:* A symbol for the acceleration of a body falling *in vacuo*. It = 980 C. G. S. units of acceleration.

* **ga,** *v.i.* [Go.]

ga (1), *s.* [See def.]

Mus.: The fourth syllable in the system of Bobibation (q.v.).

Ga (2), *s.* [See def.]

Chem.: The symbol for the metallic element gallium.

găb, * **gabbe,** *s.* [Dan. *gab*: Sw. *gap* = the mouth; Icel. *gabb* = mockery; O. Fr. *gab*; Port. *gabo*; Ital. *gabbo*: cogn. with Irish *cab*, *gob* = the mouth; O. F. *gob* = a mouthful; cf. *gape, gap, gabble.*]

I. *Ordinary Language:*

* 1. The mouth.

"Till butter'd so'ns, wi' fragrant lunt,
Set a' their *gabs* a-steerin'."
Burns: Halloween.

2. Idle talk, or chatter.

* 3. Deceit, falsehood.

"Her bonden, withouten *gabbe*,
Ben yabuldred as an flashe."
Alisaunder, [illegible]

II. *Steam-Eng.:* The hook on an eccentric rod which engages the wrist on the rock-shaft lever of a valve-motion. The term signifies

that the hook or gab is open to bite upon that placed within it; chiefly used on American steam-boats. [GAB-LIFTER.]

¶ *The gift of the gab:* The power or faculty of talking; eloquence. (*Colloq.*)

"I always knew you had *the gift of the gab*, of course."—*Dickens: Martin Chuzzlewit*, ch. xxvii.

gab-hook, *s.*

Steam-Eng.: [GAB, *s.*, II.].

gab-lever, gab-lifter, *s.* A device for lifting the gab-hook from the wrist on the crank of the rock-shaft, in order to disconnect the eccentric from the valve-gear. In small engines, the eccentric-rod is simply lifted by means of the handle on the end.

găb, *gabbe, *v.i.* & *t.* [Icel. *gabba* = to mock, to deceive; O. Fr. *gaber* = to deceive; Port. *gabar;* Ital. *gabbare;* Dut. *gabberen* = to joke.] [JABBER.]

A. *Intransitive:*

* 1. To talk idly or untruly; to lie.

"I *gabbe* nought, so have I joye or blis."
Chaucer: C. T., 16,532.

2. To chatter, to prate, to jabber.

"He doth not perceiue what is fitting or decent for euerie season, or *gabbeth* more than he hath commission to doo."—*Holinshed: Description of Ireland*, vol. vi., ch. i.

* 3. To gape, to stand out.

"Of teeth there be three sorts: for either they be framed like saws, or else set flat, even and levell, or last of all stand *gabbing* out of the mouth."—*P. Holland: Plinie*, bk. xi., ch. xxv.

* **B.** *Trans.:* To deceive, to mock.

"Fra that tim
That Satenas hafd *gabbid* him."
Metrical Homilies, p. 57.

* **ga-ban,** *s.* [O. Fr.; Fr. *caban.*] A kind of coarse cloak. [GABARDINE.]

gā'-bar-age (age as ĭj), *s.* [Etym. doubtful.]

Fabric: A coarse linen packing-cloth.

găb'-ar-dîne, *găb'-ĕr-dîne, *s.* [Sp. *gabardina* = a coarse frock; Ital. *gavardina;* O. Fr. *galvardine;* Sp. *gaban* = a great coat; Ital. *gabanio* = a shepherd's cloak, *gabanello* = a gabardine; O. Fr. *gaban* = a great coat; Fr. *caban.*] A coarse frock or loose outer dress.

GABARDINE.

"My best way is to creep under his *gabardine;* there is no other shelter hereabout."—*Shakesp.: Tempest*, ii. 2.

* **găb'-bard, *găb'-ard, *găb'-ĕrt,** *s.* [Fr. *gabare;* Arm. *kobar, gobar* = a lighter.]

Naut.: A kind of heavy-built vessel or lighter, built especially for inland navigation; a barge. (*Scotch.*)

"In a block or pulley near the head of the mast of a *gabert.*"—*Cowper: A Tale* (June, 1793).

* **găbbe,** *v.i.* [GAB, *v.*]

* **găbbed,** *a.* [Eng. *gab; -ed.*] Projecting.

"None have *gabbed* tusks standing forth of the mouth."—*P. Holland: Plinie*, bk. xi., ch. xxv.

* **găb'-bĕr, *gab-bare, *gab-bere,** *s.* [A.S. *gabbere;* O. Fr. *gaberes, gabeur;* Port. *gabador;* Ital. *gabbatore.*] A chatterer; a talkative person; a liar; a deceiver.

"A gapere and a *gabbere.*"—*Chaucer: Parson's Tale.*

găb'-ble, *v.i.* & *t.* [A frequent. from *gab* (q.v.).]

A. *Intransitive:*

1. To chatter, to prate, to talk idly and noisily.

"Have ye no wit, manners, nor honesty, but to *gabble* like tinkers at this time of night?"—*Shakesp.: Twelfth Night*, ii. 3.

2. To utter inarticulate sounds; to jabber.

"[They] *Gabbled* for diversion, they hissed in scandal."—*Guardian*, No. 56.

B. *Trans.:* To utter noisily or inarticulately; to jabber.

găb'-ble, *s.* [GABBLE, *v.*]

1. Loud or rapid talk, without meaning; confused noise of talking.

"Forthwith a hideous *gabble* rises loud
Among the builders." *Milton: P. L.*, xii. 56.

2. Inarticulate noise, like that of brute animals.

"Not to know what we speak one to another, so we seem to know, is to know strait our purpose: chough's language, *gabble* enough, and good enough."—*Shakesp.: All's Well That Ends Well*, iv. 1.

* **găb'-ble-ment,** *s.* [Eng. *gabble; -ment.*] Chattering; gabble.

"Dwindle into staggerings, into quick *gabblements.*"—*Carlyle: French Revolution*, pt. ii., bk. v., ch. iv.

găb'-blĕr, *s.* [Eng. *gabbl(e); -er.*] One who gabbles or prates; a prater; a noisy, chattering fellow.

găb'-brō, *s.* [Ital.]

Petrol.: The name given by the Italians to diallage rock. It is compounded of felspar and diallage, sometimes with the addition of serpentine or mica. It is called euphotide. Some ophiolites are also undistinguishable from gabbro. (*McCulloch, Lyell,* &c.)

găb'-brŏn-ĭte, *s.* [GABRONITE.]

găb'-bȳ, găb'-blĕ, *a.* [Eng. *gab; -y.*] Talkative, loquacious, chattering.

"It was a bit fine *gabby* thing, toddlin a' gate its lane."—*Saxon & Gael*, iii. 189.

* **gā'-bel, *ga-bĕl'le,** *s.* [Fr. *gabelle;* Prov. *gabela, gabella;* Ital. *gabella;* Sp. *gabela,* from Arab. *kabāla* = a tax.]

1. An excise, tax, or duty on salt.

"The thre estates ordenid that the *gabell* of salt shulde ron through the realme."—*Berners: Froissart; Cronycle*, vol. i., ch. clv.

2. A tax or duty on any article.

"There being already so many new imposts and *gables*, beside the ordinary excise, as the poor commons were not able, and worse willing, to bear it."—*Strype: Memorials; Edward VI.* (an. 1552).

* **gā'-bel-ĕr,** *s.* [Eng. *gabel(le); -er.*] A collector of gabels or taxes.

"To their tumultuous burning the *gabelers* goods I think I may, not unaptly, compare our burning the Pope."—*Wright: View of the Late Troubles* (1685). (Pref.)

* **ga-bĕl'le,** *s.* [GABEL.]

* **gabelle-man,** *s.* A gabeler; a collector of gabels.

"He flung *gabelle-men* and excisemen into the river Durance."—*Carlyle: Miscellanies*, iv. 76.

* **găb'-ĕr-dîne,** *s.* [GABARDINE.]

gā'-bĕr-lŭn-zĭĕ, *s.* [Prop. *gaberlunzie-man,* from *gaberlunzie* = a wallet, from *gabardine,* and *lunzie* = loin.] A mendicant; an itinerant tinker who carries in his bag the implements of his trade; a poor guest who cannot pay for his entertainment.

"A species of emblazoning more befitting canters, *gaberlunzies,* and such like mendicants."—*Scott: Waverley*, ch. xiv.

* **găb'-ĕrt,** *s.* [GABBARD.]

gā'-bĭ-ŏn, *s.* [Fr., from Ital. *gabbione* = a large cage, a gabion, from *gabbia* = a cage, from Lat. *cavea* = a hollow place, a cage, a coop; *cavus* = hollow.]

Fort.: A cylindrical basket, left open at the top and bottom, and used for revetting the interior slopes of a battery and other field-

GABION.

Interior Slope of Musketry Parapet, revetted with Brushwood (Wicker) Gabions and Fascines. *e*, Embrasure; *f*, Fascines; *g*, Gabions; *p*, Pasley's Gun-platform.

works. It is three feet in height, two feet in diameter, and weighs forty pounds. Besides this, which is known as the wicker gabion, Tyler's sheet-iron, and Jones' iron band gabions are in use in the British service. The wicker gabion is the most useful for battery purposes, as it is found to stand well in the cheeks of embrasures, and is free from the danger of splintering, which is the great fault of all iron gabions. (*Foyle.*)

"His battery was defended all along with *gabions*, and casks filled with sand."—*Knolles: Hist. of Turkes.*

gā'-bĭ-ŏn-ādo, gab-bi-on-ado, *s.* [Eng. *gabion; -ade.*]

Fort.: A work hastily thrown up; a bulwark of gabions.

gā'-bĭ-ŏn-age (age as ĭj), *s.* [Eng. *gabion; -age.*]

Fort.: Gabions collectively.

gā'-bĭ-ŏned, *a.* [Eng. *gabion; -ed.*] Furnished with, formed of, or protected with gabions.

"Floating batteries, strongly parapetted and *gabioned.*"—*W. H. Russell.*

gā'-ble (1), ***ga-byl,** *s.* [O. Fr. *gable* (Low Lat. *gabulum*), from M. H. Ger. *gabele, gebel;* Ger. *gabel* = a folk, *gebel, gibel;* Ger. *giebel* = a gable; O. H. Ger. *kapala, kabala* = a fork, *gipil, gibil* = a gable; Icel. *gafl* = a gable; Dan. *gavl;* Sw. *gafvel;* Mæso-Goth. *gibla;* Dut. *gevel.*]

Arch.: The triangular portion of the end of a building, bounded by the sides of the roof and a line joining the eaves.

"Memories haunt thy pointed *gables*, like the rooks that round them throng."
Longfellow: Nuremberg.

gable-end, *s.*

Arch.: The triangular-topped end wall of a house.

"A knot of antique houses with *gable-ends*, crowding thick round a venerable cathedral."—*Macaulay: Hist. Eng.*, ch. xvi.

gable-roof, *s.*

Arch.: A roof converging to an apex, and open to the sloping rafters or spars.

gable-roofed, *s.*

Arch.: Having a roof converged to an apex, as a gable, the sloping rafters being left open to the interior, without the intervention of cross-beams, or an arched ceiling.

gable-window, *s.*

Arch.: A window in the gable of a house.

gā'-ble (2), ***ga-bulle,** *s.* [CABLE.] A cable.

"*Gable*, rope of a shippe. *Chable.*" *Palsgrave.*

* **gable-rope, *gabulle-rope,** *s.* A cable.

"Softe, ser, seyd the *gabulle-rope.*"
Nugæ Poeticæ, p. 18.

gā'-bled (bled as bĕld), *a.* [Eng. *gabl(e)*, (1); *-ed.*] Having gables; with gables.

gāb'-lĕt, *s.* [Eng. *gabl(e); dimin. suff. -et.*]

Architecture:

* 1. A little gable.

2. A small ornamental gable or canopy formed over a tabernacle or niche.

găb'-lŏck, *s.* [GAVELOCK.] A false spur of iron or steel fitted on to the heel of a gamecock to make it more effective in fighting.

Gā'-brĭ-ĕl, *s.* [Proper name.]

Gabriel-bell, *s.* The Sanctus Bell.

Gā'-brĭ-ĕl-ĭtes, *s.* [Named from Gabriel Scheeling, their founder.]

Eccles. & Ch. Hist.: A sect of Anabaptists who for some time existed in Pomerania.

gā'-brŏn-ĭte, *s.* [Ital. *gabbro* (q.v.); *n* euphonic, and suff. *-ite* (*Min.*).]

Min.: A bluish-green or green mineral of feeble lustre; sp. gr. 29·47. It somewhat resembles gabbro. From Norway. (*Dana.*) The *Brit. Mus. Cat.* makes it a variety of Scapolite (q.v.).

gā'-bȳ, *s.* [Icel. *gapi* = a rash person, from *gapa* = to gape (q.v.).] A fool, a simpleton.

"Don't stand laughing there like a great *gaby.*"—*H. Kingsley: Geoffrey Hamlyn*, ch. ix.

găd, *gadde, *gade, (1) *s.* [Icel. *gaddr* = a goad; A.S. *gád* = a goad; Sw. *gadd* = a sting.] [GOAD.]

I. *Ordinary Language:*

* 1. A point of a spear or arrow.

"Te fellen with irnene *gadden.*"
Legend of St. Katherine, 1,943.

* 2. A sharp-pointed piece of metal; a graver.

"I will go get a leaf of brass,
And with a *gad* of steele will write these words."
Shakesp.: Titus Andronicus, iv 1.

*3. A steel spike in the knuckles of a gauntlet; a gadling.

4. An ingot or wedge of steel or iron.

"Those devils take lange *gaddes* of iryne all brynnynge."—*MS.* in *Halliwell*, p. 388.

*5. A goad.

"Afflictions to the soule is like the *gade* to the oxe, teacher of obedience."—*Z. Boyd: Last Battell*, p. 1,068.

6. A bar of metal.

"'I'll put this het *gad* down her throat,' cried he in a rhapsody of wrath, snatching a bar from the forge."—*Scott: Waverley*, ch. xxx.

*7. A rod or stick; a fishing-rod.

*8. A spear.

"That thei wear found right often talking with the Skottish prikkers within les then their *gads* length a sunder."—*Patten: Ap. Dalyell's Fragments*, p. 76.

*9. A sceptre.

"To fawning dogs some times I gaue a bone, . . .
But in my hands still kept a golden *gad*."
Mirrour for Magistrates, p. 517.

*10. A measuring-rod of ten feet in length.

"*Gad* to mete wythe londe. *Decempeda, pertica.*"—*Prompt. Parv.*

*11. In Scotch prisons, a round bar of iron crossing the condemned cell horizontally at a height of about six inches from the floor, and built into the wall at either end. The ankles of the condemned prisoner were confined within shackles, which were connected with a chain about four feet long, having a large iron ring at the end, which travelled on the gad.

II. *Mining:*

1. A steel wedge for opening crevices, natural or made by the pick.

2. A small iron punch with a wooden handle, used to break up ores.

3. A jumper, a boring-bar.

¶ *Upon* or *on the gad:* On the spur of the moment. (*Shakesp.: Lear*, i. 2.)

gad-bee, *s.* A Gadfly (q.v.).

"An ass with a brizze or *gad-bee* under his tail."—*Urquhart: Rabelais*, bk. i., ch. xliv.

gad-nail, *s.* A kind of long, stout nail.

gad-steel, *s.* Flemish steel, so called from its being manufactured into gads.

***gad-wand**, *s.* A goad for driving horses or oxen.

"And passand by the plewis, for *gadwandis*
Broddis the oxin with speris in our handis."
Douglas: Virgil, 299, 25.

gad-whip, *s.* An ox-whip.

***găd** (2), ***gade** (2), *s.* [A.S. *gada.*] A companion.

"Dame, thou art a *gade*." *Seven Sages*, 2,638.

găd, ***gadde**, *v.t.* [Icel. *gadda* = to goad; *gaddr* = a goad.]

1. To ramble or roam about; to rove or wander about idly.

"How now, my headstrong, where have you been *gadding*?"—*Shakesp.: Romeo & Juliet*, iv. 2.

*2. To wander in thought or speech.

"The good nuns would check her *gadding* tongue."
Tennyson: Guinevere, 1,511.

3. To straggle in growth.

"The ivy, *gadding* from the untwisted stem,
Curtains each verdant side." *Mason: Elfrida.*

găd'-a-bout, *s.* [Eng. *gad*, and *about.*] One who is constantly gadding or roving idly about.

"The people are too much a race of *gadabouts*."—*E. A. Poe: Works* (1864), ii. 299.

găd'-dĕr, *s.* [Eng. *gad*; *-er.*] A rambler, a rover, a gadabout.

"A drunken woman, and a *gadder* abroad, causeth great anger, and she will not cover her own shame."—*Ecclus.* xxvi. 8.

găd'-dĭng, *pr. par., a., & s.* [GAD, *v.*]

A. & B. *As pr. par. & particip. adj.:* (See the verb).

C. *As subst.:* The act or habit of wandering idly about.

găd'-dĭng-lȳ, *adv.* [Eng. *gadding*; *-ly.*] In a gadding, rambling, or wandering manner.

"He that dothe belch out puffing rymes,
And *gaddingly* doth straye."
Drant: Horace: Art of Poetry.

***găd'-dĭsh**, ***gad-ish**, *a.* [Eng. *gad*; *-ish.*] Inclined to gad about; of a gadding or roving disposition.

***găd'-dĭsh-nĕss**, ***gad-ish-ness**, *s.* [Eng. *gaddish*; *-ness.*] The quality of being gaddish; a disposition to gad about.

"May have nothing under them but *gaddishness*."—*Leighton: On 1 Peter* iii. 13.

***găd'-ĕr**, *v.t.* [GATHER.]

găd'-flȳ, [Eng. *gad* (1), and *fly.*]

I. *Ord. Lang.* (*Sing.*):

1. *Lit.:* A dipterous insect belonging to the family described under II.

*2. *Fig.:* One who is always gadding about for pleasure; a seeker after gaiety.

"Your Harriet may turn *gadfly*."—*Richardson: Sir C. Grandison*, i. 135.

II. *Entomology:*

1. *Pl.* (*Gadflies*): A name given to the two-winged flies of the family Tabanidæ. Their mouth has six bristles, which constitute a formidable proboscis or sucker, with which they suck the blood of cattle or of man. They are found in woods and elsewhere in the hot weather. They are sometimes called breeze flies, but it is better to confine this name, for the sake of distinction, to the Œstridæ. [2.] The parts figured are from *Tabanus bovinus.*

GADFLY.
A. Head of male (side view), magnified 1½ times. B. Proboscis, 5 times natural size.

2. A name sometimes given to the Œstridæ, which attack cattle and horses, but not man. [1.] [BREEZE-FLY.]

Găd-hē'-lĭc (or as **gāl'-lĭc**), *a. & s.* [GAELIC.]

A. *As adj.:* Of or pertaining to that branch of the Celtic race which includes the Gaels of Scotland, the Erse of Ireland, and the Manx of the Isle of Man, as distinguished from the Cymric branch, which includes the Welsh, Bretons, and Cornish. The Gadhelic branch arose in Ireland, whence it spread to Scotland in the sixth century.

B. *As subst.:* The language spoken by the Gadhelic branch of the Celtic race.

găd'-ĭ-dæ, *s. pl.* [Lat. *gad*(*us*) (q.v.), and fem. pl. adj. suff. *-idæ.*]

Ichthy.: Cods; a family of fishes, sub-order Anacanthina (Spineless Fishes), tribe or group Sub-brachiata, with ventral fins attached to the breast or throat. The body is rather long, a little compressed, and covered with small, soft scales; the teeth are in several rows; the gill-covers, which are large, have seven rays; the median fins are generally very large, and divided into several portions. They are voracious fishes. They occur chiefly in the seas of temperate climates, and are largely used for the food of man. Genera represented in Britain: Morrhua, Merlangus, Merlucius, Lota, Motella, Brosmius, Phycis, and Raniceps (q.v.). Species described by Yarrel, twenty-one. [COD.] The Gadidæ have not yet been found fossil.

găd-ĭn'-ĭc, *a.* [Lat. *gad*(*us*) = a codfish; *-inic.*] Derived from or in any way pertaining to the Gadidæ.

gadinic-acid, *s.*

Chem.: A crystalline, fatty acid, obtained by cooling the turbid residue of cod-liver oil to 5°. It melts at 63°.

Găd-ĭ-tā'-nĭ-an, *a. & s.* [Lat. *Gaditanus*, from *Gades* = Cadiz.]

A. *As adj.:* Of or pertaining to Cadiz, a town in the south of Spain.

B. *As subst.:* A native or inhabitant of Cadiz.

Găd'-īte (1), *a. & s.* [From Heb. גָּד (*Gad*), one of Jacob's sons; *-ite.*]

A. *As adj.:* Of or pertaining to Gad or the tribe to which he gave origin.

B. *As subst.* (*Pl.*): The descendants of Gad.

Găd'-īte (2), *a.* [From Lat. *Gades* = Cadiz.] Pertaining to Gades or Cadiz.

"Say to your sons,—Lo, here his grave,
Who victor died on *Gadite* wave."
Scott: Marmion, i. (Introd.)

***găd'-lĭng** (1), *s.* [A dimin. from *gad* = a spike or goad.]

Old Armour: A boss or small spike of steel placed on the knuckles of gauntlets.

găd'-lĭng (2), ***gadeling**, ***gadelyng**, ***gad-lyng**, *s. & a.* [A.S. *gædeling*; O. Sax. *gaduling*; O. H. Ger. *gataling*; Goth. *gadiliggs* = a companion, a kinsman.]

A. *As subst.:* One given to gadding about; an idle vagabond.

"By the nose I schalle the wryng
Thou berdles *gadlyng*."
Torrent of Portugal, 1,334.

B. *As adj.:* Given to gadding about; wandering, vagrant, vagabond.

***găd'-man**, *s.* [Eng. *gad*, and *man.*] A man who with his gad directed a yoke of oxen in ploughing.

găd'-oid, *a. & s.* [Lat. *gadus* = Gr. γάδος (*gados*), and εἶδος (*eidos*) = form.] [GADUS.]

A. *As adj.:* Of or belonging to a codfish or to the family Gadidæ.

†**B.** *As subst.:* A fish belonging to the family Gadidæ.

găd'-ō-lĭn-īte, găd'-ō-lĭn, *s.* [Ger. *gadolinit.* Named after Prof. Gadolin, a Russian chemist; suff. *-ite* (*Min.*) (q.v.).]

Min.: An orthorhombic black or greenish-black mineral, in mass subtranslucent to opaque, but in splinters nearly transparent. Hardness, 6·5 to 7; sp. gr., 4 to 4·5. Compos.: Silica, 22·61 to 25·80; yttria, 24·64 to 50·00; protoxide of cerium, 0 to 17·38; protoxide of iron, 9·76 to 15·03, &c. Possesses double refraction. Found abroad in Sweden, Norway, Greenland, and Ceylon; at home in trap near Galway. (*Dana.*)

***gadred**, *pa. par.* or *a.* [GATHERED.]

găds'-man, *s.* [Eng. *gad*, s., and *man.*] A ploughboy; the boy that drives the horses in the plough; a gadman.

"A *gadsman* ane, a thresher t'other."
Burns: Answer to a Mandate.

găd'-u-ĭn, *s.* [Low Lat. *gadus* = a codfish, and suff. *-in* (*Chem.*) (q.v.).]

Chem.: A brown substance contained in cod-liver oil. It is insoluble in water, soluble in alcohol and ether; also soluble in sulphuric acid, forming a red solution.

†**gā'-dŭs**, *s.* [Low Lat. *gadu*(*s*) = a codfish; Gr. γάδος (*gados*) = a fish, probably the Hake (Merlucius), which is of the family Gadidæ.]

*1. *Ichthy.* (*Pl.*): An extensive genus of fishes founded by Linnæus, and comprehending the modern family Gadidæ.

†2. The typical genus of that family, now by most naturalists called Morrhua (q.v.).

găd'-wâll, găd'-wĕll, *s.* [Eng. *gad* = to walk about, and *well.*]

Ornith. & Ord. Lang.: A duck, *Anas*, or *Chauliades strepera*, called also the Gray. It is of variegated colour. It inhabits the marshes in the north and east of Europe. It abounds in the marshes of Holland, but is rare in Britain, though sometimes found in spring in swampy places in Norfolk.

gāeb'-hard-īte, *s.* [An unpublished name of unknown origin, given by Breithaupt.]

Min.: The same as FUCHSITE (q.v.).

gāe, *v.i.* [GO.]

gāed, *pret. of v.* [GO.]

gāe'-down, *s.* [Eng. *gae*, and *down.*] A drinking bout.

"Sicken a blythe *gaedown* as we had again yestreen! That was a night!"—*Scott: Guy Mannering*, ch. xiii.

Gāel, *s.* [Gael. *gaidheal.*] [GADHELIC.] A Scottish highlander.

gāel'-ĭc, *a. & s.* [Gael. *Gaidhealach*, *Gaelach* (a), *Gaidhlig*, *Gaelig* (s.), from *Gaidheal* = a Gael.]

A. *As adj.:* Of or pertaining to the Gaels, a Celtic race inhabiting the highlands of Scotland.

B. *As subst.:* The language spoken by the Gaels or highlanders of Scotland.

gaen, *pa. par.* [GONE.]

***gaf**, ***gaff**, *pret. of. v.* [GAVE.]

găff (1), *s.* [Fr. *gaffe* = a gaff, from Ir. *gaf*, *gafa* = a hook; Wel. *caff* = a grasp, a dungfork; Sp. & Port. *gafa* = a hook, a gaff.]

I. *Ordinary Language:*

1. A gaff-hook; a harpoon.

"Night, or blaze-fishing, during close-time, with *gaffs*, spears, leisters, &c., is very injurious to the legal fishing."—*Prize Essays, Highland Society*, ii. 408.

2. The metallic spur fastened to the leg of a fighting-cock.

II. *Naut.:* The spar which extends the upper edge of fore-and-aft sails, such as the mainsail of a cutter, smack, or other one-masted vessel; the main and foresails of a schooner, the spanker of a ship, the trysails or spencer of a brig or ship. The lower end of the gaff has jaws which rest against and partially grip the mast. It is supported by the throat-halyards at the mast and the peak-halyards at the outer end. The ropes that steady the gaff literally are called vangs. Gaff-sails are bent at the weather-leech to masts, or to hoops or hanks which run on the mast as the sail is raised or lowered.

gaff-hook, *s.* A heavy, barbed hook with a line, used in landing large fish.

gaff-topsail, *s.* A sail spread by a gaff above the mainsail of a cutter, or other fore-and-aft rigged vessel.

găff (2), *s.* [Etym. doubtful.] A theatre or music hall of the lowest class, the admission being generally a penny.

"There's very few penny *gaffs* in London where they speak."—*Mayhew: London Labour, &c.*, iii. 449.

găff, *v.t.* [GAFF (1), *s.*] To seize or land with a gaff.

"As they passed me I lunged out and *gaffed* one of them."—*Field*, June 24, 1882.

găf′-fĕr, *s.* [A corrupt. of *granfer*, itself a corrupt. of *grandfather* (q.v.).]

1. An old man; a word formerly used in respect, but now only used in contempt.

"For *gaffer* Treadwell told us by the bye,
Excessive sorrow is exceeding dry."
Gay: Pastorals.

2. The foreman of a gang of men, especially of navvies; a sub-contractor on a railway.

3. The foreman of a mine.

* **găf′-fle,** *s.* [Wel. *gaft* = a fork; Ir. & Gael. *gabhal*; Dut., Sw. & Dan. *gaffel*; Icel. *gáffal*; Ger. *gabel* = a fork; Wel. *gafael* = a hold, a grasp.]

1. An artificial spur of steel put upon game-cocks when they are set to fight.

2. A steel-lever used to bend crossbows.

"My crossbow in my hand, my *gaffle* on my rack."
Drayton: Muses' Elysium, Nymph. 6.

* **găff′-lŏck,** *s.* [GAVELOCK.]

* **gaf-ol,** *s.* [A.S., = rent.]

Law.: Rent, tax, custom or duty. [GAVEL.]

* **gafol-gild,** * **gafold-gild,** *s.* The payment of custom, tribute or tax.

* **gafold-land,** *s.* Land liable to the payment of gafol.

găg, * **gag-gen,** *v.t.* & *i.* [Wel. *cegio* = to choke; *ceg* = the mouth or throat.]

A. *Transitive:*

1. To stop the mouth by thrusting something into it, so as to prevent a person from speaking, but allow him at the same time to breathe.

"A christian boy in Constantinople had like to have been stoned for *gagging* in a waggishness, a long-billed fowl."—*Bacon: Essays; Of Goodness.*

2. To silence by authority.

"Is it peace, because the man is *gagged* and cannot, or overawed and dares not, cry out of oppression?"—*South*, vol. x., ser. 6.

3. To prize or keep open by thrusting something in.

"Some have their mouths *gagged* to such a wideness, for a long time."—*Fortescue: De Laudibus*, ch. xxii.

* 4. To cause to heave with nausea.

5. To introduce interpolations into: as, To *gag* a part. (*Stage slang.*)

B. *Intransitive:*

1. To reach, to heave with nausea.

2. To introduce interpolations into a part. (*Stage slang.*)

"A strolling actor . . . has to *gag*, that is, make up words."—*Mayhew; London Labour, &c.*, iii. 149.

găg, *s.* [GAG, *v.*]

1. Something thrust into the mouth to prevent a person from speaking.

"Whose own foul smoke,
And a sharp *gag* under their throats half-choke."
Holiday: Juvenal, sat. i.

2. Anything that silences a person.

"As to my place, that shall never be a *gag* to prevent me from speaking my mind."—*Macaulay: Hist. Eng.*, ch. xiv.

3. Anything which causes nausea or sickness.

"L. has recorded the repugnance of the school to *gags*, or the fat of fresh beef boiled."—*Lamb: Essays of Elia; Christ's Hospital.*

4. Interpolations introduced by an actor into his part. (*Stage slang.*)

"When I go out I always do my own *gag*, and I try to knock out something new."—*Mayhew: London Labour*, iii. 148.

gag-rein, *s.*

Sadd.: A rein which passes over runners attached to the throat-latch, so as to draw the bit up into the corners of the horse's mouth when pulled upon.

gag-runner, *s.*

Sadd.: A loop depending from the throat-latch; through it the gag-rein passes to the bit.

* **găg′-āte,** *s.* [Lat. *gagates*; Gr. γαγάτης (*gagates*) = lignite, bituminous wood, jet, from Γάγας (*gagas*), and Γάγγαι (*Gaggai*) = a town and river in Syria near which it occurred.]

Min.: The name given by Pliny, Dioscorides, &c., to what is now called jet. (*Fuller.*)

gāġe (1), * **guage,** *s.* [Fr. *gage*, from *gager* = to pledge, from Low Lat. *wadio*, *vadio*, from *vadium* = a pledge, from Lat. *vas* (genit. *vadis*) = a pledge; cogn. with A.S. *wed* = a pledge.]

1. A pledge, a pawn; something laid down as security or pledge for the performance of some act by the person depositing the thing, and to be forfeited in case of non-performance.

"They from their mothers' breasts poor orphans rend,
Nor without *gages* to the needy lend." *Sandys.*

2. Anything thrown down as a token of challenge to combat.

"There take my *gage*, behold I offer it
To him that first accused him in this cause."
Fairfax: Godfrey of Boulogne, bk. v., s. 58.

3. A pledge, a security.

gāġe (2), *s.* [GAUGE, *s.*]

gāġe (3), *s.* [After the name of the introducer.] A kind of plum. [GREENGAGE.]

gāġe (1), *v.t.* [GAGE (1), *s.*; Fr. *gager.*]

† 1. To wager; to deposit as a pledge or security for some act; to wage or wager.

"I *gage* my life, my falchion to attest."
Byron: Lara, i. 23.

† 2. To stake, to risk.

"He *gaged* but life on that illustrious day."
Scott: Vision of Don Roderick, 15.

* 3. To bind by pledge or security; to engage.

"But my chief care,
Is to come fairly off from the great debts
Wherein my time something too prodigal
Hath left me *gaged*."
Shaksp.: Merchant of Venice, i. 1.

gāġe (2), *v.t.* [GAUGE, *v.*]

gāġ′-ĕ-a, *s.* [Named after Sir Thomas Gage, a British botanist.]

Bot.: A genus of Liliaceæ, tribe Tulipeæ. It has radical linear leaves, and yellow corymbose or umbellate flowers. The sepals have no nectariferous fold or depression, the style is conspicuous; the capsule is membranous, with many seeds. About thirty species are known; they are from Europe and Northern Asia. *Gagea lutea* is the Yellow Gagea, or Star of Bethlehem. It is found in the eastern parts of England and Scotland, from Dorset to Morayshire, but is everywhere rare. It flowers from March to May.

* **gā′ġe-līke,** *adv.* [Eng. *gage*, s. (1), and *like.*] In the manner of a challenge.

"[She] stood for her cause, and flung defiance down *Gagelike*, to man." *Tennyson: Princess*, v. 170.

* **gāġ′-ĕr,** *s.* [GAUGER.]

găg′-gĕr, *s.* [Eng. *gag*; *-er.*]

1. *Ord. Lang.:* One who gags or silences.

"That very worthless author, the *gagger* of all Protestants' mouthes for ever."—*Mountague: Appeale to Cæsar.* (Epis. Ded.)

2. *Found.:* A lifter used in founding, consisting of a light T-shaped piece of iron.

găg′-gle, * **gag-le,** *v.i.* [Onomatopoetic. Dut. *gaghelen*; cf. *cackle.*]

1. To make a noise like a goose.

"Birds prune their feathers, geese *gaggle*, and crows seem to call upon rain."—*Bacon: Nat. Hist.*, § 823.

2. To chatter; to talk noisily and idly.

"But when the priest is at seruice no man sitteth, but *gagle* and ducke like so many geese."—*Hackluyt: Voyages*, i. 241.

găg′-glĕr, *s.* [Eng. *gaggl(e)*; *-er.*] A goose.

găg′-glĭng, * **găg′-lĭng,** *a.* & *s.* [GAGGLE, *v.*]

A. *As adj.:* Cackling; making a noise like a goose.

"If I have company they are a parcel of chattering magpies: if abroad, I am a *gaggling* goose."—*Guardian*, No. 132.

B. *As subst.:* The noise made by geese.

"Being descried by the *gagling* of geese, M. Manlius did awaken, and keep them from entrance."—*Raleigh: History of the World*, bk. iv., ch. vii., § 1.

* **găg′-to͝oth,** *s.* [Eng. *gag*, and *tooth.*] A projecting tooth.

* **găg′-to͝othed,** *a.* [Eng. *gagtooth*; *-ed.*] Having projecting teeth.

gahn′-īte, *s.* [From Gahn, a Swedish chemist.]

Mineralogy:

1. An isometric mineral occurring like spinel in octahedrons, dodecahedrons, &c. Its lustre is vitreous or somewhat greasy, its colour green or brown, its streak greyish. Compos.: Alumina 30·49 to 60·00; oxide of zinc 16·80 to 34·80; sesquioxide of iron 0 to 16·63, &c. Varieties: (1) Aulomolite or Zinc Gahnite; (2) Dysluite or Zinc-manganese-iron Gahnite; (3) Kreittonite or Zinc-iron Gahnite. (See these words.) Found in Sweden, Bavaria, &c. (*Dana.*) The *Brit. Mus. Catal.* makes it a variety of Spinel.

2. A variety of Vesuvianite from Gökum in Finland.

gaiacine, *s.* [GUIACINÆ.]

Gāī′-an-ītes, *s. pl.* [See the def.]

Ch. Hist.: A branch of the Eutychians, followers about A.D. 537 of Gaian, Bishop of Alexandria.

gāī′-ĕ-tў, * **gay-i-ty,** * **gay-e-ty,** *s.* [O. Fr. *gayeté*, from *gay* = merry.]

1. The quality or state of being gay; mirth; merriment.

"Profane men stick not in the *gaiety* of their hearts."—*Atterbury: Sermons*, vol. iii., ser. 12.

2. An amusement; that which makes gay; pleasure.

"The *gaieties* of life get hold of us."—*Gilpin: Sermons*, vol. i., ser. 8.

3. Finery, show, gay appearance.

gâ′-īk-war, *s.* [GUICOWAR.]

* **ġāil′-ĕr,** *s.* [GAOLER.]

* **gail-lard,** *a.* [GALLIARD.] Brisk, merry, gay.

"Ther as that any *gaillard* tapstere was."
Chaucer: C. T., 3,336.

gāil-lar′-dĭ-a, *s.* [Named after Gaillard de Charentonneau, a lover of botany.]

Bot.: A genus of composite plants, the typical one of the sub-tribe Gaillardieæ (q.v.).

gāil-lar′-dĭ-ĕ-æ, *s. pl.* [Mod. Lat. *gaillardi(a)*, and Lat. fem. pl. adj. suff. *-eæ.*]

Bot.: A sub-tribe of composite plants, tribe Senecionideæ.

gāil′-lĭ-arde, găl′-lĭ-ard, *s.* [Ital. *gagliarda.*]

Music: An ancient dance, so called because of its gay rhythm and motion. It is said by some to have been similar in character to the Cushion dance. Like the minuet, of which it was probably the parent, the galliard was danced by a lady and gentleman. If more than one couple performed the dance they did so independently of other dancers. (*Stainer & Barrett.*)

gāil-lô-nĕl′-la, găl-lĭ-ô-nĕl′-la, *s.* [Named after the algologist Gaillon.]

Bot.: A genus formerly held to belong to the class of animals called Infusoria, but now ranked with plants. It is held to be a Diatom of the sub-order Cymbelleæ. It is called also Melosira, and Lysigonium; or Gaillonella and Lysigonium are made the two sub-genera of Melosira. According to Ehrenberg every cubic inch of the polishing stone called tripoli contains forty-one thousand millions of individuals belonging to *Gaillonella distans*. Bog iron ore is made up of the cases of *Gaillonella ferruginea* constituting multitudes of threads.

gāī′-lў, * **gai-liche,** * **gay-ly,** * **gay-liche,** *adv.* [Eng. *gay*; *-ly.*]

1. In a gay, merry, or joyful manner; merrily; joyfully, mirthfully.

2. Splendidly; finely.

"Brother of Fear, more *gayly* clad."
Crashaw: Steps to the Temple; Hope.

3. Tolerably; fairly.

gāin (1), *s.* [Wel. *gan* = a mortise.]

Joinery:

1. A mortise.

2. A bevelled shoulder of a binding joist to strengthen the tenon.

gāin (2), ***gaine, *gaghenn, *gayne, *gein,** *s.* [Icel. *gagn* = gain, advantage; cogn. with Sw. *gagn* = profit; Dan. *gavn*; Fr. *gain*.]

1. Profit; anything gained or obtained as an advantage, or in return for labour or the employment of resources.

"He is apt to denominate, however, his whole *gain*, profit, and thus confounds rent with profit, at least in common language."—*Smith: Wealth of Nations*, bk. i., ch. vi.

2. Interest, profit, emolument.

"Small were his *gains* and hard his work."
Tennyson: Sea Dreams, 8.

3. The act of gaining or acquiring; acquisition.

"The double *gain* of happiness."
Shakesp.: Richard III., iv. 4.

¶ Crabb thus discriminates between *gain*, *profit*, *emolument*, and *lucre*: "*Gain* is here a general term, the other terms are specific: the *gain* is that which comes to a man; it is the fruit of his exertions, or agreeable to his wish: the *profit* is that which accrues from the thing. *Emolument* is a species of *gain* for labour, or a collateral *gain*. . . . *Gain* and *profit* are also taken in an abstract sense; *lucre* is never used otherwise; but the latter always conveys a bad meaning." (*Crabb: Eng. Synon.*)

***gain-devoted,** *a.* Devoted to the acquisition of gain.

"In proud and gay
And *gain-devoted* cities." *Cowper: Task*, i. 682.

***gāin** (3), *s.* [Ir. *gain* = an arrow; cf. Low Lat. *ganeo* = a spear or dart.] An arrow.

"*Gainus* grounden aryght gonne they dryue."
Alisaunder; Fragment, 291.

gāin, *gayne, *geine, *geyne, *v.t. & i.* [Fr. *gagner*.] [Gain (2), *s.*]

A. *Transitive:*

1. To obtain or earn as profit or advantage; to obtain by industry or the right use of resources.

"What is a man profited if he shall *gain* the whole world and lose his own soul?"—*Matthew* xvi. 26.

2. To win; to acquire; to get.

"A leper once he lost, and *gained* a king."
Milton: P. L., i. 471.

3. To obtain, acquire, or come by in any way.

"Ye should not have loosed from Crete, and have *gained* this harm and loss."—*Acts* xxvii. 21.

4. To win; to obtain by superiority of might or right.

"Fat fees from the defended Umbrian draws,
And only *gains* the wealthy client's cause."
Dryden: Persius, sat. iii.

5. To reach; to attain to.

"In such discourse we *gained* the garden rails."
Tennyson: The Princess; Conclusion, 80.

6. To win or draw to any side, interest, or party; to gain over.

"If he shall hear thee, thou hast *gained* thy brother."—*Matthew* xviii. 15.

7. To make a profit of; to profit by.

"If you have two vessels to fill, and you empty one to fill the other, you *gain* nothing by that."—*Burnet: Theory of the Earth.*

*8. To produce as a profit; to earn.

"Lord, thy pound hath *gained* ten pounds."—*Luke* xix. 16.

*9. To profit, to advantage.

"But for all this, whan that he seeth his time
He held his pees, non other bote him *gained*."
Chaucer: Troilus, bk. i., 352.

B. *Intransitive:*

1. To acquire, or advantage; to profit; to advance in interest, possessions, or happiness.

"Yea, though he *gaine* and cram his purse with crownes,
He nought forseeth what treasons dwells in townes." *Gascoigne: The Fruites of Warre.*

*2. To profit; to be of advantage.

"No *gayneth* it the nought."
Legend of St. Gregory, 170.

*3. To become, to result.

"If it . . . *gain* to be necessary."—*Eikon Basilike.*

*4. To suffice, to last.

"Buy me a pair of shoon then.
Clout the auld, the new are dear;—
Ae pair may *gain* ye haff a year."
Ritson: Scotch Songs, i. 174.

¶ 1. *To gain ground:* To advance in any undertaking; to make progress; to acquire strength.

2. *To gain on* or *upon:*

(1) To advance nearer; to come closer to; to gain ground on.

(2) To encroach; to make way by degrees.

"Watchful herons leave their watery stand,
And, mounting upward with erected flight,
Gain on the skies."
Dryden: Virgil; Georgic i. 500.

(3) To prevail against; to have an advantage over.

"The English have not only *gained upon* the Venetians in the Levant, but have their cloth in Venice itself."—*Addison: On Italy.*

(4) To obtain influence with; to gain over.

"My good behaviour had *gained* so far *on* the emperor, that I began to conceive hopes of liberty."—*Swift.*

3. *To gain over:* To win over or draw to any side, interest, party or view.

4. *To gain time:* To obtain an increase of time for any purpose.

5. *To gain the wind:*

Naut.: To get to the windward side of another ship.

¶ For the difference between to *gain* and to *get*, see Get.

gāin, *gayn, *gayne, *gein, *geyn, *a. & adv.* [Icel. *gegn* = advantageous, convenient.]

A. *As adjective:*

1. Convenient, suitable.

2. Direct, straight.

"Forth they gonne to ride a *gein* path."
Lydgate: Story of Thebes.

3. Near, contiguous, close.

4. Handy, dexterous.

5. Fine, grand.

"To greithe Josephe in that *geyn* weede."
Joseph of Arimathea, 206.

6. Easy, tolerable.

*7. Respectable, honest.

B. *As adverb:*

1. Tolerably, pretty, fairly; as, *gain* well, *gain* quiet. (*Local.*)

2. Cheaply.

***gāin, *gein,** *adv. & pref.* [A.S. *gegn*; Icel. *gagn*; O. H. Ger. *gagan*, *gein*; Sw. *gen*; Dan. *gien*.]

A. *As adv.:* Back, again.

"Yee sal *gain* to yur maisturs wend."
Cursor Mundi, 12,809.

B. *As pref.:* *Gain* was largely used in compounds with the sense of back, against, in opposition; of these compounds only *gainsay* now remains in use.

C. *As preposition:*

1. Towards.

"With his curt *gain* him he ferd."
Cursor Mundi, 5,243.

2. Against.

"*Gayn* holy kyrk was I rebell,
Gain fader and moder fers and felle."
Cursor Mundi, 28,094.

***gāin'-a-ble,** *s.* [Eng. *gain*; *-able*.] That may or can be gained, obtained, or reached.

***gāin'-age (age as ĭg), *gayn-age,** *s.* [O. Fr. *gaignage*; Low Lat. *gagnagium*; Fr. *gagnage* = pasture-land.]

Old Law:

1. The gain or profit of tilled or planted land raised by cultivating it.

"I trowe the *gaynage* of the ground, in a gret shyre,
Nold aparaile that place, oo poynt tyl other ende."
Piers Plowman's Crede, 391.

2. The horses, oxen, and furniture of the wain, or the instruments for carrying on tillage, which, when a villain was amerced, were left free, that cultivation might not be interrupted. (*Burrill.*)

***gāin'-câll,** *s.* [Pref. *gain*; Eng. *call*.] A calling in opposition.

"That other letters him with *gaincall*."
Cursor Mundi, 28,783.

***gāin'-câll-ĭng, *gā'ne-câll-ĭng,** *s.* [Eng. *gaincall*; *-ing*.]

Scots Law: Revocation.

"That the forsaid partiis sall stand at thar deliuerance irrevocabilly but ony *ganecalling*."—*Act. Audit.* (1480), p. 142.

***gāin'-cōme, *gain-cum, *gein-cume,** *s.* [A.S. *geáncyme*.] A coming again or back; a return.

"But whan he saw passed both day and hour
Of her *gaincome*, in sorrow can oppresse,
His woful hart, in care and heauiness."
Chaucer: Testament of Creseide.

gāin'-ĕr, *gayn-er, *s.* [Eng. *gain*; *-er*.] One who gains or obtains profit, interest, return or advantage.

"The cause of humanity has upon the whole been a considerable *gainer* by the conflict."—*Porteus*, vol. i., ser. 17. (App.)

***gāin'-fûl, *gaine-full,** *a.* [Eng. *gain* (1), *s.*; *ful* (*l*).] Producing gain, profit, or advantage; profitable, advantageous; productive of money.

"Petty found it a *gainful* speculation to send one thither."—*Macaulay: Hist. Eng.*, ch. xii.

***gāin'-fûl-lȳ, *gayn-ful-ly,** *adv.* [Eng. *gainful*; *-ly*.] In a profitable or advantageous manner: profitably, advantageously.

"To make your almes dedes *gaynfully* to returne vnto you."—*Udal: Corinthians* xi.

***gāin'-fûl-nĕss,** *s.* [Eng. *gainful*; *-ness*.] The quality of being gainful or profitable; profit, gain, advantage.

***gāin'-gĭv-ĭng,** *s.* [Eng. *gain*, pref., and *giving*.] A misgiving.

"It is but foolery; but it is such a kind of *gaingiving* as would, perhaps, trouble a woman."—*Shakesp.: Hamlet*, v. 2.

gāin'-ĭng, *pr. par., a., & s.* [Gain, *v.*]

A. & B. *As pr. par. & particip. adj.:* (See the verb).

C. *As substantive:*

1. The act of winning or obtaining as a gain, profit, or advantage; acquisition.

2. Profits, gains, interest, or advantage gained.

"But if thy *gainings* do surmount expression,
Why doth the foolish world scorn that profession?"
Donne: To Mr. T. on taking Orders.

gaining-machine, *s.*

Join.: A machine for cutting grooves across the face of a beam, usually to receive the shoulder of the tenon, so that the stud joist or post framed into the beam may have a strength to resist lateral strain greater than that due merely to the tenon which rests in the mortise proper. The machine is also adapted for rabbeting and transverse cutting generally.

gaining-twist, *s.*

Rifling: A rifle-groove whose angle of twist becomes greater towards the muzzle. This allows the ball to be more easily started, gaining a greater velocity of twist as it proceeds towards the muzzle.

***gāin'-lĕss,** *a.* [Eng. *gain*; *-less*.] Unprofitable; returning no profit or gain; productive of no advantage.

"[A sin] so absolutely *gainless* to himself in his capacity, even as a sensual brute."—*Hammond: Works*, iv. 514.

***gāin'-lĕss-nĕss,** *s.* [Eng. *gainless*; *-ness*.] The quality of being gainless; unprofitableness.

"The parallel holds too in the *gainlessness* as well as laboriousness of the work."—*More: Decay of Piety.*

***gāin'-lȳ, *gayn-li, *gane-ly, *gayn-liche, *gayn-ly, *gayn-lych,** *a. & adv.* [Icel. *gegnligr*, a.; *gegnliga*, adv.] [Gain, *a.*]

A. *As adjective:*

1. Well-formed or well-shaped; comely, shapely. (Now only used in the negative compound *ungainly*.)

"[Thou] that art so *gaynly* a god."
E. Eng. Allit. Poems; Cleanness, [illegible]

2. Suitable, convenient, advantageous.

B. *As adv.:* Handily, conveniently, readily, dexterously.

"He might with ease kneel down, and so might the more *gainly* be loaden?"—*H. More: Antidote against Atheism*, bk. ii., ch. x.

***gāin'-pāin,** *s.* [Fr. *gagne-pain*, from *gagner* = to gain, and *pain* = bread.] A name applied in the Middle Ages to the sword of a hired soldier.

gāin'-said (ai as ĕ), *pa. par.* or *a.* [Gainsay.]

***gāin'-sâw, *gayne-sawe, *geyn-sawe,** *s.* [A.S. *gegn* = against, and *sagu* = a saying, a saw (q.v.).] Gainsaying, contradiction.

"To him is there no *geynsawe*."
Cursor Mundi, [illegible]

***gāin'-sāy,** *s.* [Gainsay, *v.*] Contradiction, denial, gainsaying.

gāin'-sāy, *gain-saie, *gayn-say, *gayn-saie, *geyn-say, *gaine-say,

* **gein-sei-en,** *v.t.* & *i.* [Pref. *gain-* = against, and Eng. *say* (q.v.).]

A. *Transitive:*

1. To speak against, to oppose, to contradict.

"If any *gaynsay* you, ye take him as a mortal enemy."—*Golden Boke*, let. 14.

2. To deny, to contradict.

"If he it *geynsay*, I wille proue it on him." *Robert de Brunne*, p. 154.

B. *Intrans.:* To deny, to contradict.

"The fearfull chorl durst not *gainesy* nor dooe,
But trembling stood, and yielded him the pray." *Spenser: F. Q.*, III. viii. 18.

gāin'-sāy-ĕr, *s.* [Eng. *gainsay; -er.*] One who opposes, contradicts, or denies what is alleged; an opponent, a contradicter.

"If St. Paul had not foreseene that there should be *gainsayers*, he had not neede to haue appointed the confutation of gainsaying."—*Latimer: Third Sermon before King Edward.*

gāin'-sāy-ĭng, * **gayn-sey-ing,** * **gein-sey-ing,** * **gen-sey-yng,** *s.* [Eng. *gainsay; -ing.*] The act of contradicting, denying, or opposing; contradiction, denial.

"We'll part the time between's, then: and in that
I'll no *gainsaying*." *Shakesp.: Winter's Tale*, i. 2.

* **gāin'-sôme** (1), *a.* [Eng. *gain; suff. -some.*] Bringing gain or profit; profitable, advantageous.

* **gāin'-sôme** (2), *a.* [Eng. *gain*, a.; suff. *-some.*] Gainly, well-favoured.

"Noble, wise,
Faithful and *gainsome*." *Massinger: Roman Actor*, iv. 2.

* **gāin'-spŭr,** *v.t.* [Eng. *gain*, and *spur.*] To excite by the prospect of gain. (*Du Bartas.*)

gāinst, *prep.* [An abbreviation of *against* (q.v.).]

* **gāin'-stănd,** *v.t.* [Pref. *gain-* = against, and Eng. *stand* (q.v.).] To withstand, to oppose, to resist.

"None was found so faithfull to God, that he durst enterprise to resist, nor *gainstand* the manifest impietie of their princes."—*Appellation of John Knox*, p. 21.

* **gāin'-strīve,** *v.i.* & *t.* [Pref. *gain-* = against, and Eng. *strive* (q.v.).]

A. *Intrans.:* To strive in opposition; to oppose, to resist.

"He may them catch, vnable to *gainestriue*." *Spenser: F. Q.*, IV. vii. 12.

B. *Trans.:* To oppose, to strive against, to resist, to withstand.

"In case yet all the Fates *gainstrive* us not,
Neither shall we, perchance, die unrevenged."
Nicholas Grimould: Cicero's Death, in *Ellis*, vol. ii.

* **gāin'-tāk-ĭng,** * **gāne'-tāk-ĭng,** *s.* [Eng. *gain* = again, and *taking.*] The act of forcibly taking again.

"Deforsing of the officiare in execucion of his office in the *gane taking* of ane caldrown poundit be the said officeire."—*Aberd. Reg.* (1538), ver. 16.

* **gāin'-yiēld,** * **gan-yeild,** * **gen-yell,** *s.* [Eng. *gain* = again, and *yield.*] A reward, a recompence, a requital.

"The goddis mot condingly the foryeild,
Eftir thy deserte rendring sic *ganyeild*." *Douglas: Virgil*, 37, 3.

gäir, *s.* [Gore (2), *s.*] A triangular piece of cloth inserted in a dress or robe; a gore.

gäir'-fo͡wl, *s.* [Mid. Eng. *gair* = *gare* = stare, and Eng. *fowl.*]

Ornith.: A name given locally to the Great Auk, now extinct. [Auk, 1.]

* **gäir'-ĭsh,** *a.* [Garish.]

* **gäir'-ĭsh-lȳ,** *adv.* [Garishly.]

* **gäir'-ĭsh-nĕss,** *s.* [Garishness.]

gāis'-lĭng, *s.* [Gosling.] A gosling.

"Did ever any men see sic a set of green *gaislings!*"
—*Scott: Bride of Lammermoor*, ch. xxv.

gāist (1), *s.* [Guest.]

gāist (2), *s.* [Ghost.]

gaist-coal, *s.* A piece of dead coal, that, instead of burning, appears in the fire as a white lump.

gāit (1), *s.* [Goat.]

1. *Lit.:* A goat.

2. A name given to a silly, simple-minded person.

"To scorn the poor silly *gait* of a lassie after he's keepit company wi' her sae lang."—*Scott: Antiquary*, ch. xv.

gait-berry, *s.* An old name for the bramble-berry.

gāit (2), *s.* [Icel. *gata* = a road, a way; Sw. *gata* = a street; Dan. *gade* = a street; Ger. *gasse*; Goth. *gatwo*; M. H. Ger. *gazze.*]

1. A path, a course, a way.

"I descried his way
Bent on all speed, and marked his aery *gait*." *Milton: P. L.*, iv. 568.

2. A street.

"Wes to be sene on Edinburgh *gaits*,
Fra time that brauitie began." *Burel: Watson's Coll.*, ii. 5.

3. Steps, walk.

"Thou art so lean and meagre waxen late,
That scarce thy legs uphold thy feeble *gait*." *Spenser: Mother Hubberds Tale*, 600.

4. The mánner or style of walking; carriage.

"'Tis Cinna, I do know him by his *gait*." *Shakesp.: Julius Cæsar*, i. 3.

¶ For the difference between *gait* and *carriage*, see Carriage.

¶ (1) *To gang one's gait:* To go one's way.

(2) *To gang to the gait:* To go to wreck.

(3) *To hold the gait:* To hold on one's way; to prosper.

(4) *To take the gait:* To depart; to set out on a journey or expedition of any kind.

gāit (3), *s.* [Etym. doubtful.]

1. A charge made for cattle or sheep taken in to pasture; agistment.

2. A sheaf of grain tied up.

gāit, *v.t.* [Etym. doubtful.] To set up sheaves of corn on end.

gāit'-ĕd, *a.* [Eng. *gait* (2); *-ed.*]

1. Having a particular gait or mode of walking; used in composition: as slow-*gaited*, heavy-*gaited*, &c.

2. Accustomed to the road. (*Scotch.*)

gāit'-ĕr (1), *s.* [Fr. *guêtre*; O. Fr. *guestre.*]

1. A covering for the ankle, fitting down upon the shoe. It is usually buttoned or buckled upon the outer side, and has a strap passing under the sole of the shoe.

2. A half-boot with a cloth top. Now gaiter is also used colloquially for all half-boots. (*American.*)

gaiter-tree, *s.* An old name given to the bramble.

gāit'-ĕr (2), *s.* [Eng. *gait* (3), s.; *-er.*] One who ties up sheaves in a particular manner.

gāit'-ĕr, *v.t.* [Gaiter (1), *s.*] To furnish or dress with gaiters.

† **gāit'-ĕr-ĕtte,** *s.* [Eng. *gaiter*; dimin. suff. *-ette.*] A gaiter; a covering for the leg.

gāit'-lĭng, * **get-ling,** * **gyt-ling,** *s.* [Eng. *gait* (2) s.; dimin. suff. *-ling.*] An infant.

* **gaitre-berries,** * **gaytre-berils,** *s. pl.* [Cf. Mid. or Prov. Eng. *gattrebush*, and *gattridge* = dogwood.] The Dogwood (*Cornus sanguinea*), or the Cornelian Cherry (*Cornus mascula*).

"Laxatives of catapus or of *gaytre beriis*." *Chaucer: C. T.*, 16,541.

gāitt, gĕt, *s.* [Get, *v.*] That which is begotten; a child, a brat.

"If I was gaun forward amang them, a' the *gaitts* o' boy and lassie would be crying at."—*Scott: Heart of Midlothian*, ch. xxxi.

* **gal,** * **gale,** *s.* [Icel. *gal* = a song, a charm.]

1. A song.

"Blisse and loye and gleo and *gal*." *O. Eng. Miscell.*, p. 97.

2. A charm; incantation.

"His ne muge heren here remenge ne here *gal*."—*O. Eng. Homilies*, ii. 197.

3. Talking; speech.

"So grym a was in *gale*." *Sir Ferumbras*, 1,888.

* **gal,** * **gole,** *a.* [A.S. *gál*; Dut. *geil.*] Wanton, lustful, lascivious.

"That wes of his fleysse to *gal*." *O. Eng. Miscell.*, p. 148.

gā'-lạ (1), *s.* [Etym. doubtful.] A Scotch cotton fabric.

gā'-lạ (2), *s.* [Fr., from Ital. *gale* = ornament, finery, festive attire.] A show or pomp; festivity; mirth; a holiday.

"They dressed as if for a *gala* at Versailles."—*Macaulay: Hist. Eng.*, ch. iii.

gala-day, *s.* A holiday with sports or festivities.

gala-dress, *s.* Holiday dress; finery.

găl-ạ-çĭn'-ĕ-æ (1), *s. pl.* [Gr. γάλα (*gala*), genit. γάλακτος (*galaktos*) = milk, and Lat. fem. pl. adj. suff. *-ineæ.*]

Bot.: The name given in 1828 by Don to an order of plants now called Francoaceæ.

găl-ạ-çĭn'-ĕ-æ (2), *s. pl.* [From Mod. Lat. *galax* (genit. *galacis*) (q.v.), and Lat. fem. pl. adj. suff. *-eæ.*]

Bot.: A tribe of plants of somewhat doubtful place in the system. Lindley ranks it under the Pyrolaceæ; some botanists under the Diapensiaceæ.

gạ-lăc'-tạ-gŏgues, *s. pl.* [Galactogogues.]

gạ-lăc'-tĭ-ạ, *s.* [Gr. γαλάκτιον (*galaktion*) = a little milk, dimin. of γάλα (*gala*) = milk.]

Bot.: A genus of papilionaceous plants, subtribe Glycineæ. *Galactia pendula*, a native of Jamaica, is a pretty flowering climber, cultivated in Britain.

gạ-lăc'-tĭc, *a.* [Gr. γάλα (*gala*), genit. γάλακτος (*galaktos*) = milk; Eng. adj. suff. *-ic.*]

1. *Ord. Lang.:* Of or belonging to milk; obtained from milk.

2. *Astron.:* Of or relating to the Galaxy or Milky Way.

"Around the poles of the *galactic* circle."—*H. Spencer: Instability of the Homogeneous.*

galactic-circle, *s.*

Astron.: The name given by Sir John Herschel to the circle of the heavens most nearly agreeing with the direction of the Milky Way.

galactic-poles, *s. pl.*

Astron.: The poles of the galactic circle.

gạ-lăc'-tĭn, gă-lăc'-tĭne, *s.* [Gr. γάλα (*gala*), genit. γαλάκτος (*galaktos*) = milk; Eng. suff. *-in*; *-ine* (*Chem.*).]

Chem.: A nitrogenous substance obtained from milk by first precipitating the casein with acetic acid; coagulating the albumen by boiling, removing the fat by ether, concentration, filtration from earthy phosphates, allowing the milk-sugar to crystallize out, and finally precipitating the galactin by alcohol. Thirty-five parts of dried milk yield one part of galactin, which is soluble in water, insoluble in alcohol and ether. It is precipitated by tannin, but differs from gelatine in redissolving at 60°. Galactin emulsifies fat. It is found in the blood, gastric juice, animal membranes, milk, eggs, and many morbid animal fluids. It also exists in the juices of edible plants, and in the fluid of the embryonal cotyledons. (*Watts: Dict. Chem.*)

gạ-lăc'-tīte, *s.* [Ger. *galactit*; Gr. γαλακτίτης λίθος (*galaktitēs lithos*) = a stone which when wetted and rubbed gives out a milky juice; γάλα (*gala*), genit. γάλακτος (*galaktos*) = milk.]

Min.: A variety of Natrolite (q.v.). It occurs in colourless crystals, of circular form, in the south of Scotland.

"Red, white, grey marble, jasper, *galactite*." *Sylvester: The Magnificence*, 51.

* **gạ-lăc-tŏ-dĕn'-drŏn,** *s.* [Gr. γάλα (*gala*), genit. γάλακτος (*galaktos*) = milk, and δένδρον (*dendron*) = a tree.]

Bot.: An old genus of Artocarpaceæ, formed to include the cow-tree of South America. The genus is now made a synonym of Brosimum, and the cow-tree is named *B. Galactodendron.*

gạ-lăc'-tŏ-gŏgues, gạ-lăc'-tạ-gŏgues, *s. pl.* [Gr. γάλα (*gala*), genit. γάλακτος (*galaktos*) = milk, and ἄγω (*agō*) = to induce.]

Med.: Medicines which promote the secretion of milk.

găl-ăc-tŏm'-ĕ-tĕr, *s.* [Gr. γάλα (*gala*), genit. γάλακτος (*galaktos*) = milk, and μέτρον (*metron*) = a measure.] An instrument for ascertaining the quality of milk by its specific gravity; a lactometer. It consists of a stem and bulb, the latter charged with shot serving as ballast, so that it floats upright in the milk, the relative specific gravity being indicated by the centesimally graduated stem.

găl-ăc-tŏph'-ạ-ġĭst, *s.* [Gr. γάλα (*gala*), genit. γάλακτος (*galaktos*) = milk, and φαγεῖν (*phagein*) = to eat.] One who subsists on milk.

găl-ăc-tŏph'-ạ-goŭs, *a.* [Gr. γάλα (*gala*),

genit. γάλακτος (*galaktos*) = milk, and φαγεῖν (*phagein*) = to eat.] Feeding or subsisting on milk.

ga-lăc-tō-phor-ī′-tĭs, *s.* [Gr. γάλακτοφόρος (*galaktophoros*) = giving milk: γάλα (*gala*) = milk, and φόρος (*phoros*) = bearing; suff. *-itis* = denoting inflammation; Fr. *galactophorite.*]

Med.: Inflammation of the lacteal ducts.

găl-ăc-tŏph′-ŏr-oŭs, *a.* [Gr. γάλα (*gala*), genit. γάλακτος (*galaktos*) = milk, and φέρω (*pherō*) = to bear, to produce.]

Ord. Lang. & Anat.: Producing milk; a name sometimes applied to the Lacteal ducts (q.v.).

ga-lăc-tō-poi-ĕt′-ĭc, *a. & s.* [Gr. γάλα (*gala*), genit. γάλακτος (*galaktos*) = milk, and ποιητικός (*poiētikos*) = making or tending to make; ποιέω (*poieō*) = to make.]

A. *As adj.:* Increasing or tending to increase the flow of milk.

B. *As subst.:* A substance which increases or tends to increase the flow of milk.

ga-lăc′-tōse, *s.* [Gr. γάλα (*gala*), genit. γάλακτος (*galaktos*) = milk, and Eng. suff. *-ose* (*Chem.*) (q.v.).]

Chem.: $C_6H_{12}O_6$, also called Arabinose. Obtained along with dextrose by boiling milk sugar [LACTOSE] with dilute sulphuric acid, neutralizing with chalk; filtering, from the filtrate the galactose crystallizes out first. It can be purified from dextrose by being less soluble in absolute alcohol. Galactose crystallizes in large rhombic prisms, which melt at 142°; they are very soluble in hot water, insoluble in absolute alcohol and in ether. It reduces four molecules of cupric sulphate. Nitric acid, sp. gr. 1·2, oxidizes it into mucic acid. It does not ferment with yeast. By the action of sodium amalgam it is converted into dulcite.

* **gal-age,** *s.* [Sp. *galocha* = a wooden shoe.] A clog; a wooden shoe. [GALOCHE.]

> "My heart-blood is well-nigh frorne, I feel;
> And my *galage* grown fast to my heel."
> *Spenser: Shepheards Calender; February.*

ga-lā′-gō, *s.* [Fr. *galago*, from the African name (?).]

Zool.: Galagos. A genus of Lemuridæ. The species have large orbits, so as to suit their nocturnal habits. They feed chiefly on fruits, devour vegetable gum, and inhabit the continent of Africa.

ga′-lăm, *s.* [An East Indian word (?).] See etym. and compound.

galam-butter, *s.*

Chem.: A solid fat resembling palm oil, obtained from *Bassia Parkii* and other species. It melts at 43°, and is soluble in ether. By saponification it yields stearic and palmitic acids; called also Shea-butter.

ga-lăn′-ga, ga-lăn′-gal, ga-lăn′-gāle, *s.* [Fr., Sp., & Ital. *galanga*; O. Fr. *galingal*; Arab. *chalan*, *khalandj*; Pers. *khulandj* = a tree from which wooden bowls are made.]

1. *Bot.:* Various species of *Alpinia*, specially *A. Galanga*, *A. racemosa*, *A. Allughas*, and *A. pyramidalis.*

2. The rhizomes of *Alpinia Galanga*, a native of China and Java. They are aromatic, and contain a volatile oil and a crystalline substance called Kaempferide. There are several other roots called by this name: they are used as an aromatic medicine in China.

* **găl-ant,** * **gal-aunt,** *a. & s.* [GALLANT.]

găl-ăn′-thŭs, *s.* [Gr. γάλα (*gala*) = milk, and ἄνθος (*anthos*) = blossom, flower.]

Bot.: Snowdrop. A genus of Amaryllids, tribe Amaryllеæ. The perianth is six-partite, campanulate, the three outer sepals spreading, the three inner smaller; erect, emarginate, no crown. Two species are known; both grow in Europe. *Galanthus nivalis* is the common Snowdrop, so often seen in British gardens, and which may, in the opinion of Sir Joseph Hooker, be really wild in Herefordshire and Denbighshire. It flowers from January to March. [SNOWDROP.]

ga-lăn′-tў, *a.* [A corrupt. of *gallant* (q.v.).]

galanty-show, *s.* A miniature shadow pantomime. Sometimes, but not usually, the figures are thrown upon a screen by means of a magic lantern.

> "That reminiscence of the nursery, the *galanty-show.*"—*Cassell's Technical Educator*, pt. x., p. 244.

găl-a-pĕc′-tīte, *s.* [Ger. *galapectit*, from Gr. γάλα (*gala*) = milk; πηκτός (*pēktos*) = curdled, and suff. *-ite* (*Min.*) (q.v.).]

Min.: A variety of ordinary Halloysite, from Anglar. (*Dana.*)

Găl-a-tē′-a, *s.* [Lat.]

1. *Class. Myth.:* A sea-nymph, daughter of Nereus and Doris, and passionately fond of Acis, a shepherd of Sicily, whom the Cyclop Polyphemus, out of jealousy, killed with a fragment of broken rock.

2. *Astron.:* An asteroid, the seventy-fourth found. It was discovered by Tempel, August 29, 1862.

găl-a-thē′-a, *s.* [From Galatea, the daughter of Nereus and Doris.]

Zool.: A genus of Crustaceans, the typical one of the family Galatheidæ (q.v.). *Galathea strigosa* is found in the Mediterranean, in Cornwall, &c.

găl-a-thē′-ĭ-dæ, *s. pl.* [Mod. Lat. *galathea*, and Lat. fem. pl. adj. suff. *-idæ*.]

Zool.: A family of decapod Crustaceans, sub-order Anomoura, which they connect with the Macrura.

Ga-lā′-ti-an (ti as shĭ), *a. & s.* [Gr.]

1. *As adj.:* Of or pertaining to Galatia, a country of Asia Minor, lying south of Paphlagonia, west of Pontus, and north-east of Phrygia. It was originally a part of Phrygia, but the Gauls or Celts having invaded Asia in several bodies, conquered and settled in this country about B.C. 241, whence the name.

2. *As subst.:* A native or inhabitant of Galatia.

¶ *St. Paul's Epistle to the Galatians:*

Scripture Canon: A New Testament Epistle, stated in ch. i. v. 1 to have been written by the Apostle Paul, a claim admitted by the ancient church universally, and by nearly all the ablest modern critics. It is one of the four epistles considered by Ferdinand Baur as genuine. St. Paul, who generally, it appears, used an amanuensis, wrote this epistle with his own hand (vi. 11). It was penned just after a visit by the apostle to the Galatian church (i. 6). Two such visits had taken place; the first, during which he founded the Galatian church, was about A.D. 51 or 50 (Acts xvi. 2); the second was about A.D. 55 (Acts xviii. 23). In ch. iv. 16 a first visit is alluded to, implying that there had been a second. The epistle, then, was not penned till at least A.D. 55, and probably not until A.D. 57 or 58, during the first part of the Apostle's residence at Ephesus (xix. 10). The subscription at the end of the epistle which shews that it was written from Rome, though accepted by Baur, is rejected by most critics. The Galatian church consisted mainly of Gentile converts. On these Paul did not impose the yoke of the Mosaic ritual, though he was willing to tolerate its use among the Jewish proselytes. No sooner had he departed, however, than Judaising teachers appeared in the Galatian church, represented that Paul was not on a level with the Apostles originally chosen, but a mere subordinate agent whom they had sent forth; that his teaching with regard to the law of Moses was in conflict with that of Peter, and that circumcision was indispensably necessary to salvation. In reply to these teachers, Paul showed that he was a real Apostle (i. 15, &c.), and that he met the other apostles on such a footing of equality, that on one occasion he had withstood Peter to the face when he was to be blamed (ii. 11–14, &c.). He reproaches them for their fickleness in so quickly turning from the pure to the perverted gospel (i. 6–9; iii. 1, &c.), exhorts them not to relapse from Christian liberty into the bondage of Judaism (iii., iv., v.), and concludes with practical exhortations (vi.).

găl′-ăx, *s.* [Gr. γαλαξαῖος (*galaxaios*) = milky, milk-white; γάλα (*gala*) = milk; in allusion to the milk-white spikes of flowers.]

Bot.: A genus of Diapensiaceæ or of Pyrolaceæ. *Galax aphylli*, a small plant growing wild in the southern part of the United States, is sometimes seen in gardens here.

ga-lăx′-ĭ-ăs, *s.* [Gr. γαλαξαῖος (*galaxaios*) milky.]

Ichthy.: The typical genus of the fam[ily] Galaxiidæ (q.v.).

ga-lăx′-ĭ-dæ, ga-lăx′-ĭ-ĭ-dæ, *s. pl.* [M[od.] Lat. *galaxias*, and Lat. fem. pl. adj. s[uff.] *-idæ*.]

Ichthy.: A family of Teleostean fish[es], sub-order Physostomata. It was founded [by] Prof. Müller. They are akin to the Salmoni[dæ], but are destitute of an adipose fin and sca[les].

găl′-ax-ў, * **ga-lăx′-ĭ-ăs,** * **gal-ax-ie** [Fr. *galaxie*, from Lat. *galaxias*, from [Gr.] γαλαξίας (*galaxias*) = the milky-way, γ[άλα] (*gala*), gen. γάλακτος (*galaktos*) = milk.]

I. *Ordinary Language:*

1. *Lit.:* In the same sense as II.

> "The *galaxy*, that milky way
> Which nightly, as a circling zone, thou seest
> Powdered with stars." *Milton: P. L.*, vii.

2. *Fig.:* An assemblage of splendid pers[ons] or things.

> "The crowded, yet clean and luminous gala[xy of] imagery, diffused through the works of Bishop Tay[lor]." —*Dr. Parr.* (*Latham.*)

II. *Astron.:* The Milky Way. It co[nsti]tutes nearly a great circle inclined to the e[qui]noctial at an angle of about 63°, and cut[s] that circle in right ascension 0h. 47′ and [12h.] 47′, so that the northern and southern [poles] are situated, the one on right ascension [12h.] 47′, declination N. 27°, and right ascen[sion] 0h. 47′, declination S. 27°. The milky [ap]pearance of the great belt or zone now [de]scribed arises from the blended ligh[t of] countless multitudes of stars, each doub[tless] a sun to some system of planets. Sir [W.] Herschel estimated that at one portion of [the] Milky Way 116,000 stars passed through [the] field of the telescope in a quarter of an h[our,] and on another occasion 258,000 stars in f[orty-] one minutes. Here and there the Milky [Way] divides, especially at one spot, where the[re is] a separation into two portions, somewha[t re]sembling the projecting sides of a fishtail. [Sir] W. Herschel believes that stars are not [scat]tered at tolerably uniform intervals thr[ough] space, but are congregated at particular s[pots.] The solar system is in a stratum of stars, [the] thickness of which is inconsiderable comp[ared] with its length and breadth. The su[n is] situated near the middle of the stratum [in] proximity to the front, where it subdiv[ides] into two streams. Looking laterally to [the] right or left one sees out of the mar[shalled] regiment of stars into comparatively va[cant] space, but looking forward or backward [the] front or rear can be seen blended togethe[r so] as to constitute the appearance called [the] Milky Way. Among the other popular na[mes] given to the Galaxy are Jacob's Ladder, [the] Way to St. James's, Watling Street, &c.

găl′-ba, *s.* [A corruption of *calaba*, the W[est] Indian name of the tree.] A durable wood [pro]duced by *Calophyllum Calaba.* [CALOPHYLLUM.]

găl′-ba-nŭm, *s.* [Lat. *galbanum*; Gr. χαλ[βάνη] (*galbanē*); Heb. חֶלְבְּנָה (*chhelbenah*), from [חָלַב] or חֵלֶב (*chheleb*) = fatness.]

1. *Phar.:* A gum resin obtained from [an] umbelliferous plant, *Ferula galbaniflua*. [It] is imported from Persia and India. It oc[curs] in translucent masses of brownish ye[llow] agglutinated tears, which have a pec[uliar] smell, and a bitter acrid taste. It yields w[hen] distilled with water about seven per cen[t. of] a volatile oil, having the formula $C_{10}H_{16}$ boiling at 160°; the residue, after boiling w[ith] milk of lime, and then precipitating the fil[trate] with hydrochloric acid, yields yellow re[sin] soluble in alcohol and ether. When the a[lco]holic solution of this resin is saturated w[ith] hydrochloric acid gas it yields umbellife[rone.] The purified resin yields by destructive [dis]tillation a blue oil, which boils at 289°, [and] has the formula $C_{20}H_{30}O$. It is said to [be] identical with the blue oil obtained f[rom] chamomile. Galbanum fused with ca[ustic] potash yields resorcin $C_6H_4(OH)_2$ (1-3). G[al]banum is used to prepare *Emplastrum Galb[ani]* and is given internally as a stimulating [ex]pectorant.

2. *Scrip.:* The translation, *galbanum*, [in] Exod. xxx. 34, is probably correct. It w[as] one ingredient in the holy anointing oil.

găl′-bu-la, *s.* [Lat. = a yellow bird, supp[osed] to be the female of the Golden Oriole.]

Ornith.: Jacamar. The typical genus

the family Galbulinæ (q.v.). Example: *Galbula paradisea*, the Swallow-tailed Kingfisher of Surinam.

găl-bu-lī′-næ, *s. pl.* [Lat. *galbul(a)*, and fem. pl. adj. suff. *-inæ.*]

Ornith.: Jacamars, a sub-family of Halcyonidæ (Kingfishers), which to a certain extent it connects with Meropidæ or Bee-eaters. They have a long, straight, greatly-compressed bill; the wings of moderate length, the fourth quill longest; the central feathers of the tail very long. They have generally metallic plumage, green being the most frequent colour. They are found in South America and the West Indies, building in holes in trees. They sit on low naked branches on the forest paths, whence they dart upon butterflies.

găl′-bu-lŭs, *s.* [Lat. = the nut of the cypress-tree.]

Bot.: A collective fruit, allied to the Strobilus (Cone-proper), but differing only in being round, and having the heads of the carpels much enlarged. Example, the Juniper.

***gal-der,** ***gal-dere,** *s.* [A.S. *galdor, gealdor;* Icel. *galdr.*] A charm, an enchantment.

"Heo bigolen that child mid *galdere* swithe stronge."
Layamon, ii. 384.

gāle (1), *s.* [Dan. *gal* = mad, furious; cf. Icel. *gola* = a breeze; *galdrahridh* = a storm raised by spells; Ir. & Gael. *gal* = vapour, smoke.]

I. *Literally:*

1. A wind; specifically, one stronger than a breeze, but less violent than a tempest; it is usually used in conjunction with some qualifying adjective: as a gentle *gale*, a strong *gale*, a fresh *gale*, &c.

"Both shores were lost to sight, when at the close
Of day a stiffer *gale* at East arose."
Dryden: Ovid; Metamorphoses x.

2. A breeze, a current of air.

"While every *gale* is peace, and every grove
Is melody." *Thomson: Spring*, 872.

II. *Fig.:* A quarrel, a disturbance, a breeze, a tumult; noisy excitement.

"Then the music touched the gates and died,
Rose again from where it seemed to fail
Stormed in orbs of song, a growing *gale*."
Tennyson: Vision of Sin, 25.

¶ For the difference between *gale* and *breeze*, see BREEZE.

gāle (2), *s.* [A.S. *gafol* = rent, tribute.] A periodic payment of rent or custom; an instalment of money. [GAVEL.]

"He has offered 20 per cent. reduction on all rent due, which would amount to £40, and 60 per cent. on a single *gale*."—*Daily News*, Oct. 5, 1881.

¶ *Hanging gale:* (See extract).

"Mr. Litton said it would be better to abandon the use of the term *hanging-gale*, as there was no such term in the Act. A *hanging-gale* meant a gale still left unpaid at each payment of rent."—*Standard*, Nov. 30, 1882.

gale-day, *s.* The day on which an instalment of rent is due.

"The rents were not demanded till the expiration of twelve months after the *gale-day*."—*Standard*, Nov. 30, 1882.

gāle (3), ***gagel,** ***gall,** ***gaul,** ***gayle,** ***gaylle,** *s.* [A.S. *gagol;* Dut. *gagel.*]

Bot.: *Myrica Gale;* its full English name is Sweet Gale. It is called also Bog Myrtle. It is a twiggy shrub, two or three feet high, occurring in bogs and moors on the Highland mountains and elsewhere, ascending to the height of 1,800 feet. It is found also on the Continent, in Northern Asia, and in North America. The flowers are in catkins; the leaves are covered with a waxy pubescence. It yields wax, resin, benzoic acid, and tannin. [MYRICA, MYRICACEÆ.]

"*Gale; mirtus; mircetum est locus ubi crescunt.*"—*Cathol. Anglicum.*

***gāle** (4), *s.* [A.S. *gál.*]

1. A song.

"The nyghtyngale
In wode maketh miry *gale*." *Alisaunder*, 2,547.

2. A noise, chatter.

"Listenith now and letith *gale*." *Alisaunder*, 2,047.

***gāle** (5), *s.* [GAOL.]

gāle (1), *v.i.* [GALE (1), *s.*]

Naut.: To sail; to sail fast.

gāle (2), ***gail,** ***galyn,** *v.i.* [A.S. *galan;* Icel. & Sw. *gala;* Dan. *gale* = to cry, to sing.] To cry, to sing, to croak.

"Whan the Sompnour herd the Frere *gale*."
Chaucer: C. T., 6,414.

gāle (3), *v.t.* [GALE (2), *s.*]

Min.: To acquire the right of working, as a mine.

gā′-lĕ-a, *s.* [Lat. = a helmet, usually of leather, whereas the *cassis* was generally of metal.]

1. *Anat.:* The amnion.

2. *Bot.:* Helmet; the arched upper lip in some labiate flowers: example, *Lamium album.*

3. *Palæont.:* A fossil echinoderm, shaped like a helmet.

4. *Pathol.:* A headache extending all over the head.

5. *Surg.:* A bandage for the head.

găl′-ĕ-ăs, *s.* [GALLEAS.]

Naut.: A low-built French galley worked with sails and oars.

gā′-lĕ-āte, gā′-lĕ-āt-ĕd, *a.* [Lat. *galeatus*, from *galea* = a helmet.]

I. *Ord. Lang.:* Covered with a helmet or helmet-shaped covering.

"A *galeated* echinus copped."—*Woodward: On Fossils.*

II. *Technically:*

1. *Bot.:* Helmeted; having a Galea (q.v.).

2. *Ornith.:* Having a crest of feathers on the head like that of a helmet; crested.

găl-ĕ-çȳ′-nŭs, *s.* [Gr. γαλῆ (*galē*) = a weasel, and κυών (*kuōn*), genit. κυνός (*kunos*) = a dog.]

Palæont.: A genus of Viverridæ, from the Pliocene of Œningen. It seems intermediate between the civets and the dogs. (*Nicholson.*)

gă-lē′-ga, *s.* [Etym. somewhat doubtful; considered to be probably from Gr γάλα (*gala*) = milk, and ἄγω (*agō*) = to draw, to induce; these plants being said to increase the milk of the animals eating them.]

Bot.: Goat's Rue; the typical genus of the subtribe Galegeæ (q.v.). They have pinnate leaves, and long axillary racemes of lilac or white flowers. They are found in the Mediterranean region, and extend to Persia. *Galega officinalis* was formerly used in fevers and convulsions.

ga-lĕg′-ĕ-æ, *s. pl.* [Mod. Lat. *galeg(a)*, and Lat. fem. pl. adj. suff. *-eæ.*]

Bot.: A subtribe of Loteæ (q.v.).

găl′-ĕ-ī-dæ, *s. pl.* [Lat. *gale(us)* (q.v.), and fem. pl. adj. suff. *-idæ.*]

Ichthy.: A family of Squalina (Sharks). They have small spiracles, two dorsal fins, both of them destitute of spines, and an anal fin. [GALEUS.]

găl-ĕ-mê′-ta, găl-ĭ-mê′-ta, *s.* [A native word.] (See the compound.)

galemeta-wood, *s.*

Bot.: The native name in Jamaica for *Bumelia salicifolia.*

ga-lē′-mȳs, *s.* [Gr. γαλῆ (*galē*) = a weasel, and μῦς (*mus*) = a mouse.]

Zool.: A genus of Soricidæ (Shrews), often called Mygale; a name, however, which is yet more commonly applied to a genus of spiders. Galemys, or *Mygale moschata*, Linnæus's *Castor moschatus*, is the Muscovy or Musk-rat, called by the French *Desman*. It is found in Russia. *Galemys* or *Mygale pyrenaica*, occurs at the foot of the Pyrenees. [MYGALE.]

ga-lē′-na, *s.* [Lat., from Gr. γαλήνη (*galēnē*) = stillness of the sea; so called from its supposed property of quieting the violence of disease; Fr. *galène.*]

* 1. *Ord. Lang.:* A supposed remedy or antidote for poison.

2. *Min.:* [GALENITE].

ga-lĕn′-ĭc (1), **ga-lĕn′-ĭc-al** (1), *a.* [Eng. *galen(a)*; *-ic*, *-ical.*] Pertaining to or containing galena.

gā-lĕn′-ĭc (2), **gā-lĕn′-ĭc-al** (2), *a.* [See def.] Pertaining to Galen, a celebrated physician, born at Pergamus, A.D. 131, and said to have died at Rome about A.D. 200, or his method of treating diseases; remedial.

***Gā′-lĕn-ĭşm,** *s.* [From *Galen*, the physician, and Eng. suff. *-ism.*] The doctrines, or method of treating diseases taught by Galen.

***Gā′-lĕn-ĭst,** *s.* [From *Galen*, and Eng. suff. *-ist.*] A follower or disciple of Galen; a Galenite. (*Massinger: Parl. of Love.*)

Găl′-ĕn-ĭsts, *s. pl.* [Named from their founder, Galen or Galenus Abrahans de Haan. (Def.).]

Ecclesiol. & Ch. Hist.: An Anabaptist sect, one of two into which the Waterlanders split in 1664. Galen, their founder [Etym.], was a doctor of medicine and a minister among the Mennonites at Amsterdam. He is said to have taught that the Christian religion was not so much a body of truths to be believed as of principles to be obeyed. His enemies accused him of having Socinian proclivities, a charge from which the States-General acquitted him on September 14, 1663.

† **gā′-lĕn-īte** (1), **ga-lē′-na,** *s.* [Lat. *galen(a)* = (1) lead ore; (2) the dross of melted lead; *-ite* (*Min.*).]

Min.: An isometric, metallic ore with cubic cleavage. It occurs also tabular, or, rarely, fibrous. Hardness, 2·5 to 2·75; sp. gr. 7·25 to 7·70; lustre, metallic; colour and streak, lead-grey. Compos.: Sulphur, 13·4; lead, 86·6 = 100. It sometimes contains a small amount of silver, zinc, antimony, &c. Varieties: (1) Ordinary galena. (2) Argentiferous galena. (3) Galena, with impurities of arsenic, antimony, &c. Under this head are ranked Bleishweif, Targionite, and Steinmannite. (4) Galena containing an excess of sulphur. It includes supersulphuretted lead. (5) Targionite (q.v.). Occurs in Metamorphic and Silurian rocks, in the Mountain Limestone, &c., at Leadhills Scotland, in Cornwall, Derbyshire, Cumberland, &c., and in many places abroad. (*Dana.*)

* **Gā′-lĕn-īte** (2) [From *Galen*, and Eng. suff. *-ite.*] A physician.

"Not much unlike a skilful *Galenite*."
Sylvester: Du Bartas; The Trophies.

ga-lē-nŏ-çĕr-a-tīte, *s.* [Lat. *galena;* Gr. κέρας (*keras*), genit. κέρατος (*keratos*) = the head, and Eng. suff. *-ite* (*Min.*).]

Min.: The same as PHOSGENITE (*Dana.*); called in the *British Museum Catalogue* Cromfordite (q.v.).

găl-ĕ-ŏb′-dŏ-lŏn, *s.* [Gr. γαλεόβδολον (*galeobdolon*) = a blind nettle; γαλέη (*galeē*) = a weasel, and βδόλος (*bdolos*) = a fetid scent.]

Bot.: Weaselsnout. A sub-genus of Lamium (q.v.). The old *Galeobdolon luteum*, the Yellow Weaselsnout or Yellow Archangel, is now *Lamium Galeobdolon.* It is found in hedges and copses, chiefly on chalk and limestone, from Yorkshire south. Abroad it extends through Northern Europe to Western Siberia.

găl-ĕ-ŏ-çĕr′-dō, *s.* [Gr. γάλεος (*galeos*) = a shark, and κέρδω (*kerdō*) = a fox.]

Palæont.: A genus of Sharks founded upon teeth obtained from the cretaceous rocks, and from the Eocene of the Isle of Sheppey.

găl-ĕ-ō′-dēş, *s.* [Gr. γάλη (*galē*) = a weasel, and εἶδος (*eidos*) = form, appearance.]

Zool.: The typical genus of the family Galeodidæ (q.v.). *Galeodes aranoides* is found in the sandy deserts of the Eastern Hemisphere, and is said to annoy camels, and inflict an envenomed wound on man.

găl-ĕ-ŏd′-ĭ-dæ, *s. pl.* [Mod. Lat. *galeod(es)*, and Lat. fem. pl. adj. suff. *-idæ.*]

Zool.: A family of Arachnida (Spiders), order Adelarthrosomata. It is sometimes called also Solpugidæ. The falces or mandibles are very large and chelate; the maxillary palpi are in the form of long feet; there are two eyes on the front of the head; the cephalothorax and abdomen are distinctly separate from each other and both segmented, and the respiration is by tracheæ. The animals are nocturnal and predatory; they inhabit the warmer regions.

găl-ĕ-ŏ-pĭ-thĕç′-ĭ-dæ, *s. pl.* [Mod. Lat. *galeopithec(us)* (q.v.), and Lat. fem. pl. adj. suff. *-idæ.*]

Zool.: Flying Lemurs. A family of Mammalia, order Insectivora, which, however, it connects with the Quadrumana. It contains only the genus Galeopithecus (q.v.).

găl-ĕ-ŏ-pĭth′-ĕ-cŭs, *s.* [Gr. γαλέη (*galeē*) = a weasel, and πίθηκος (*pithēkos*) = an ape, a monkey.]

Zool.: Flying Lemur; the typical and only

genus of the family Galeopithecidæ (q.v.). They have a membrane extending from the nape of the neck to the forelegs, and thence to the hind ones and the tail. This enables them to take long leaps from tree to tree. It is, however, only a parachute to support them in the air, not a wing to enable them to fly like bats. They occur in the Indian Archipelago. The best-known species is *Galeopithecus volans*, found in Malacca, Sumatra, and Borneo.

găl-ĕ-ŏp′-sĭs, *s.* [Lat. *galeopsis*; Gr. γαλεόψις (*galeopsis*), from γαλέη (*galeē*) = a weasel, and ὄψις (*opsis*) = appearance. The comparison is between the corolla of the plant and a weasel's head.]

Bot.: Hemp-nettle. A genus of Labiatæ (Lamiaceæ), family Lamidæ. The calyx is campanulate, the anther cells opposite, bursting transversely by two valves. British species: (1) *Galeopsis Ladanum*, the Red; (2) *G. dubia*, the Downy; and (3) *G. Tetrahit*, the Common Hemp-nettle. *G. versicolor*, the Large-flowered Hemp-nettle, is reduced by Sir Joseph Hooker to a sub-species of No. 3. No. 2 is employed by country people in Britain as a pectoral medicine.

găl-ĕr-ĭc′-u-lāte, *a.* [Lat. *galericulum*, dimin. of *galerus* = a hat or cap.]

Botany, &c.:

1. Covered as with a hat or cap.

2. Having a tuft or plume. (*Paxton.*)

† **găl′-ĕr-īte,** *s.* [Lat. *galer(us)* = a hat or cap; *-ite* (*Min.*).] [GALERITES.]

Palæont.: An echinid of the genus Galerites (q.v.).

găl-ĕr-ī′-tēṣ, *s.* [GALERITE.]

Palæont.: The typical genus of the family Galeritidæ (q.v.). They are found chiefly in the chalk.

găl-ĕr-ĭt′-ĭ-dæ, *s. pl.* [Mod. Lat. *galerit(es)* (q.v.), and Lat. fem. pl. adj. suff. *-idæ.*]

Palæont.: A family of Echinoderms, order Echinoidea. [GALERITES.]

* **gal-ern,** *s.* [Etym. doubtful.] A north wind. (*Evelyn: Complete Gardener.*)

găl-ĕr-û′-ca, *s.* [Lat. *galerum* = a helmet-like covering for the head; a cap, a bonnet.]

Entom.: The typical genus of the family Galerucidæ. Six species are British.

găl-ĕ-rû′-çĭ-dæ, *s. pl.* [Mod. Lat. *galeruc(a)*, and Lat. fem. pl. suff. *-idæ.*]

Entom.: A family of tetramerous beetles, subtribe Cyclica. They are by some comprehended in the Chrysomelidæ. The length of the antennæ is half that of the body or less. They are of the same thickness throughout, or thicker towards the end, and the insects themselves are ovoid, oval, or nearly hemispherical.

ga-lĕs′-tēṣ, *s.* [Gr. γαλέη (*galeē*) = a weasel, and λῃστής (*lēstēs*) = a robber.]

Palæont.: A genus of mammalia, founded on remains from the Purbeck Beds, which are of upper oolitic age. It seems to have been an insectivorous and marsupial mammal.

găl′-ĕts, *s. pl.* [Fr. *galet* = a pebble, a shingle.] The splinters of stone broken off by the stroke of the mason's chisel. Also called spauls.

găl′-ĕ-ŭs, *s.* [Mod. Lat., from Class. Lat. *galeos*; Gr. γαλεός = a kind of shark or dog-fish.]

Ichthy.: The typical genus of the family Galeidæ. Two species occur in Britain. One is *Galeus vulgaris*, which is six feet long, and destructive to the fisheries. It is called the Common Tope, the Penny Dog, and the Miller's Dog. The other, *Mustelus lævis*, is smaller, has flat teeth, feeds chiefly on crustaceæ, and is called in Cornwall the Ray-mouthed Dog.

gā′le-wŏrtṣ, *s. pl.* [Eng. *gale*, and *worts.*]

Bot.: The name given by Lindley to the Myricaceæ, of which *Myrica Gale* is the type. [GALE, MYRICA.]

găl′-ĭ-a, *s.* [GALL.]

Med.: A medical preparation containing gall.

găl-ĭ-ā′-çĕ-æ, găl′-ĭ-ĕ-æ, *s. pl.* [Mod. Lat. *gali(um)* (q.v.), and Lat. fem. pl. adj. suff. *-aceæ*; *-eæ.*]

Bot.: Stellates, an order of Epigynous Exogens, alliance Cinchonales. The name Stellates, formed from Stellatæ, given by Ray in A.D. 1690, refers to the star-like appearance of the flowers. The order consists of herbaceous plants, with angular stems, whorled exstipulate leaves, and minute flowers. Calyx superior obsolete or four, five, or six-lobed. Corolla monopetalous, valvate, rotate, or tubular, its divisions the same in number as those of the calyx, as are the stamens. Fruit a didymous indehiscent pericarp, with two cells and two seeds. Seven or eight genera and from 300 to 320 species are known; all from cold and temperate regions, or, if from hot countries, then from hills. British genera, Galium, Rubia, Asperula, and Sherardia (q.v.). Sometimes the Galiaceæ are reduced to a sub-order of Rubiaceæ, the latter category being made to include also the Cinchonads.

* **gā′-lĭc,** *a.* [GAELIC.]

Ga-lĭç′-ĭ-an, *a.* & *s.* [See def.]

A. *As adj.:* Of or pertaining to Galicia, a province in the north-west of Spain.

B. *As subst.:* A native or inhabitant of Galicia.

Găl-ĭ-lē′-an, Găl-ĭ-læ′-an (1), *a.* & *s.* [From Galilee; Eng adj. suff. *-an.*]

A. *As adj.:* Of or pertaining to Galilee (q.v.).

B. *As substantive:*

I. *Geog.:* A native or inhabitant of Galilee.

II. *History:*

1. The followers of Judas the Gaulonite, who resisted the payment of the tax imposed by Quirinius, the Cyrenius of St. Luke (Luke ii. 1), and gave the Romans trouble till the capture of Jerusalem by Titus in A.D. 70.

2. (*Pl.*) A name applied to Jesus and His disciples, from the intimate connection they had with Galilee (Matt. xxvi. 69; Mark xiv. 70); hence applied by Pagans and Mohammedans, as a term of reproach, to Christians generally.

> "And wounds by *Galileans* given,
> The surest pass to Turkish heaven."
> *Byron: The Giaour.*

Găl-ĭ-lē′-an (2), *a.* [After *Galile(o)*; Eng. suff. *-an.*] Pertaining to or invented by Galileo, the celebrated astronomer.

Galilean-telescope, *s.*

Optic instru.: A telescope of the simplest construction, like an opera glass. It has only two lenses, one an object-glass, the other a diverging or concave eye-piece.

Găl′-ĭ-leē, *s.* [Gr. Γαλιλαία (*Galilaia*); Heb. גְּלִילָה (*Gelilah*), from גָּלִיל (*galil*) = (as subst.) a circle, a region, (as adj.) rolling, turning. See def. 1.]

1. *Geog.:* A Roman province, comprehending all the north of Palestine west of the Jordan. As the term Asia began with a small patch of territory in Asia Minor, but gradually had its meaning extended till it took in all the Asiatic continent, so the word Galilee was first applied to a fragment of the tribe of Naphtali, constituting its northern portion (Joshua xx. 7; 2 Kings xv. 29). It was mostly inhabited by Gentiles (Isaiah ix. 1; 1 Maccab. v. 20–23). In the New Testament times the word had the more extended meaning, and we learn from Josephus that there were an Upper and a Lower Galilee.

2. *Arch.:* A porch or chapel at the entrance of a church. The galilee at Lincoln Cathedral is a porch on the west side of the south transept; at Ely Cathedral it is a porch at the west end of the nave; at Durham it is a large chapel at the west end of the nave, which was built for the use of the women, who were not allowed to advance farther into the church than the second pillar of the nave. In the galilee were also deposited corpses previous to interment, and religious processions were formed. The name is derived from the expression in the Bible, "Galilee of the Gentiles." At Durham the bishop's consistory-court was also held in the galilee.

găl-ĭ-mā′-ti-a (ti as shĭ), *s.* [Fr., prob. a form of *galimafrée* = Galimaufray (q.v.), but traditionally said to be derived from the confusion of an advocate who, pleading the case of a man named Matthew, from whom a cock had been stolen, used the words *Galli Mathias* = the cock's Matthew, instead of *Gallus Mathiæ* = Matthew's cock.] Nonsense, confused or nonsensical language; an absurd mixture of words.

găl-ĭ-mê′-ta, *s.* [GALEMETA.]

găl′-ĭṅ-gāle, *s.* [O. Fr. *garingal*; Fr. *galanga*; Ger. *galgant.*]

Bot.: *Cyperus longus*, a perennial, tall sedge with an umbellate cyme, and erect, red-brown glumes. It is found in the south of England, Wales, and the Channel Islands, but is very rare. (*Sir Joseph Hooker.*)

> "The rote is gingeuir and *galingale*."
> *Land of Cockayne, 7.*

găl-ĭn-sō′-ga, *s.* [Named after Don M. M. de Galinsoga, a Spanish botanist.]

Bot.: A genus of Compositæ. Only one or two species are known. *Galinsoga parviflora* has been introduced into Britain from Peru and has rooted itself in cultivated fields, and on roadsides at Kew and elsewhere. (*Sir Joseph Hooker.*)

găl-ĭn-sō′-gĕ-æ, *s. pl.* [Mod. Lat. *galinsog(a)*, and Lat. fem. pl. adj. suff. *-eæ.*]

Bot.: A sub-tribe of Senecionideæ, type Galinsoga.

gal-i-on-gee, *s.* [A Turkish word.] A sailor.

> "All that a careless eye could see
> In him was some young *galiongee*."
> *Byron: Bride of Abydos, ii. 2.*

găl′-ĭ-ôt, găl′-lĕ-ôt, găl′-lĭ-ôt, *s.* [Fr. *galiote*, from Low Lat. *galeota*, dimin. of *galea* = a galley; Sp. *galeota*; Ital. *galeotta.*]

Naut.: Formerly, a galley propelled by sails and oars, having one mast and sixteen to twenty seats for rowers; used by most of the

GALIOT.

maritime nations of continental Europe, and called by substantially the same name in the Romance languages. Now a strong and cumbrous, bluff-bowed, two-masted vessel, used in the Dutch merchant service.

> "Finding the same deep enough to harbour there gallies and *galliots* in good number, proceeding further he found a very open place."—*Hackluyt: Voyages, iii. 313.*

găl-ĭ-pē′-a, *s.* [The name given to the plant in Guiana; Fr. *galipée, galipier.*]

Bot.: A genus of Rutaceæ, tribe Cusparieæ. *Galipea officinalis* or *G. Cusparia*, the latter called also *Bonplandia trifoliata*, furnishes Angostura bark (q.v.).

găl′-ĭ-pŏt, *s.* [Fr.]

Comm.: The French name for the white viscid resin which exudes from the stem of *Pinus maritima*, after an incision has been made. The name is probably derived from the vessels in which it was collected or preserved. [GALLIPOT.]

gā′-lĭ-ŭm, *s.* [Lat. *galium*; Gr. γάλιον (*galion*) = the Yellow Bedstraw (*Dioscorides*), from γάλα (*gala*) = milk, which some species of the genus are used to curdle.]

Bot.: A genus of plants, the typical one of the order Galiaceæ (q.v.). Corolla rotate, four-cleft; stamens four; fruit didymous, dry, often hispid or tubercled. About 150 species are known, eleven of them British: (1) *Galium verum* and (2) *G. Cruciata*, perennial, with yellow flowers; (3) *G. palustre*, (4) *G. uliginosum*, (5) *G. saxatile*, (6) *G. sylvestre*, and (7) *G. Mollugo*, perennial, with white flowers and very minute, glabrous, smooth granulate or rough fruit; (8) *G. boreale*, perennial, with white flowers and hispid fruit; (9) *G. Aparine*, (10) *G. tricorne*, and (11) *G. parisiense*, annual, with white or greenish flowers, large fruit, and the angles of the stem and the margin

of the leaves prickly. No. 5, the Smooth Heath Bedstraw, flowers from July to September on heathy spots and hilly pastures to such an extent as in some places to whiten the ground. No. 1 is the Yellow Bedstraw, which also is common. Its flowers are used to curdle milk. No. 9 is the Goose-grass or Cleavers, which is abundant in hedges; the hooked fruits cling to the coats of animals, and are thus widely dispersed. An extract of *G. rigidum*, a foreign species, has been used successfully in epilepsy, as has an extract of No. 7. The torrefied grains of various species of Galium are a good substitute for coffee.

gâll (1), * **galle**, *s.* [A.S. *gealla*; O. Northumb. *galla*; cogn. with Dut. *gal*; Icel. *gall*; Sw. *galla*; Dan. *galde*; Ger. *galle*; Lat. *fel*; Gr. χολή (*cholē*).]

I. *Ordinary Language:*

1. *Literally:*

(1) In the same sense as II.

"*Gall* is the greatest resolvent of curdled milk. Boerhaave has given at a time one drop of the *gall* of an eel with success."—*Arbuthnot: On Diet.*

(2) The gall-bladder.

"The married couple, as a testimony of future concord, did cast the *gall* of the sacrifice behind the altar."—*Browne: Vulgar Errours*, bk. iii., ch. iii.

2. *Figuratively:*

(1) Anything exceedingly bitter.

"In mi mete gave thai *galle* to be."
E. Eng. Psalter: Ps. lxvii. 22.

(2) Rancour, malignity, bitterness.

"The time hath been when no harsh sound would fall
From lips that now may seem imbued with *gall*."
Byron: English Bards & Scotch Reviewers.

* (3) Anger; bitterness of mind.

"They did great hurt unto his title, and have left a perpetual *gall* in the mind of the people."—*Spenser: Present State of Ireland.*

II. *Physiol.:* The same as BILE (q.v.).

¶ *Gall of Glass:* The neutral salt skimmed off the surface of crown-glass; also called Sandives (q.v.).

gall-bladder, *s.*

Anat.: A pear-shaped membranous sac, three or four inches long by one and a half broad, lodged obliquely in a fossa on the under surface of the right lobe of the liver. The neck, which is shaped like the letter S, bends downwards and terminates in the cystic duct.

"He had at divers times found worms in the *gall-bladder* in persons he had opened at Duseldorp."—*Derham: Physico-Theology*, bk. viii., ch. vi. (Note.)

gall-duct, *s.*

Anat.: A duct which conveys the bile; a Bile-duct (q.v.).

gall-pipe, *s.* The same as GALL-DUCT (q.v.).

* **gall-wet**, *a.* Full of gall or bitterness.

"Or do the relic ashes of his grave
Revive and rise from their forsaken cave?
That so with *gall-wet* words and speeches rude,
Controul the manners of the multitude."
Bp. Hall: Satires, bk. ii. (Prol.)

gâll (2), *s.* [O. Fr. *galle*, from Lat. *galla* = a gall-nut; Dut. *galnort*; Fr. *gale, noix de gale*; Ital. *galla*; Ger. *gall-apfel*.]

I. *Ordinary Language:*

1. *Gen.* (*Bot.*): A morbid excrescence on the leaf or leaf bud of any plant, arising probably from the puncture of a cynips. These small hymenopterous insects deposit their eggs on the leaves, &c., of various plants, each species being limited to a single plant, or even a single part of one; thus there is a *Cynips ficus caricæ* on the common fig, a *Cynips fagi* on the beech, and a *Cynips quercus folii* on the leaves of the common oak. The so-called oak-apples are not fruits but morbid excrescences produced by *Cynips terminalis*, so called because it deposits its eggs at the extremity of the shoots on the tree. Some galls have at times been mistaken for fungi, but proper care can distinguish between the two.

2. *Spec.* (*Bot. & Comm.*): The galls of commerce are produced by the puncture by *Cynips gallæ tinctoriæ* of the leaf-bud of *Quercus infectoria*, or more rarely of some other species of oak. In the hole made by the insect, an egg is deposited, in due time to be developed into a larva, which eats its way out when it comes to the perfect state. One variety is white or yellow, another green, grey, or black. The best galls come from Smyrna and Aleppo. With the salts of iron they yield a fine black colour, and are used in the manufacture of ink.

"The Aleppo *galls*, wherewith we make ink, are no other than cases of insects, which are bred in them."—*Derham.*

II. *Pharm.:* Galls are used in pharmacy for the preparation of Gallic acid (q.v.). Officinal preparations of gall-nuts are *Tinctura Gallæ* (tincture of galls), *Unguentum Gallæ* (ointment of galls), and *Unguentum Gallæ cum Opio* (ointment of galls with opium). Gall nuts are useful on account of the Tannin (q.v.) and gallic acid contained in them. Tannin is a powerful astringent, and is useful in affections of the alimentary canal, also applied locally to suppress hæmorrhage from the gums, lips, nose, &c. Preparations of gall-nuts should not be given with salts of iron, infusions and decoctions containing alkaloids, salts of lead, antimony, &c., nor with gelatine, as these substances give precipitates with tannic acid.

¶ *Gall of the Earth:*

Bot.: (1) A composite plant, *Mulgedium floridanum*; it is so called on account of its bitterness [MULGEDIUM]; (2) *Nabulus Fraseri.*

gall-insects, *s. pl.*

Entom.: The hymenopterous tribe Gallicola, of which the type is the genus Cynips (q.v.), see also Cynipidæ, and Gall (2), *s.*

gall-nut, *s.* [GALL (2), *s.*, II.]

gall-oak, *s.* *Quercus infectoria*, the oak from which the galls of commerce are obtained. [GALL (2).]

gall-steep, *s.*

Dyeing: A bath of nutgalls, for the process of galling in Turkey-red dyeing. [GALL (2), *v.*]

gâll (3), * **galle**, * **gaule**, *s.* [Icel. *galli*; Ital. *galla*; M. H. Ger. *galle*; Dut. *gal*, *gale* = scurf, scab.] [GALL (1), *v.*]

1. A wound or sore on the skin caused by rubbing.

"If eny wight wold claw us on the *galle*."
Chaucer: C. T., 6,521.

2. A spring or wet place in a field; a spot when the grass has been worn off; a bare place in a crop.

gâll (1), * **gall-en**, * **gall-yn**, *v.t.* & *i.* [O. Fr. *galler* = to gall, to fret, to itch; *galle* = a galling, a fretting, itching of the skin, from Lat. *callus* = a thick, hard skin.]

A. *Transitive:*

I. *Literally:*

1. To feel or wear away the skin of by rubbing; to excoriate; to hurt or break the skin of by friction.

"*Galling* his kingly hands, haling ropes."
Shakesp.: Hamlet, v. 1.

2. To fret away; to break or damage the surface of by rubbing.

"And the Gabriell riding asterne the Michael, had her cable *gauld* asunder in the hawse with a piece of driuing yce."—*Hackluyt: Voyages*, iii. 66.

3. To hurt by rubbing or touching.

"I am loathe to *gall* a new-head wound."
Shakesp.: 2 Henry IV., i. 2.

4. To wear away the grass in a field.

"For *galling* of pasture get home with thy wood."
Tusser: Husbandrie, lvii. 31.

II. *Figuratively:*

1. To impair, to wear away, to damage.

"He doth object, I am too great of birth;
And that my state being *galled* with my expence,
I seek to heal it only by his wealth."
Shakesp.: Merry Wives of Windsor, iii. 4.

2. To annoy, to harass.

"Leisley then commanded three hundred horse to advance into the riuer, whom the musqueteers from behind the works so *galled*, as they were enforced to retire."—*Baker: Charles I.* (an. 1640).

3. To fret, to vex, to cause annoyance and grief.

"The necks of mortal men having been never before *galled* with the yoke of foreign dominion, nor having had experience of that most miserable and detested condition of living in slavery."—*Raleigh: Hist. of the World*, bk. ii., ch. i., § 12.

B. *Intransitive:*

*1. To fret; to be teased, vexed, or annoyed.

2. To annoy, to tease, to vex, to fret, to grieve.

"My opinion still is, that a large demand at once, with a prospect of being thereby relieved from certain *galling* taxes, would be more willingly submitted to than the present mode of fluctuating and irritating taxation."—*Anecdotes of Bp. Watson*, vol. ii., p. 183.

*3. To act in a galling manner; to say galling things; to scoff.

"I have seen you glecking and *galling* at this gentleman twice or thrice."—*Shakesp.: Henry V.*, v. 1.

¶ For the difference between to *gall* and to *rub*, see RUB.

gâll (2), *v.t.* [GALL (2), *s.*] To impregnate with a decoction of galls.

Găl′-la, *s.* [An African word. (See def.)]

1. One of a race inhabiting the east and south of Abyssinia. They belong to the Kaffir family.

2. The language spoken by the Gallas. It is the principal spoken language of Abyssinia.

Galla-ox, *s.* A variety or sub-variety of ox (*Bos Taurus*), generally white, with small hunch, black muzzle, small bones, and high legs. The horns turn up vertically, are of a pale horn colour, extremely bulky, and nearly four feet in length. Found in the Galla country. (*Major Chas. Hamilton Smith.*)

* **gal-la-glass**, *s.* [GALLOWGLASS.]

gâll-ăm′-ĭc, *a.* [Eng. *gall* (2); *-amic* (*Chem.*).] (See the compound.)

gallamic-acid, *s.*

Chem.: $C_7H_7NO_4$. Crystallizes in large plates which are slightly soluble in cold water. It is obtained by boiling a mixture of two parts of tannin with one part of ammonium disulphate, and six parts of ammonia, till the solution no longer smells of ammonia, and recrystallizing out of water. Gallamic acid is decomposed by alkalies, therefore it is probably an amide.

găl′-lant, gal-lănt′, * **gal-ant**, * **gal-aunt**, * **gal-launt**, *a.* & *s.* [O. Fr. *gallant* (Fr. *galant*), pr. par. of *galer* = to rejoice; *gale* = show, mirth; Ital., Sp., & Port. *gala* = ornament, festive attire; Sp. & Ital. *galante*.] [GALA.]

A. *As adjective:*

1. Gay, showy, splendid, well-dressed, magnificent.

"In *gallant* trim the gilded vessel goes;
Youth at the prow, and Pleasure at the helm."
Gray: The Bard.

2. Fine or noble outwardly; specious.

"Hollow men, like horses hot at hand,
Make *gallant* show and promise of their mettle."
Shakes.: Julius Cæsar, iv. 2.

3. Brave, high-spirited, daring, magnanimous, courageous, heroic, noble.

"He spake, and eight brave sons straightway
All followed him, a *gallant* band?"
Wordsworth: White Doe of Rylstone, ii.

4. Courtly, polite towards ladies, of courteous manners. (In this sense pronounced *gal-lănt′*.)

5. It is commonly used by speakers in referring to an officer of the army or navy, as, My *gallant* friend.

B. *As substantive:*

I. *Ordinary Language:*

1. A brave, high-spirited or daring person.

"Exclaim not, *gallants!* question not."
Scott: Lady of the Lake, v. 17.

2. A gay, fashionable or courtly man.

"In youth, 'tis said, a *gallant* free,
A lusty reveller was he."
Scott: Rokeby, iii. 21.

3. A wooer; a ladies' man; one who pays court to ladies.

"As to Theodora, they who had been her *gallants* when she was an actress, related that dæmons, or nocturnal spirits, had often driven them away to lie with her themselves."—*Jortin: Ecclesiastical History.*

*4. One who pays court to ladies for a lewd purpose.

"One that is well-nigh worn to pieces with age to shew himself a young *gallant*."—*Shakesp.: Merry Wives*, ii.

* **II.** *Naut.:* A top-sail.

¶ *To stoop gallant:*

Naut.: To lower the top-sail.

gal-lant′, *v.t.* & *i.* [GALLANT, *a.*]

A. *Transitive:*

1. To pay court to ladies; to wait on or pay attention to a lady; to escort a lady.

2. To handle or manage in a fashionable manner.

"I teach young gentlemen the whole art of *gallanting* a fan."—*Addison: Spectator*, No. 102.

B. *Intrans.:* To gallivant or gad about idly.

"It is as thoroughly believed among the country folk as the gospel, that the witches are in the practice of *gallanting* over field and flood after sun-set, in the shape of cats and mawkins."—*The Steam-boat*, p. 141.

* **găl′-lant-ĕd**, *a.* [Eng. *gallant*; *-ed*.] Gallant, well-dressed.

* **găl′-lant-ise**, *s.* [Eng. *gallant*; *-ise*.] Gallantry, gallant bearing.

"Gray-headed senate and youth's *gallantise*."
Sylvester: Du Bartas, wk. i., day 6, 908.

* **găl′-lant-ĭsh,** *a.* [Eng. *gallant; -ish.*] Fond of gallivanting or strolling about; gadding about.

"A weak, fickle, freakish, bigotted, *gallantish*, or imperious woman."—*Bruce: Life of Knox*, i. 421. (Note.)

găl′-lant-lȳ, * **ga-lant-ly,** * **ga-launt-ly,** *adv.* [Eng. *gallant; -ly.*]

1. In a gallant, gay or showy manner; showily, handsomely.

"The wayes echwhere are *galantly* paued with foure square stone, except it be where for want of stone they use to lay bricke."—*Hackluyt: Voyages*, vol. ii., pt. ii., p. 69.

2. In a gallant, brave, daring or noble manner; bravely; nobly; heroically.

"And not a moment will he bide,
Till squire or groom before him ride;
Headmost of all he stems the tide,
And stems it *gallantly*."
Scott: Marmion, vi. 22.

3. Like a gallant; in a gallant manner.

găl′-lant-nĕss, *s.* [Eng. *gallant; -ness.*]

* 1. The quality or state of being gallant; gayness; magnificence.

2. Bravery, gallantry, heroism.

"That which gives to human actions the relish of justice, is a certain nobleness or *gallantness* of courage (rarely found), by which a man scorns to be beholding for the contentment of his life, to fraud or breach of promise."—*Hobbs: Of Man*, pt. i., ch. xv.

găl′-lan-trȳ, *s.* [O. Fr. *gallanterie;* Fr. *galanterie*, from *galant* = gallant (q.v.).]

* 1. Show, splendour, magnificence of appearance; handsomeness.

"Make the sea shine with *gallantry*, and all
The English youth flock to their admiral."
Waller: Instructions to a Painter, 9.

2. Bravery, high courage, heroism, nobility.

"As a friend to the house of Brunswick, I cannot but rejoice in the personal safety, and in the personal *gallantry* too, of so distinguished a branch of it [the Duke of York]."—*Anecd. of Bp. Watson*, vol. i., p. 369.

3. Politeness or courteous bearing towards ladies.

"These [the fair sex] compose half the world, and are by the just complaisance and *gallantry* of our nation the more powerful part of the people."—*Steele: Spectator*, No. 4.

4. Court paid to women for lewd purposes; vicious love or pretence of love; lewdness, profligacy, debauchery.

5. A number of gallants; gallants collectively.

"Followed with England's *gallantry* and pride."
Drayton: The Miseries of Queen Margaret.

găl′-lāte, *s.* [Eng. *gall(ic); suff. -ate (Chem.)* (q.v.).]

Chem.: A salt of Gallic acid (q.v.).

* **găl′-la-tūre,** *s.* [Sp. *galladura*, from Lat. *gallus* = a cock.] The tread of a cock.

"Whether it be not made out of the grando, *gallature*, germ or tread of the egg, as Aquapendente and stricter enquiery informeth us, doth seem of lesser doubt."—*Browne: Vulgar Errours*, bk. iii., ch. xxviii.

gâll′-bŭsh, *s.* [Eng. *gall* = gale (3), and *bush.*]

Bot.: The Gale or Sweet Gale.

* **găl′-lĕ-ăss,** * **gal-li-ass,** *s.* [Fr. *galeasse;* Ital. *galeazza.*]

Naut.: A heavy, low-built vessel, carrying generally three masts and three tiers of guns. It was propelled both by sails and oars, and

GALLEASS.

had thirty-two seats for rowers, who were generally slaves, six or seven at each oar. A tower-like structure was at the stern, and a castellated structure in the bows.

"And while they were proceeding on in this maner, one of their great *galliasses* was so furiously battered with shot, that the whole nauy was faine to come vp rounder together for the safeguard thereof."—*Hackluyt: Voyages*, vol. i., p. 597.

găl′-lĕ-ĭn, *s.* [*Gall* (2), and (*phthal*)*ein.*]

Chemistry: Galleïn. Pyrogallolphthaleïn.

$$C_{20}H_{10}O_7, \text{ or } O_2\!\left<\begin{matrix}C_6H_2(OH)\\ C_6H_2(OH)\end{matrix}\right>\!O\!>\!C\!\left<\begin{matrix}C_6H_4\\ O\end{matrix}\right>\!C{=}O.$$

Obtained by heating for some hours, one part of phthalic anhydride with two parts of pyrogallol from 190° to 200°, then dissolving the fused mass in alcohol, precipitating with water, and recrystallizing from dilute hot alcohol. It forms small crystals which are red-brown by reflected, and metallic green by transparent light. Galleïn is nearly insoluble in cold water, slightly soluble in ether, and very soluble in alcohol. It dissolves in caustic potash with a red colour, which is turned blue by excess of alkali. Soluble in ammonia with a violet colour. Galleïn is used as a dye.

* **găl′-lĕ-ŏn,** * **găl′-lĭ-ŏn,** *s.* [Sp. *galeon*, from Lat. *galea* = a galley (q.v.); Ital. *galeone.*]

Naut.: A large ship used by the Spaniards

SPANISH GALLEON.

in their commerce with South America. They usually had four decks.

"No more than the Raleighs and Drakes considered themselves as thieves when they divided the cargoes of Spanish *galleons*."—*Macaulay: Hist. Eng.*, ch. xiii.

gâll′-ēr, *s.* [Eng. *gall* (1), v.; *-er.*] One who or that which galls.

găl-lēr′-ĭ-a, *s.* [Ital. *galleria;* Low Lat. *galeria* = a gallery, from the covered passage which the larva makes with wax, &c., in the beehives which it invades. (*McNicholl.*) Agassiz derives the name from Gr. γαλέρος (*galeros*) = pleasant.]

Entom.: The typical genus of the family Galleridæ (q.v.). Two species live in beehives, doing great damage.

* **găl-lēr′-ĭ-an,** * **găl-lēr′-ĭ-en,** *s.* [Fr. *galérien.*] A galley-slave.

"The advantage, if any, stands for the *gallerian*."—*Gentleman Instructed*, p. 183.

găl-lēr′-ĭ-dæ, *s. pl.* [Mod. Lat. *galler(ia)*, and Lat. fem. pl. adj. suff. *-idæ.*]

Entom.: A family of moths, tribe Pyralidina. The antennæ are simple, the basal joint generally with a tuft of scales beneath the labial palpi, short in the male, long and porrected in the female. Larva with sixteen legs, feeding on wax in beehives. Four British species. (*Stainton.*)

* **găl′-lĕr-ĭĕd,** *a.* [Eng. *gallery; -ed.*] Furnished with a gallery or galleries.

găl′-lĕr-ȳ, * **gal-ar-y,** * **gal-ler-ie,** *s.* [O. Fr. *gallerie* (Fr. *galerie*), from Ital. *galleria*, from Low Lat. *galeria* = a long portico, a gallery; Sp. & Port. *galeria.*]

I. *Ordinary Language:*

1. A room or apartment of much greater length than breadth, serving as a means of communication between the different rooms of a building; a corridor.

"Searching all wounded the long *galleries;*
And the voyd courtes." *Surrey: Virgil; Æneis* ii.

2. A room used for the exhibition of pictures or other works of art; hence, a collection of pictures, statues, &c.

"As fine a *gallery* of pictures as any burgomaster of Amsterdam."—*Macaulay: Hist. Eng.*, ch. xxiv.

3. A partial story in a room for auditors, musicians, &c.; a platform projecting from the walls of a room, and supported by brackets, pillars, or consoles, and overlooking the ground-floor: as a *gallery* in a church, theatre, &c.

"Nor is the shape of our cathedrals proper for our preaching auditories, but rather the figure of an amphitheatre, with *galleries* gradually overlooking each other: for into this condition the parish churches of London are driving apace, as appears by the many *galleries* every day built in them."—*Graunt.*

4. The occupants of a gallery at any performance; generally with the imputation of their being low-bred and devoid of taste.

"The *galleries* would certainly lose much of their veneration for the theatrical kings, queens and nobles if they were to see them behind the scenes, undressed."—*V. Knox: Spirit of Despotism*, §3.

¶ *To play to the gallery:* To court the applause of the vulgar.

* 5. An ornamental walk or apartment in gardens formed by trees.

"In most part there had been framed by art such pleasant arbours, that, one answering another, they became a *gallery* aloft from tree to tree."—*Sidney.*

II. *Technically:*

1. *Fort.:* A covered passage in a work, either for defence or communication, as one beneath the counterscarp and loopholed, or communicating between the enceinte and an outwork. A gallery in a scarp having embrasures becomes a casemate.

2. *Min.:* An adit or drift in a mine, either as a means of working, of drainage, or of ventilation.

5. *Naut.:* A balcony projecting from the afterpart of a ship, as the *quarter-gallery*, *stern-gallery*.

¶ *Whispering gallery:* [WHISPERING].

gallery-class, *s.* A large class taught while seated in a gallery.

gallery-furnace, *s.* A furnace used in the distillation of green vitriol, consisting of a long gallery containing two or three tiers of retorts, 100 in each row. The gallery is a flue traversed by the flame of a fire. The neck of each retort projects through the walls of the gallery, and enters an exterior receiver.

gallery-hauling, *s.*

Min.: A passage driven on the dip of the vein.

gallery-hit, *s.*

Cricket: A showy stroke, such as would be appreciated by a non-critical spectator.

gallery-keeper, * **gallary-keeper,** *s.* A person in charge of a gallery.

"Thirty pounds given to the *gallary-keepers* at St. Margaret's Church."—*Whitelock: Memorials; Charles I.* (an. 1645).

gallery-picture, gallery-painting, *s.* A picture in which the figures or animals represented are life-size or larger; a landscape of more than five feet in width.

* **gâl′-lĕss,** * **gaul-less,** *a.* [Eng. *gall* (1); *-less.*] Free from or without gall or bitterness.

"Such mild and *gaulless* spirits, so receptive of virtuous impressions."—*Bates: Ashurst's Funeral Sermon.*

* **gal-le-tyle,** *s.* [Etym. doubtful.] A gallipot (q.v.).

"Make a compound body of glass and galletyle; that is, to have the colour milky like a chalcedony, being a stuff between a porcellane and a glass."—*Bacon: Physical Remains.*

găl′-leȳ, * **gal-ai,** * **gal-aie,** * **gal-ay,** * **gal-e,** * **gal-eie,** *s.* [O. Fr. *galie, galée*, from Low Lat. *galea* = a galley; M. H. Ger. *galè, galîe,*; Fr. *galère;* Ital. & Sp. *galera.*]

1. *Nautical:*

(1) A low, flat-built vessel with one or more rows (banks) [BANK, *s.*, II. 9] of oars, said to

ANCIENT GALLEY.

have been invented by the Corinthians 700 B.C. The biremes, triremes, quinqueremes,

&c., were galleys having so many banks of

COIN OF ALLECTUS,
Showing a Roman Galley.

oars—two, three, five, &c. The pentecontori had fifty oars in a single tier.

"And for those boats, longæ naves, or *gallies*, Pliny saith, that Ægesias ascribeth the device to Paralus: and Philostephanus to Jason: Ctesias to Samyras; and Saphanus to Semiramis: Archimachus to Ægeon."—*Raleigh: History of the World*, bk. i., ch. viii., § 3.

(2) A low, flat-built vessel with one deck, and navigated with sails and oars, formerly common in the Mediterranean. They varied in length from 100 to 200 feet, the smaller being called *half-galleys*, and the smallest-sized *quarter-galleys*. They carried as many as twenty oars on each side, each worked by several men, generally slaves. They were two-masted, and had two lateen sails. The largest were called galleasses. [GALLEASS.] They were of 130 feet keel, 30 feet beam, three masts, thirty banks [BANK, *s.*, I. 1] of two oars each, each oar manned by six chained slaves. They were introduced into France in the reign of Charles VI., and manned by criminals. [GALLEY-SLAVE.] He kept forty in his service. They were abolished by Louis XV. in 1748.

(3) Any boat of a large size; a state barge.

"And each proud *galley*, as she passed,
To the wild cadence of the blast
Gave wilder minstrelsy."
Scott: Lord of the Isles, i. 15.

(4) A clinker-built boat for ship's use, from 28 to 36 feet long, and with a beam equal to one-fifth of its length. It is light and sharp, carrying from ten to twelve oars, and is used for speedy rowing on expeditions. It usually has six alternate oars rowed by a picked crew.

(5) An open boat used on the Thames by Custom-house officers, river-police, and formerly by press-gangs, &c.

(6) The cook-house on board ship, which is on deck, or in a forward part of the vessel.

2. *Distill.:* A Gallery-furnace (q.v.).

3. *Print.:* An oblong tray which receives matter from the composing-stick, and on which it is arranged in a column or page. The galley has a ledge on both sides and at top, half an inch in height. From this it is taken to the imposing-stone and arranged in a chase. The galley sometimes has a groove to admit a false bottom, called a galley-slice.

galley-fire, *s.*
Naut.: A ship's fire-place.

galley-halfpence, *s. pl.* [GALLEY-HALFPENNY.]

* **galley-halfpenny,** *s.* A base coin, so called from being smuggled in in the galleys which brought merchandise from Genoa. It was in circulation in the time of Henry IV.

* **galley-house,** *s.* A boat-house.

"These *galley-houses* are 50 or 60 paces from the river side; and when they bring the galleys into them, there is a strong rope brought round the stern of the vessel, and both ends stretched along, one on each side."—*Dampier: Voyages* (an. 1688).

galley-pepper, *s.* Coal-ash. [GALLEY, 1 (6).]

galley-slave, *s.* A criminal condemned to work in the galleys.

"Worse than the deeds of *galley-slaves* broke loose,
She loses in such storms her very name,
And fierce licentiousness should bear the blame."
Cowper: Table Talk, 337.

* **găl′-lĕy-foist,** * **gal-ly-foist,** *s.* [Eng. *galley*, and *foist* (q.v.).]

Naut.: A state barge, such as that used by the Lord Mayor of London when attending at Westminster in state.

"Out of my doores, you sons of noise and tumult, begot on an ill May day, or when the *gallyfoist* is afloate to Westminster."—*Ben Jonson: Silent Woman*, iv. 2.

găl′-lĕy-wŏrm, *s.* [GALLYWORM.]

gâll′-flȳ, *s.* [GALL (2), *s.*]

Găl′-lī, *s. pl.* [Lat.; said to be from *Gallus*, a river in Phrygia, which made those mad who drank its waters.]

Roman Antiq.: The priests of Cybele at Rome. They carried round the image of Cybele like people in a state of frenzy, rolling their heads, beating their breasts to the sound of flutes, and uttering dreadful predictions. Great indecencies took place in connection with the festival of the goddess they worshipped, which occurred at the vernal equinox. The Galli alone, of all the heathen priesthood in ancient Rome, were permitted to ask alms from the people.

găl′-lĭ-ăm-bĭc, *s.* [Lat. *galliambicus* = a song used by the Galli or priests of Cybele.]

Pros.: A kind of verse, consisting of two iambic dimeters catalectic, the last wanting the final syllable.

* **găl′-lĭ-an,** *a.* [Lat. *Galli(a)* = Gaul; Eng. adj. suff. *-an.*] Of or pertaining to Gaul or France; French.

"An eminent monsieur, that, it seems, much loves
A *Gallian* girl." *Shakesp.: Cymbeline*, i. 7.

găl′-lĭ-ard, * **gal-ye-ard,** * **gay-lard,** *a.* & *s.* [Sp. *gallarda* = (*a.*) pleasant, gay, lively, (*s.*) a kind of lively Spanish dance; O. Fr. *gaillard, gaillart*; Port. *galhardo*; Ital. *gagliardo.*]

* **A.** *As adj.:* Merry, gay, frisky, brisk, active, lively.

B. *As substantive:*

* 1. *Ord. Lang.:* A merry, gay, brisk, or lively person.

2. *Music:* [GAILLARD].

* **găl′-lĭ-ard-ĭse,** *s.* [Fr.] Merriment, mirth, liveliness, exuberant gaiety.

"I am no way disposed for the mirth and *galliardise* of company."—*Browne: Religio Medici.*

* **găl′-lĭ-ard-nĕss,** *s.* [Eng. *galliard*; *-ness.*] The quality of being galliard; gaiety, merriment, liveliness.

"His sprightly pleasance and *galliardness* abate."—*Gayton: Festivous Notes on Don Quixote.*

găl′-lĭ-ăss, *s.* [GALLEASS.]

Găl′-lĭc (1), *a.* [Lat. *Gallicus*, from *Gallia* = Gaul, France.] Of or pertaining to Gaul or France; French; Gallican.

găl′-lĭc (2), *a.* [Eng. *gall* (2), s.; *-ic.*] Of, or pertaining to, or derived from galls.

gallic acid, *s.*

Chem.: $C_7H_6O_5 + H_2O$ or $C_6H_2(OH)_3{\cdot}CO{\cdot}OH + H_2O$. Trioxybenzoic acid. Gallic acid occurs in several plants, as Sumach, Divi-divi; in the leaves of *Arctostaphylus uva ursi*; in the roots of *Helleborus niger*, *Veratrum album*, *Colchicum autumnale*, *Cephælis ipecacuanha*; in the bark of *Strychnos nux vomica*; in red wine, &c. Gallic acid can be prepared synthetically by fusing di-iodoxybenzoic acid with caustic potash. It is also formed by powdering gallnuts, which contain tannin, and exposing them moistened to the air for a month, at a temperature of 70°, and is then extracted with boiling water, the crystals re-dissolved in boiling water, and decolorised by animal charcoal. The spores of *Pencillium glaucum* convert tannin into gallic acid. It is also prepared by boiling tannin with dilute sulphuric acid, which converts the tannin into gallic acid and glucose, $C_{27}H_{22}O_{17} + 4H_2O = 3C_7H_6O_5 + C_6H_{12}O_6$. Gallic acid crystallizes in white, silky needles, which lose their water of crystallization at 120°, and melt with decomposition at 222° to 240°. Soluble in three parts of boiling water, and in 130 parts of water at 12°; also soluble in alcohol and in ether. Pure gallic acid does not precipitate gelatine, albumen, or alkaloids. It gives a bluish-black colour with ferric salts; soluble in excess of Fe_2Cl_6. Dry gallic acid heated to 210° gives off CO_2, and yields pyrogallol, $C_6H_3(OH)_3$. By the action of nitric acid it is oxidized to oxalic acid. Gallic acid forms salts which are called gallates. Dry gallic acid triturated in a mortar with potassium permanganate, takes fire, and gives out sparks. Gallic acid has a sour, astringent taste. It reduces gold and silver salts, and is used in photography. It is a monatomic acid, and also a triatomic phenol; therefore, four atoms of hydrogen can be replaced by metals. Gallic acid is sometimes used in medicine instead of tannin.

Găl′-lĭ-can, *a.* [Lat. *Gallicus* = Gallic, French.] Of or pertaining to Gaul or France; as, the Gallican Church.

Găl′-lĭ-can-ĭsm, *s.* [Eng. *Gallican*; *-ism.*] Principles in the French Church, opposed to Ultramontanism.

¶ As early as 1438 the Pragmatic Sanction (q.v.), to a certain extent protected the liberties of the Gallican Church against the encroachments of Rome. This was suspended in 1516 by the Concordat with Leo X., which was less favourable to the Gallican Church. On March 12, 1682, the French clergy issued a declaration that the Papal authority in France is limited to spiritual matters, and that it is subject to the decision of a General Council. This manifesto was condemned by successive Popes in 1682, 1690, 1706, and 1794.

Găl-lĭç′-ĭ-nīte, găl-lĭt′-zĕn-īte, *s.* [From Ger. *galitzenstein*, the name of the mineral, implying that it is from Galicia, where it is not known to occur.]

Min.: The same as GOSLARITE (q.v.).

Găl′-lĭ-çĭsm, *s.* [Eng. *Gallic* (1); suff. *-ism*; Fr. *Gallicisme.*] A mode of speech peculiar to the French language; a French expression or idiom.

"In English I would have *gallicisms* avoided."—*Felton: On the Classics.*

* **Găl′-lĭ-çīze,** * **Găl′-lĭ-çīse,** *v.t.* & *i.* [Eng. *Gallic* (1); *-ize.*]

A. *Trans.:* To adapt or make conformable to the French idiom or language; to Frenchify.

"Being very much *gallicised* in my character."—*Sydney Smith: Letters*, 1835.

B. *Intrans.:* To adopt a French style; to use Gallicisms.

găl-lĭc′-ō-la, găl-lĭc′-ō-læ, *s. pl.* [Lat. *galla* = a gall, an oak-apple, and *colo* = to inhabit.]

Entom.: Gall-flies, gall-insects. A tribe of Hymenopterous insects; sub-order Petiolata. The antennæ have from thirteen to fifteen joints, the wings only a few nervures, there is an ovipositor bent within the body in the form of the letter S. Its puncture leads to the production of galls. [GALL (2), GALL-INSECTS, CYNIPIDÆ, CYNIPS.]

* **găl-lĭ-găs′-kĭned,** *a.* [Eng. *galligaskin(s)*; *-ed.*] Wearing galligaskins.

* **găl-lĭ-găs′-kĭns,** * **gal-lo-gas-coins,** *s.* [A corrupt. of O. Fr. *garguesques* = *greguesque* = Greekish, from Ital. *Grechesco* = Greekish. (*Wedgwood.*) Cf. Prov. Eng. *gregs* = a kind of breeches or hose; Fr. *gregues.*]

1. Large open breeches; wide hose.

2. Leather gaiters worn by sportsmen.

"My *galligaskins*, that have long withstood
The winter's fury and encroaching frosts,
By time subdued—what will not time subdue?—
An horrid chasm disclose."
Philips: Splendid Shilling.

* **găl-lĭ-mā′-ti-a (ti as shĭ),** *s.* [GALIMATIAS.]

* **găl-lĭ-mâu-frȳ,** *s.* [Fr. *galimafrée* = a hash.]

1. A hash, a hotch-potch, or hodge-podge of scraps of meat.

"Delighting in hodge-podge, *gallimaufries*, forced meats, &c."—*King: Art of Cookery*, let. 9.

2. Any inconsistent or ridiculous medley.

"They have a dance, which the wenches say is a *gallimaufry* of gambols, because they are not in't."—*Shakesp.: Winter's Tale*, iv. 3.

gâl′-lĭn, *s.* [Eng. *gall* (2), s.; suff. *-in* (*Chem.*).]

Chem.: Gallin, $C_{20}H_{14}O_7$, or, $O[C_6H_2(OH)_2]_2{\cdot}CH{\cdot}C_6H_4{\cdot}CO{\cdot}OH$. Obtained by long boiling galleïn with zinc dust and ammonia, then acidifying with dilute H_2SO_4 and shaking out with ether. It crystallizes out of ether in fine needles, and quickly reddens in the air. It can be used as a dye instead of logwood.

găl-lĭ-nā′-çĕ-æ, găl-lĭ-nā′-çĕ-ī, *s. pl.* [Lat. *gallinaceus* = pertaining to poultry, from *gallina* = a hen.]

Ornith.: A sub-order of birds, order Rasores, of which it is the type. The bill is convex, the upper mandible arched over the lower one, the nostrils over-arched by a cartilaginous membrane, the wings are short, the legs strong, the hallux elevated above the anterior toes so as merely to touch the ground in walking. In the males the back of the tarsus is generally furnished with a spur, which may

be used as an offensive weapon. The birds are generally polygamous, the males more brilliantly coloured than the females. It is divided into about eight families. Tetraonidæ (Grouse), Perdicidæ (Partridges), Phasianidæ (Pheasants), Pteroclidæ (Sand-grouse), Turnicidæ (Bush-quails), Megapodidæ (Mound birds), Cracidæ (Curassows), Tinamidæ (Tinamous). The term Gallinacei is occasionally used in a more extensive sense, being applied to all the Rasores. [GALLINÆ.]

găl-lĭ-nā'-çē-ăn (or **cean** as **shăn**), *s.* [Lat. *gallinaceus*, from *gallina* = a hen; *gallus* = a cock.] One of the order Gallinacea.

găl-lĭ-nā'-çē-ŭs (or **ceous** as **shŭs**), *a.* [Lat. *gallinaceus.*] Of or pertaining to the Gallinaceæ.

"A circumstantial resemblance between the stomachs of *gallinaceous* fowls and the structure of corn-mills."—*Paley: Natural Theology*, ch. xv.

găl-lī'-næ, *s. pl.* [Lat. nom. pl. of *gallina* = a hen.]

Ornith.: An order of birds established by Linnæus. It has now become the sub-order Gallinacei (q.v.).

găl-lĭ-nā'-zō, *s.* [Sp.]

Ornith.: The Spanish-American name for the Turkey-buzzard. [CATHARTES.]

gâll'-ĭng, *pr. par., a., & s.* [GALL, *v.*]

A. & **B.** *As pr. par. & particip. adj.:* (See the verb).

C. *As substantive:*

1. *Lit.:* The act of making sore by rubbing off the skin.

2. *Fig.:* The act of vexing, irritating, or chafing.

gâll'-ĭng-lĭ, *adv.* [Eng. *galling*: *-ly.*] In a galling manner; so as to gall, vex, or irritate.

gâll'-ĭng-nĕss, *s.* [Eng. *galling*: *-ness.*] The quality or state of being galling.

"I never found that people discontented with their own church-government (the *gallingness* of whose yoke is the grand scare-crow that frights us here)."—*Boyle: Works*, ii. 39.

găl'-lĭ-nĭp-pĕr, *s.* [Etym. doubtful.]

Entom.: A large mosquito.

* **găl-lĭ-nĭv'-ō-rŏŭs,** *a.* [Lat. *gallina* = a hen, and *voro* = to devour.] Feeding or living upon fowls.

găl-lĭn-sĕē'-tą, *s. pl.* [Lat. *galla* = an oak-apple, a gall nut, and *insecta*, pl. of *insectum* = an insect.]

Entom.: A tribe of Homoptera, consisting of the family Coccidæ (q.v.). [GALL-INSECTS.]

găl'-lĭn-ŭ-lą, *s.* [Lat. *gallinula* = a pullet, a chicken, dimin. of *gallina* = a hen.]

Ornith.: Gallinule. The typical genus of the sub-family Gallinulinæ. Bill short, straight, the margins not inflexed, the cutting edges of the upper mandible folding over the lower one. Toes simple, without any marginal membrane. The only British species is *Gallinula Chloropus*, the Moor-hen (q.v.).

găl'-lĭ-nule, *s.* [GALLINULA.]

Ornith.: An English book-name for the genus Gallinula (q.v.).

găl-lĭn-ŭ-lī'-næ, *s. pl.* [Lat. *gallinul(a)*, and fem. pl. adj. suff. *-inæ* (q.v.).]

Ornith.: Water-hens. A sub-family of Rallidæ (Rails). They have the base of the ridge of the bill dilated into a soft oblong plate, occupying part of the forehead. They are aquatic birds, swimming and diving well, feeding on insects, worms, mollusca, besides seeds of grasses and other plants.

găl-lĭ-ō-nĕl'-lą, *s.* [GAILLONELLA.]

găl'-lĭ-ŏt, găl'-lĕ-ŏt, *s.* [GALIOT.]

Găl-lĭp'-ō-lĭ, *s.* [See def.] A town in Italy.

Gallipoli oil, *s.* An inferior kind of olive oil brought from Gallipoli.

găl'-lĭ-pŏt, *s.* [A corrupt. of O. Dut. *gley-pot*, from *gleye*; Dut. *gley* = potter's clay.]

1. A small glazed earthenware vessel, used for containing medicines, jams, preserves, &c. According to Stow they were introduced into England about A.D. 1570, by J. Andries and J. Jansen, potters, from Antwerp, who settled in Norwich, where they followed their trade.

"Plato said his master Socrates was like the apothecary's *gallipots*, that had on the outsides apes, owls, and satyrs, but within, precious drugs. —*Bacon: Apophthegms.*

* 2. A contemptuous name for an apothecary.

"It's Vidler the apothecary . . . you said you had *gallipots* enough."—*Thackeray: Newcomes*, ch. xiv.

găl-lĭt'-zĕn-īte, *s.* [GALLICINITE.]

găll'-ĭ-ŭm, *s.* [*Gallia*, in honour of France.]

Chem.: Gallium, a metallic element, symbol Ga, atomic weight 69·9. Gallium is a triad element. Specific heat 0·079. It was discovered by a French chemist, Lecoq de Boisbaudram, in zinc blende; but Mendeléjeff had shown in his periodic law, that an element must exist having intermediate properties between aluminium and indium; he called this supposed element ekaluminium. The metal is obtained by dissolving the blende in sulphuric acid and placing in the solution plates of zinc till the disengagement of hydrogen becomes slow, but is still perceptible, by which means the greater portion of the copper, lead, cadmium, iridium, thallium, silver, mercury, selenium, arsenic, &c., contained in the ore is precipitated; the clear filtered liquid is then heated with a large excess of zinc, the resulting gelatinous precipitate, consisting chiefly of alumina, basic salts of zinc, and gallium, is redissolved in hydrochloric acid, and again heated with zinc, which gives a precipitate, in which the gallium is more concentrated. This precipitate is redissolved in hydrochloric acid, the solution is treated with hydrogen sulphide, and the filtered liquid, after expulsion of the H_2S, is fractionally precipitated with ammonium carbonate, till the solution of the resulting precipitate in hydrochloric acid no longer gives any indication of the presence of gallium when examined by the spectroscope. The precipitates are collected and dissolved in sulphuric acid, and cautiously evaporated till the free sulphuric acid is expelled; the residue when cold is digested with water till it is dissolved, the nearly neutral solution is boiled, the basic gallium sulphate is precipitated and filtered while hot, and then dissolved in a small quantity of sulphuric acid, treated with excess of potash till the precipitate is redissolved, and then precipitated by a stream of CO_2. Finally the gallium oxide is redissolved in the smallest quantity of sulphuric acid, the solution mixed with excess of slightly acid ammonium acetate, then H_2S gas is passed through the liquid; the filtered acetic solution is diluted with water, and heated to boiling, whereby the greater part of the gallium is precipitated as oxide; this precipitate is filtered off hot, washed with boiling water, and redissolved in sulphuric acid, and the solution mixed with a slight excess of potash, and filtered, whereby a pure alkaline solution of gallium is obtained. Metallic gallium is obtained by the electrolysis of this alkaline solution, platinum electrodes being used, and the positive electrode being larger than the negative on which the metallic gallium is precipitated, which is detached by dipping the platinum plate in warm water and bending it backwards and forwards. Gallium is a silver-white metal, which melts at 30°, but remains liquid for weeks at 0°. Cooled to −15° it crystallizes. Gallium is a hard metal, very slightly malleable, and leaves a bluish-grey trace on paper; when melted it adheres to glass; it does not tarnish in the air. Its specific gravity is 5·95. It gives a brilliant violet line in the spectrum. When heated in the air it oxidizes on the surface, and does not volatilize. It dissolves in hydrochloric acid with disengagement of hydrogen. It is scarcely attacked by nitric acid in the cold; when heated it dissolves slowly with evolution of nitrous fumes. It forms salts.

gallium-chloride, *s.*

Chem.: $GaCl_3$, is colourless, crystalline, and deliquescent.

gallium-oxide, *s.*

Chem.: Gallium oxide is obtained by igniting the nitrate, which leaves a white friable mass.

gallium-salts, *s. pl.*

Chem.: Gallium-salts are precipitated by ammonia. If redissolved by hydrochloric acid, and again precipitated by ammonia, the precipitate is soluble in excess. Potash gives a precipitate which is soluble in excess, sodium carbonate gives a white precipitate, an ammoniacal solution of gallium chloride, or sulphate, is precipitated by acetic acid; hydrogen sulphide does not precipitate gallium from slightly acid solutions; sulphide ammonium does not give a precipitate with the ammoniacal solutions of pure chloride or sulphate of gallium; if zinc is present the gallium is precipitated along with the zinc. Potassium ferrocyanide gives a yellow precipitate with strongly acid solutions of gallium chloride. (*Watts: Dict. Chem.*)

gallium-sulphate, *s.*

Chem.: $Ga_2(SO_4)_3$, is very soluble in water; when mixed with ammonium sulphate and evaporated, it yields octohedral crystals of gallium ammonium alum.

găl-lĭ-vănt', * **gall-a-vant,** *v.i.* [Prob. a corruption of *gallant* (q.v.).]

1. To gad about with or after one of the opposite sex; to flirt.

"You were out all day yesterday, and gallivanting somewhere, I know."—*Dickens: Nicholas Nickleby*, ch. lxiv.

2. To run about after trivial matters; to fuss; to bustle.

găl'-lĭ-văt, *s.* [Perhaps from Dut. *galei* = a galley, and *vat* = a vessel.]

Naut.: A large swift sailing galley or small vessel used on the Malabar coast. They are seldom over seventy tons burden, are two-masted, and carry small swivel guns.

găl'-lĭ-wăsp, *s.* [First element (*galli*) doubtful; second, Eng. *wasp*; cf. *gallipavum.*]

Zool.: *Celestus occiduus*, a small lizard, family Scincidæ, found in the West Indies. It is an object of terror to the inhabitants, but is really harmless.

* **gal-loc,** *s.* [A.S.] The herb Comfrey.

* **gal-lo-glash,** * **gal-lo-glass,** * **gol-lo-glass,** *s.* [GALLOWGLASS.]

găl-lō-mā'-nĭ-ą, *s.* [Lat. *Gall(ia)* = Gaul; *o* connective, and Eng. *mania* (q.v.).] A mania for or excessive love of French fashions, customs, literature, &c.

găl'-lŏn, * **gal-on,** * **gal-one,** * **gal-oun,** * **gal-un,** *s.* [O. Fr. *gallon, jallon, jalon*, from Low Lat. *galona* = a gallon.]

* 1. A pitcher, of whatever capacity.

"A man beringe a *galoun* of water schal mete to you."—*Wycliffe: Mark* xiv. 13.

2. An English measure of capacity for liquid or dry goods, generally the former, containing four quarts or eight pints. The imperial gallon now in use as the standard measure of capacity contains 277·274 cubic inches, or 10 lbs. avoirdupois of distilled water at the temperature of 62° F., the barometer standing at 30 inches. The United States standard gallon contains 231 cubic inches; the old corn gallon 268·6 cubic inches, and the old ale gallon 282 cubic inches. An English imperial gallon contains 4·5434 litres.

"Fresh water comes out of the rocks; but so slowly, that it yields not above forty *gallons* in twenty-four hours."—*Dampier: Voyages* (1682).

* **găl-lōon',** * **gă-lōon',** *s.* [Fr. & Sp. *galon*; Ital. *gallone.*]

Fabric: A narrow cotton fabric for binding shoes, &c; a narrow binding stuff with threads of gold and silver; a silk, woollen, or mixed tape for edging, binding, or shoe-strings.

"Lace and ribbons, silver and gold *galloons*, with the like glittering gewgaws, are so many lures to women of weak minds or low education."—*Addison: Spectator*, No. 15.

* **găl-lōon',** * **gă-lōon',** *v.t.* [GALLOON, *s.*] To braid or bind with galloon.

"Those enormous habiliments . . . slashed and *galooned*."—*Carlyle: Sartor Resartus*, bk. i., ch. viii.

găl'-lŏp, * **galop,** *v.i.* [Fr. *galoper*, from O. Flem. *walop* = a gallop, an extension of O. Low Ger. *wallen* = to boil; A.S. *weallan*; O. Sax. *wallan*; Skt. *valg* = to gallop.]

A. *Intransitive:*

I. *Literally:*

1. To move or run with leaps at great speed, as a horse.

2. To ride at a very rapid pace; to ride a horse which gallops.

"An officer might mount and gallop beyond reach of danger in an hour; but the private soldier must stay and be butchered."—*Macaulay: Hist. Eng.*, ch. xiii.

II. *Fig.:* To move very fast; to hurry; to scamper.

"Who doth he [time] *gallop* withal?"—*Shakesp.: As You Like It*, iii. 2.

B. *Trans.:* To cause to run at great speed: as, To *gallop* a horse.

găl'-lŏp, *s.* [GALLOP, *v.*]

1. The motion or pace of a horse when he runs at full speed, in which he moves by springs, bounds, or leaps, the forefeet being lifted very nearly together, and, while these are in the air, and just upon the point of touching the ground, he lifts both his hind-legs almost at once.

"Their troop came hard upon our back,
With their long *gallop*, which can tire
The hound's deep hate, and hunter's fire."
Byron: Mazeppa, xii.

2. A kind of dance; a Galop (q.v.).

¶ *Hand-gallop:* A slow or gentle gallop, between a canter and a gallop.

găl-lŏp-ade', *s.* [Fr. *galopade.*]

1. *Manége:* A sidelong or curvetting kind of gallop.

2. *Mus.:* A Gallop (q.v.).

găl-lŏp-ade', *v.i.* [GALLOPADE, *s.*] To gallop; to move about briskly; to dance a gallopade.

"The shock-head willows two and two,
By rivers *gallopaded*." *Tennyson: Amphion* 40.

găl'-lŏp-ĕr, *s.* [Eng. *gallop; -er.*]

I. *Ordinary Language:*

1. A horse that gallops.

"Mules are commonly rough *gallopers*, though some of them are very fleet."—*Mortimer: Husbandry.*

2. A man who gallops on a horse, or who makes great haste.

3. One who is always running about.

"If abroad I am a gagling goose; when I return, you are a fine *galloper*."—*Guardian*, No. 132.

* II. *Ordnance:*

1. A carriage on which small guns were carried; it had shafts so as to be drawn without limbers.

2. A light fieldpiece.

"On which Sir John [Cope] advanced two *gallopers*, which presently dislodged them, and 'tis said killed about a dozen of them."—*Lord Loudoun: Account of the Battle of Preston; Trial of Sir John Cope*, p. 139.

galloper-gun, *s.*

Ord.: A small gun carried on a galloper. [GALLOPER, II.]

* **găl'-lŏp-ĭn,** *s.* [Fr. *galopin*, from *galoper* = to gallop.] A servant for the kitchen; a scullion; a cook's boy.

"Dyet for the kitchen and *gallopins*."—*Archæologia*, xv. 7.

găl'-lŏp-ĭng, *pr. pa.*, *a.*, & *s.* [GALLOP, *v.*]

A. *As pr. par.:* (See the verb).

B. *As adjective:*

1. *Lit.:* Moving or running at a gallop.

2. *Fig.:* Very rapid in its progress; as, a *galloping* consumption, one which soon arrives at a fatal termination.

C. *As subst.:* The act of moving at a gallop.

"I did heare
The *galloping* of horse." *Shakesp.: Macbeth*, iv. 1.

galloping-consumption, *s.*

Pathol.: Acute pulmonary phthisis, in contradistinction to chronic phthisis. Named on account of its usually very rapid fatality.

găl-lō-tăn'-nĭc, *s.* [Pref. *gallo-*, and *tannic.*] [TANNINE.]

* **găl'-lōw** (1), **găl'-lȳ̆,** *v.t.* [A.S. *agælwan* = to stupefy.] To frighten, to terrify, to affright.

"The wrathful skies
Gallow the very wanderers of the dark."
Shakesp.: Lear, iii. 2.

* **găl'-lōw** (2), *v.t.* [GALLOW, *s.*] To hang; to put to death by hanging.

"With grete Jewes he is *galwed*."—*Legend of the Holy Rood*, p. 132.

* **găl'-lōw,** *s.* [GALLOWS.]

* **gallow-clapper,** *s.* A term of reproach or contempt.

gallow-grass, *s.* Hemp, as furnishing halters for the gallows.

* **gallow-tree,** * **galow-tree,** * **galowe-tree,** *s.* A gallows.

"The more buxum wyll he bee,
That he were borowyd fro the *galow tree*."
Le Bone Florence of Rome; Ritson, vol. iii.

Găl'-lō-wāy̆, *s.* [See def.]

1. The name of a district in the south of Scotland, comprehending the shire of Wigton, and the Stewartry of Kircudbright.

2. A species of horse of a small size, but very hardy and enduring.

"Tradition reports that this kind [*galloways*] of horses are sprung from some Spanish stallions, which swam on shore from some of the ships of the Spanish armada, which were wrecked on the coast, and coupling with the mares of the country, peopled the kingdom with their posterity. They were much esteemed and of a middling size, strong, active, nervous, and hardy, and were called *Gallowaye*, from being first known in the countrey which bears that name."—*Berenger: On Horsemanship*, vol. i., p. 205.

3. A breed of cattle, generally dark in colour, indigenous to Galloway.

galloway-dyke, *s.* A wall built firmly at the bottom, but no thicker at the top than the length of the single stones, loosely piled the one above the other.

"The cheapest, the most valuable, the most speedily raised, the most lasting, and the most general fence is the *galloway-dike*."—*P. Auchterderran, Stat. Acc.*, i. 451.

galloway-nag, *s.* A galloway.

* **găl'-lōw-glass,** * **găl'-lō-glass,** *s.* [Ir. *galloglach* = a heavy-armed soldier; from *giolla* = a man-servant, a gillie, and *gleac-aim* = to wrestle.] The name given to a heavy-armed foot-soldier in Ireland and the western islands. It is opposed to kerne (q.v.).

"A puissant and mighty power
Of *gallowglasses* and stout kernes,
Is marching hitherward in proud array."
Shakesp.: 2 Henry IV., iv. 9.

găl'-lōws, * **gal-ewes,** * **gal-owes,** * **gal-os,** * **gal-ous,** * **galwes,** *s.* [A.S. *galga*, *gealga* = a cross, a gibbet; cogn. with Icel. *galgi* = a gallows; Dan. & Sw. *galge*; Dut. *galg*; Goth. *galga* = a cross; Ger. *galgen* = a gallows. Properly a plural form, but the true singular *gallow* is not now used. A double plural form is even found, as *gallowses.*]

I. *Ordinary Language:*

1. An instrument or apparatus on which criminals are executed by hanging. It is usually constructed of two posts with a cross-beam on the top, from which the criminal is hanged by a rope passing round his neck.

"No Indian prince has to his palace
More followers than a thief to the *gallows*."
Butler; Hudibras, pt. ii., c. 1.

* 2. A wretch who deserves to be hanged; a gallows-bird.

"Cupid hath been five thousand years a boy.
Ay, and a shrewd unhappy *gallows* too."
Shakesp.: Love's Labour's Lost, v. 2.

* 3. One of a pair of braces used for supporting the breeches. (In this sense it has the plural *gallowses.*)

"Those indispensable articles of decent attire denominated *gallows*."—*Warner: Literary Recollections*, i. 100.

II. *Technically:*

1. *Agric.:* The central core of four Indian cornstalks interlaced diagonally, and bound at the intersection, forming a stool or support for cut corn, which is bound around it to form a shock. (*American.*)

2. *Print.:* The rest for the tympan when open.

3. *Steam-Eng.:* The frame supporting the beam of a steam-engine.

gallows-bird, *s.* A wretched person who deserves the gallows.

"I ne'er minced ape nor *gallows-bird*."—*Reade: Cloister & Hearth*, ch. xxviii.

gallows-bitts, *s.*

Naut.: A strong frame erected amidships on the deck to hold spare spars.

* **gallows-clapper,** *s.* [GALLOW-CLAPPER.]

* **gallows-faced,** *a.* Rascally-looking; hang-dog.

"Thou *gallows-faced* vagabond."—*H. Brooke: Fool of Quality*, ii. 16.

gallows-frame, *s.*

1. The frame of a gallows.

2. The same as GALLOWS, II. 3.

* **gallows-free,** *a.* Saved from hanging.

"Let him be *gallows-free* by my consent."
Dryden: Absalom & Achitophel, ii. 431.

gallows-maker, *s.* One whose trade it is to build gallows.

"The *gallows-maker*; for that frame outlives a thousand tenants."—*Shakesp.: Hamlet*, v. 1.

* **gallows-ripe,** *a.* Ready for hanging.

"Lo se again, as one not yet *gallows-ripe*."—*Carlyle: French Revolution*, pt. ii., bk. v., ch. iii.

gallows-stanchions, *s.pl.*

Naut.: The same as GALLOWS-BITTS (q.v.).

gallows-top, *s.*

Naut.: A crosspiece of timber tenoned on to the gallows-bitts at or near the top.

găl'-lōw-şĕş, *s.pl.* [GALLOWS, I. 3.]

* **găl'-lōwş-nĕss,** *s.* [Eng. *gallows; -ness.*] Badness, rascality.

"I never knew your equals for *gallowsness*."—*G. Eliot: Adam Bede*, ch. vi.

găl'-lōwş-trēe, *s.* [Eng. *gallows*, and *tree.*] The gallows.

"Ho! Provost Marshal! instantly
Lord Denzil to the *gallowstree!*"
Scott: Rokeby, vi. 23.

gâllş, *s.* [GALL, *s.* (2).]

gâll'-sĭck-nĕss, *s.* [Eng. *gall*, and *sickness.*] A kind of remitting bilious fever occurring in the Netherlands; Walcheren fever.

gâll'-stōne, *s.* [Eng, *gall*, and *stone.*]

1. *Of Man:* A biliary concretion, chiefly consisting of cholesterine and colouring matter, forming in the gall-bladder. Gallstones are commonest in advanced life, sedentary occupations, females, or from over-indulgence, and in habitual constipation, and during their passage to the intestine accompanied by the most intense agony, not always depending on the size of the stone. In one case, *post-mortem*, in a female in advanced life, the writer counted eighty-three gallstones, varying in size from a small marble to a pin's head.

2. *Of the inferior animals:* An animal calculus found in the gall-bladder of oxen. This concretion varies a little in colour, but is in general of a beautiful golden yellow, more powerful than gamboge, and is highly reputed as a water-colour. Nevertheless its colour is soon changed and destroyed by strong light, though it is not subject to alteration by impure air.

găl'-lŭs, *s.* [Lat. = a dunghill cock.]

Ornith.: A genus of Phasianidæ, sub-family Phasianinæ (q.v.). *Gallus domesticus* is the domestic fowl; *G. bankivus*, the jungle fowl of Java. This latter was the original at least of the British game-cock, if not even of the other varieties of the domestic fowl.

gâl'-lȳ̆ (1), **gall-ie,** *a.* [Eng. *gall* (1), *s.*; *-y.*] Like gall; bitter as gall.

"And who that is ielous, and aye in a drede
Is full of melancolie and *gallie* ire."
Chaucer: Remedy of Love.

gally-worm, *s.*

Zool.: Polydesmus, a genus of Millepedes.

gâl'-lȳ̆ (2), *a.* [Eng. *gall* (3), *s.*; *-y.*] Wet, moist, worn. Applied to land where the grass has been worn away.

* **găl'-lȳ̆,** *v.t.* [GALLOW (1), *v.*] To frighten.

* **găl'-lȳ̆,** *s.* [GALLEY.]

* **gal-ly-gas-coynes,** *s.* [GALLIGASKINS.]

* **găl'-meȳ̆,** *s.* [Ger. *galmei*, from Eng., &c., *calamine* (q.v.).]

Min.: The same as Calamine (q.v.).

ga-lŏçhe', ga-lŏshe', go-lŏshe', go-lŏsh', *s.* [Fr. *galoche* = a wooden shoe, a clog, from Low Lat. *calopedia* = a clog; Gr. καλοπόδιον (*kalopodion*), dimin. of καλόπους (*kalopous*) = a shoemaker's last: κᾶλον (*kalon*) = wood, and πούς (*pous*), genit. ποδός (*podos*) = a foot.]

1. A patten, clog, or wooden shoe.

"Ne were worthy to unbocle his *galoche*."
Chaucer: C. T., 10,869.

2. An over-shoe, worn to keep the feet dry.

3. A legging, a gaiter, covering the upper part of the shoe and the bottom of the leg.

* **ga-loon',** *s.* & *a.* [GALLOON.]

găl'-ŏp, *s.* [Fr.] [GALLOP.]

I. *Ord. Lang.:* A gallop.

II. *Music:*

1. A lively dance in 2-4 time, originally a separate and independent dance, but now also forming a portion of a set of quadrilles.

2. The music to which this dance is performed.

*** găl'-ō-pĭn,** *s.* [GALLOPIN.]

gạ-lōre', *s.* or *adv.* [Irish and Gael. *go leòr* = enough: *go* = to, and *leòr* = enough.] Plenty, abundance, in plenty.

gạ-lŏshe', *s.* [GALOCHE.]

gạ-lôu-bêt (*t* silent), *s.* [Fr.]

Mus.: A small flute of a primitive character with three holes, similar to the Picco pipe.

*** gal-ox-ie,** *s.* [GALAXY.]

*** galpe,** *v.i.* [A.S. *galpian* = to applaud; O.Sax. *galpôn* = to cry out, to boast; M. H. Ger. *galpen* = to bark.]

1. To cry out, to yelp.
2. To gape, to yawn.

"Whan a man *galpeth* than me croyseth him." *Trevisa*, v. 389.

3. To belch.

*** galp-er,** *s.* [Eng. *galp(e)*; *-er.*] One who gapes or yawns.

*** gal-ship, * gol-sipe,** *s.* [A.S. *gálscipe.*] Lechery, lasciviousness.

*** gâl'-sŏme,** *a.* [Eng. *gall* (1), s.; suff. *-some.*] Bitter, malignant.

"*Galsome* bitterness, and wilful fraud and falsehood."—*Bp. Morton.*

gâlt (1), *s.* [GAULT.]

*** galt** (2), *** galte,** *s.* [Icel. *galti* = a boar.] A young sow or boar when castrated.

"*Galt*, a yonge hogge or sow. *Porcetra.*"—*Huloet.*

gạ-lŭn'-çha, *s.* [Name in some East Indian languages.]

Pharm.: An Indian febrifuge, prepared from the stems of *Tinospora verrucosa* and *T. cordifolia.*

găl-văn'-ĭc, *a.* [Ital. *Galvan(i)*, and Eng. &c., suff. *-ic.*] Of or belonging to Galvani. [GALVANISM.]

galvanic-battery, *s.*

Elect.: A number of connected galvanic cells.

galvanic-cell or **pair,** *s.*

Elect.: A combination of two metals in a liquid chemically acting upon one to a greater extent than upon the other.

galvanic-electricity, *s.*

Elect.: Chemical or dynamical electricity.

galvanic-moxa, *s.*

Elect.: A term applied by Fabré Palaprat to the application of platinum rendered incandescent by a galvanic current, as a cauterising agent of the nature of a moxa.

galvanic-pair, *s.* [GALVANIC-CIRCUIT.]

galvanic-pile, *s.*

Elect.: A column of alternate plates, such as zinc and copper. [VOLTAIC-PILE.]

galvanic-shock, *s.*

Elect.: A shock felt by a nerve placed or connected with an inductive coil charged by a galvanic cell.

găl-văn'-ĭ-cạl, *a.* [Eng. *galvanic*; *-al.*] The same as GALVANIC (q.v.).

găl'-vạn-ĭsm, *s.* [Named after Aloysius Galvani, who was born at Bologna in 1737, published in 1791 his celebrated work, *Aloysii Galvanii de viribus Electricitatis in Motu Musculari Commentarius*, and died in his native town in 1798.]

Physics: The branch of electric science to which an experiment by Galvani gave birth. His wife, who was making soup from frogs, happened to put them, after being skinned, in proximity to a charged electrical machine belonging to her husband. On touching them with a scalpel their legs became greatly convulsed. Galvani on his return was told what had occurred, and repeated the experiment on several occasions. He united the lumbar nerves of a dead frog with its crural muscles by a metallic circuit. He came to the erroneous conclusion that animal electricity existed in the nerves and muscles of frogs, &c. In this explanation Galvani ignored the metallic connecting wire. His contemporary, Volta, gave attention to this, and found that the contraction of the limbs is more energetic when the connecting arc is made of two metals instead of one. He therefore inferred that the metals took the active part in producing the contraction, and the disengagement of electricity was due to their contact, and that the animal parts constituted only a conductor, and at the same time a very sensitive electroscope. In 1793 he published these views, and in 1800 first described and constructed what has since been called after him the Voltaic pile. [PILE; see also BATTERY, B. III. 4.] Febroni, observing that the discs of zinc in the pile became oxidized in contact with the acidulated water, considered, as did Woolaston and Davy, that the oxidation was the chief cause why electricity was disengaged. Now Voltaic piles have nearly given place to Voltaic or Galvanic batteries, of which there are many varieties. [BATTERY, B. III. 4.]

găl'-vạn-ĭst, *s.* [Ital. *Galvan(i)*; Eng., &c. suff. *-ist.*] A proficient in galvanism.

găl-vạn-īz-ā'-tion, *s.* [Eng. *galvaniz(e)*; *-ation.*]

1. The act or process of galvanizing.
2. The state of being galvanized.

găl'-vạn-īze, *v.t.* [Eng. *galvan(ic)*; Eng., &c. suff. *-ize.*]

1. *Of metals:*

(1) To affect with galvanism.

(2) To plate with gold, silver, &c., by means of galvanism.

2. *Of the human or animal frame:* To restore to consciousness from a fainting fit, &c., by means of galvanic action.

3. *Of immaterial things:* To give life, spirit, or vitality to.

găl'-vạn-ized, *pa. par.* & *a.* [GALVANIZE, *v.t.*]

galvanized-iron, *s.*

1. *Properly:* Iron coated with zinc by galvanic deposition.

2. *Less properly:* Iron coated with zinc without galvanism. The iron being cleaned by dilute acid and friction, is heated and plunged into a bath of melted zinc covered with sal-ammoniac, and stirred up till the surface becomes coated with zinc.

găl'-vạn-īz-ẽr, *s.* [Eng. *galvaniz(e)*; *-er.*] One who or that which galvanizes.

găl-vạn-ō-, *pref.* [*Galvan(i)*, *-o* connective.] Relating to Galvani, the discoverer of galvanism.

găl-vạ-nō-câus'-tĭc, *a.* [Pref. *galvano-* (q.v.), and Eng. *caustic.*]

Elect. & Med.: Relating to the use of heat generated by galvanism as a caustic.

găl-văn'-ō-glŷph, *s.* [Pref. *galvano-*, and Gr. γλυφή (*gluphē*) = an engraving.] An engraving produced by the process of galvanoglyphy (q.v.).

găl-vạn-ŏg'-lŷ-phy, *s.* [Pref. *galvano-*, and Gr. γλύφω (*gluphō*) = to hollow out, to engrave.]

Engraving: A process in which the ground is spread on a clean zinc plate and etched. Succeeding coats of varnish are spread by a roller on the ground, avoiding the obliteration of the lines, which become deeper with each coat. The finished plate becomes a matrix for a reverse impression obtained in the electro-bath, and this reverse is used to print from in the ordinary manner.

găl-vạn'-ō-graph, *s.* [Pref. *galvano-*, and Gr. γραφή (*graphē*) = a drawing, a delineation.] A picture produced by galvanography (q.v.).

găl-văn-ō-grăph'-ĭc, *a.* [Eng. *galvanograph(y)*; *-ic.*] Produced by or in any way connected with the process of galvanography (q.v.).

găl-vạn-ŏg'-rạ-phy, *s.* [Pref. *galvano-*, and Gr. γραφή (*graphē*) = a drawing, a delineation.]

Engraving: A process of Austrian origin, by which a plate of silvered copper is covered by an artist with different coats of a somewhat transparent pigment, so that on the dark portions the paint is thick and raised, and the surface is relatively depressed in the light tints. A copy of this is made by the electrotype process; the darker being now the deeper portions, the whole forms an intaglio, like a copperplate, and is printed from by the copperplate-printing process.

găl-vạn-ŏl'-ō-ġĭst, *s.* [Pref. *galvano-*, Gr. λόγος (*logos*) = discourse, and Eng., &c. suff. *-ist.*] One who describes the phenomena of galvanism; a writer on galvanism.

găl-vạn-ŏl'-ō-ġy, *s.* [Pref. *galvano-*, and Gr. λόγος (*logos*) = discourse.] A description of galvanism; a treatise on its phenomena.

găl-văn-ō-măg-nĕt'-ĭc, *a.* [Pref. *galvano-*, and Eng. *magnetic.*]

Elect: The same as Electromagnetic (q.v.).

găl-van-ŏm'-ĕ-tẽr, *s.* [Pref. *galvano-*, and Gr. μέτρον (*metron*) = a measure.]

Elect. Machine: A multiplier; a very delicate apparatus for determining the existence, direction, and intensity of currents. It was invented by Schweigger, in Germany, in 1819, just before Œrsted, in Denmark, in the same year, discovered the law of directive action, which a fixed current excites at a distance on a magnetic needle. In connection with the construction of the Indicator telegraph (q.v.), Ampére, Arago, Schilling, Gauss, Weber, Alexander, all used the principle, but it was

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carried out in a superior manner to any by Cooke and Wheatstone in 1837. The galvanometer consists of a magnetic needle suspended by a filament of silk, and surrounded in the plane of the magnetic meridian by a copper wire, forming a complete circuit round the needle in the direction of its length. The actions of the four branches of the circuit give the North Pole the same direction. The coiling of the copper wire in the direction of the needle multiplies the current. By making several, though not an indefinite number of circuits, all insulated, the action of the instrument becomes more powerful, and the deflection of the needle greater. If there be two or three thousand turns of fine wire, with their coils carefully insulated by means of silk and shellac, currents of high intensity will be generated.

¶ (1) *Differential galvanometer:*

Elect. Mach.: An instrument designed to ascertain a difference in the intensity of two currents. It consists of a needle like that in an ordinary galvanometer, round the frame of which are coiled two wires of the same kind and size, completely isolated from each other, and with binding screws, so that separate currents can be passed through each of them. If the currents are of the same intensity, but in different directions, there is no deflection, but, where the needle is deflected, one of the two currents differs from the other.

(2) *Marine galvanometer:*

Elect. Mach.: A galvanometer designed to test the insulation of submarine cables, and at the same time unaffected by the pitching and rolling of the ship. It consists of several thousand coils of copper wire-insulating. In the centre of the coil is a slide carrying the magnet; it is attached to a mirror of thinly silvered glass. A single fibre of silk is stretched across the slide, to this the mirror and magnet are attached in such a manner that the fibre exactly passes in every position through the centre of gravity. The slide fits into a groove in the coil, and the whole is enclosed within a wrought-iron case, with the aperture in front, and a wrought-iron lid on the top. There are also an adjusting magnet and a scale.

găl-văn-ō-mĕt'-rĭc, *a.* [Pref. *galvano-*, and Eng. *metric* (q.v.).] Pertaining or relating to the measurement of magnetic currents.

găl-vạn-ō-plăs'-tĭc, *a.* [Pref. *galvano-*, and Eng. *plastic.*] Of or belonging to the art or process of electrotyping (q.v.).

găl-văn'-ō-scōpe, *s.* [Pref. *galvano-*, and Gr. σκοπέω (*skopeō*) = to look at anything.]

Elect. Mach.: An instrument for measuring the strength of galvanic currents. Example, a magnetic needle.

găl-văn-ō-scŏp'-ĭc, *a.* [Eng. *galvanoscop(e); -ic.*] Pertaining to a galvanoscope.

găl-vạn-ō-thĕr-mŏm'-ĕ-tĕr, *s.* [Pref. *galvano-*, and Eng. *thermometer.*]

Mach.: An instrument for measuring the heating effect of a galvanic current.

* **gal-ver-ly,** *adv.* [A corrupt. of *deliverly* (q.v.).] Cleverly, capitally.

"A light gennet that is young and trotteth *galverly.*"—*Wriothesley: To Sir T. Wyatt,* Oct. 1537.

* **galwes,** *s.* [Gallows.]

* **gam,** *s.* [Game.]

ga'-mạ, *s.* [Port., = a doe.] See compound.

gama-grass, *s.*

Bot.: Tripsacum dactyloides. It is regarded in Mexico as very valuable for fodder.

* **gamaieu,** *s.* [Cameo.]

gạ-ma'-sĕ-ī, gạ-măs'-ĭ-dĕş, *s. pl.* [Mod. Lat. *gamas(us)* (q.v.); Lat. masc. pl. adj. suff. *-ei*, or masc. and fem. *-ides.*]

Zool.: A tribe of Arachnida (Spiders), order Acarina. The forceps is didactylous, the pulpi projecting or very distinct, and in the form of a thread. They generally attach themselves to the bodies of beetles.

* **gạ-măsh'-ĕs,** * **gạ-măçh'-ĕs,** *s. pl.* [O. Fr. *gamaches;* Ital. *gamascie* = splatterdashes; O. Fr. *gambe* (Fr. *jambe*) = the leg.]

1. High boots, buskins, or startups.

2. Short splatterdashes worn by ploughmen.

gạ-măss', *s.* [N. Amer. Indian *squamash.*]

Bot.: The biscuit root, *Camassia esculenta.*

găm'-ạ-sŭs, *s.* [Etym. doubtful.]

Zool.: The typical genus of Gamasei (q.v.).

găm̆b, gambe, *s.* [O. Fr. *gambe;* Fr. *jambe;* Ital. *gamba* = the leg.]

Her.: The whole foreleg of a lion or other beast. If couped or erased near the middle joint, it is a paw.

găm'-bạ (1), *s.* [Low Lat. = a hoof.]

Comp. Anat.: The elongated metacarpus or metatarsus of the Ruminantia and Solidungula.

găm'-bạ (2), *s.* [Ital.] [Gamb.]

Music:

1. A stringed instrument of the viol sort, called also Viola da gamba, with six strings,

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weaker in tone and smaller in size than the violoncello, so called because it was held between the knees of the player, as distinguished from Viola da braccia, played on the arm. [Viola; Viol-de-gambois.]

2. An organ-stop, the pipes of which are, in continental organs, generally cylindrical, of small scale, and well cut up, but sometimes conical in shape. Its tone is pungent, and not unlike that of a violin or violoncello. In England the Bell Gamba is more commonly met with. (*Stainer & Barrett.*)

găm-ba'-dō (1), **găm-bā'de,** *s.* [Ital. *gamba* = the leg.]

1. A leather legging for equestrians. It is wrapped around the leg, reaching from the knee to the foot, and is fastened at the side by clasps.

"The pettifogger ambles to her in his *gambadoes* once a week."—*Dennis: Letters.*

2. A kind of leather case attached to a saddle in place of stirrups.

* **găm-ba'-dō** (2), *s.* [Gambol.] A gambol, a frolic.

* **gam-bauld,** *s.* [Gambol, *s.*]

gam-beer, *s.* [Gambier.]

* **găm'-bĕ-şŏn,** * **găm'-bĭ-şŏn,** * **gam-bas-sowne,** * **gaum-bi-soun,** * **gam-e-son,** *s.* [O. Fr. *gambaison, gambeson.*]

Old Armour: A body-covering, stuffed with wool, and padded in parallel lines of needle-work. It was worn beneath the hauberk of a knight as a padding for the armour. The surcoat was also quilted with cotton wool. An early and curious example may be seen in the surcoat of Edward the Black Prince, which is still suspended over his tomb in Canterbury Cathedral.

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găm'-bĕt, găm-bĕt'-ta, *s.* [Fr. & Prov. *gambette;* Ital. *gambetta.*]

Ornith.: Totanus gambetta, Linnæus's *Tringa gambetta,* the Redshark or Gambet snipe. In summer it is brown above with black spots, in winter it is almost of a uniform grey-brown; its legs are red. Found in Scandinavia, in Iceland, and in the Arctic regions.

găm'-bĭr, găm'-bĭĕr, *s.* [A Malayan word.]

Pharm.: An extract from the leaves of *Uncaria gambir,* a cinchonaceous plant. It is a simple astringent. It is chewed by the Malays with betel leaf and areca, specially to relieve aphthous eruptions of the mouth and fauces. It is called also *Terra japonica.*

* **găm'-bĭ-şŏn,** *s.* [Gambeson.]

* **găm̆b'-ĭst,** *s.* [Ital. *gamba;* Eng. suff. *-ist.*]

Music: A performer on the viol di gamba.

găm'-bĭt, *s.* [Fr.; Ital. *gambetto* = a tripping up; *gamba* = the leg.]

Chess: A chess-opening; the sacrifice of a pawn in the beginning of the game in order to obtain a favourable position for attack.

găm'-ble, *v.i. & t.* [Formed from *game* (q.v.) by the addition of the suff. *-le*, the *b* being excrescent, as in *humble, number,* &c.

A. *Intrans.:* To play or game for a stake.

"Where neither strumpets' charms, nor drinking-bout, Nor *gambling* practices, can find it out."
Cowper: Tirocinium, 246.

B. *Trans.:* To waste or squander in gambling; followed by *away;* as, He *gambled away* all his property.

găm'-blĕr, *s.* [Eng. *gambl(e); -er.*] One who gambles; one given to gambling or playing for a stake.

"The appointment of a ruined *gambler* to such a trust would alone have sufficed to disgust the public."
—*Macaulay: Hist. of Eng.,* ch. vi.

găm-bō'ge (or **găm-bô'ge**), *s.* [A corrupt. of *Cambodia,* the name of the district in Annam, where it is found.]

1. *Chem.:* Gamboge, or camboge, is a gum resin containing about 70 per cent. of resin, and 24 per cent. of soluble gum. It is obtained by piercing the bark of *Garcinia morella,* var. *pedicellata,* a tree belonging to the order Guttiferæ, growing in Cambodia, Siam, and the south part of Cochin China. The juice is allowed to harden in bamboo reeds, hence it occurs in commerce in the form of pipes which are striated externally. Gamboge is hard brittle, breaking with a yellow-brown vitreous conchoidal fracture, its powder is a bright yellow colour, it is inodorous, has a slight taste, but when chewed is acid. When rubbed with water the gum dissolves, forming a yellow emulsion with the suspended resin. Gamboge is soluble in alcohol and in ammonia. The resin can be extracted by ether; it is a hyacinth-red colour, and yields a yellow powder; it dissolves in alkalies with a deep red colour; the resin fused with caustic potash yields phoroglucin, iso-uvitic acid, pyrotartaric acid, and an amorphous syrupy acid. Gamboge is used as a pigment in water-colour painting. By the action of nitric acid it is oxidized into picric and oxalic acids. An inferior kind of gamboge in the form of flat cakes is prepared in Ceylon from *Hebradendron gambogioides.*

2. *Pharm.:* Gamboge is used in the preparation of *Pilula Cambogiæ Compositæ,* Compound Gamboge Pill, composed of gamboge, Barbadoes aloes, compound powder of cinnamon, hard soap, and syrup. Gamboge acts as a drastic hydragogue purgative, it causes vomiting and griping, it is seldom given alone, but combined with cream of tartar in cases of dropsy, or with calomel in cerebral disease. In large doses gamboge is a powerful irritant, causing inflammation of the alimentary canal, which may end fatally.

găm-bōǧ'-ĭ-ạn (or **ō** as **ô**), *a.* [Eng. *gambog(e); -ian.*] Of or pertaining to gamboge.

găm-bōǧ'-ĭc (or **ō** as **ô**), *s.* [Eng. *gambog(e); -ic.*] Pertaining to or obtained from gamboge.

găm'-bŏl, * **gam-bold,** * **gam-bole,** * **gam-boll,** *v.i.* [Gambol, *s.*]

1. To frisk or skip about; to frolic; to dance; to play in frolics.

"Bears, tigers, ounces, pards,
Gambolled before them." *Milton: P. L.,* iv. 345.

* 2. To leap, to start.

"I the matter will record, which madness
Would *gambol* from." *Shakesp.: Hamlet,* iii. 4.

găm'-bŏl, * **gam-bauld,** * **gam-bold,** * **gam-boll,** *s.* [O. Fr. *gambade* = a gambol, from Ital. *gambata* = a kick; *gamba* = the leg.] A skipping or dancing about; a frolic; a caper; merriment, sport.

"All kind of freedom of speech was then [in their Saturnalia] allowed to slaves, even against their masters; and we are not without some imitation of it in our Christmas *gambols.*"—*Dryden: Juvenal.* (Dedic.)

¶ For the difference between *gambol* and *frolic,* see Frolic.

* **gam-bone,** *s.* [Gammon, *s.* (1).] A gammon.

găm'-brĕl, *s.* [Ital. *gambrella,* dimin. of *gamba* = a leg.]

I. *Ordinary Language:*

* 1. The hind leg of a horse.

"As appears it hath, by the weight which the tendon lying on a horse's *gambrel* doth then command."—*Grew: Cosmologia Sacra,* bk. i., ch. v.

2. A bent stick like a horse's hind leg; used for suspending carcasses.

II. *Arch.:* A gambrel-roof (q.v.).

gambrel-roof, *s.*

Arch.: A roof with two sets of rafters at different inclinations; a mansard roof.

gambrel-roofed, *s.* Having a gambrel or mansard roof.

* **găm'-brĕl,** * **găm'-brĭl,** *v.t.* [Gambrel, *s.*] To truss or hang up by means of a gambrel.

"[I'll] carry you *gambrilled* thither like a mutton."
Beaum. & Flet.: The Nice Valour, iv. 1.

găm-broŏn' *s.* [Etym. doubtful.]

Fabric: A kind of twilled linen cloth for linings.

gāme, * **gam,** * **gam-en,** * **gam-myn,** * **gam-yn,** * **gome,** *s. & a.* [A.S. *gamen, gomen* = sport, game; O. Sax. *gaman;* Icel. *gaman;* Dan. *gamen* = mirth; O. H. Ger. *gaman;* M. H. Ger. *gamen* = joy; O. Fris. *game, gome;* Sw. *gamman.*]

A. *As substantive:*

* 1. Sport, merriment, glee.

"Al is *game,* iol, and gle." *Land of Cockayne,* 43.

2. Jest, as opposed to earnest.

"As mocking boys in *game* themselves forswear."
Shakesp.: Midsummer Night's Dream, i. 1.

* 3. A frolic, a gambol.

"Thereto she coude skip, and make a *game,*
As any kid." *Chaucer: C. T.,* 3,259.

4. Any contrivance, arrangement, or institution designed to afford recreation, sport, or amusement: as, the *game* of cricket, or of football; in the plural, contests in different sports, as wrestling, running, &c.

"There the youthful Nortons met
To practise *games* and archery."
Wordsworth: White Doe of Rylstone, c. v.

5. A single match or contest in any sport: as, a *game* of chess, a *game* of cricket.

6. The requisite number of points or advantages to be gained in order to obtain the victory in a game.

* 7. Field sports: as hunting, coursing, shooting.

"Some sportsmen, that were abroad upon *game*, spied a company of bustards and cranes."—*L'Estrange.*

8. Animals pursued or taken in field sports; specif., animals so termed in the Game-laws: as pheasants, grouse, &c.

"The offence of destroying such beasts and fowls as are ranked under the denomination of *game*, was formerly observed to be an offence in all persons alike, who had not authority from the crown to kill *game*, by the grant of either a free warren, or at least a manor of their own. But the laws, called the game-laws, also inflicted additional punishments on persons guilty of this general offence, unless they were people of such rank or fortune as were therein particularly specified. All persons, therefore, of what property or distinction soever, that killed *game* out of their own territories, or even upon their own estates, without the king's licence expressed by the grant of a franchise, were guilty of a first original offence, of encroaching on the royal prerogative."—*Blackstone: Comment.*, bk. iv., ch. 13.

9. The object of pursuit.

"Therefore in towns and cities they abound,
For there the *game* they seek is easiest found."
Cowper: Tirocinium, 520.

10. A recreation, diversion, or pastime.

"An intellectual *game* pursued
With curious subtility."
Wordsworth: Excursion, bk. iii.

11. A scheme, design or object planned.

"This seems to be the present *game* of the crown, and that they will begin no other till they see an end of this."—*Temple.*

12. A contest or trial of skill of any kind.

"In this political *game*, the great lottery of power is that into which men will purchase with millions of chances against them."—*On Shortening the Duration of Parliaments.*

* 13. Amorous sporting, gallantry.

"Set them down
For sluttish spoils of opportunity,
And daughters of the *game*."
Shakesp.: Troilus & Cressida, iv. 5.

B. *As adjective:*

1. Of or pertaining to such animals as are considered as game; as, a *game* preserve.

2. Plucky, enduring, spirited.

3. Ready, willing, prepared. (*Slang.*)

"'I dare say we can beat him.' 'I am *game* to try.'"—*C. Reade: It's Never too Late to Mend*, ch. xxi.

¶ (1) *To die game:* To maintain a resolute, bold, or determined attitude to the last.

(2) *To make game of:* To turn into ridicule; to delude, to humbug.

"Do they not seek occasion of new quarrels,
On my refusal, to distress me more;
Or *make a game of* my calamities?"
Milton: Samson Agonistes, 1,331.

¶ For the difference between *game* and *play*, see PLAY.

game-bag, *s.* A bag used by a sportsman to hold the game killed by him.

game-certificate, *s.* A license to kill game or to deal in game.

game-egg, *s.* An egg from which game-cocks are bred.

"Thus boys hatch *game-eggs* under birds of prey,
To make the fowl more furious for the fray."
Garth: Dispensary, iv. 105.

game-laws, *s.* The laws defining and regulating the preservation of game. They define what animals are to be considered as game, and regulate the times during which such animals may be legally killed.

game-license, *s.* A license to kill or deal in game.

* **game-place,** *s.* A place or course where games were held.

* **game-play,** *s.* Games in amphitheatres, &c.

* **game-player,** * **game-plaier,** *s.* One who acts; a juggler.

"Counterfaite pageants and juglings of *game-plaiers*."—*Caluine: Foure Godlie Sermons*, ser. 4.

game-preserver, *s.* A landowner who preserves game for his own sport or profit; esp., one who preserves it so strictly that the animals become a nuisance and a source of loss to his tenants or neighbours.

gāme, * **gam-en,** * **gamne,** *v.i.* & *t.* [A.S. *gamenian*; Icel. *gamna.*]

A. *Intransitive:*

1. To play at any sport or diversion; to amuse oneself; to take part in a game.

"Pleide and *gamenede* ech with other."
Floris & Blancheflour, 31.

2. To gamble; to play for a stake; to play at cards, dice, or other games with a view to win money or other thing wagered upon the issue.

"There was he *gaming*." *Shakesp.: Hamlet*, ii. 1.

B. *Transitive:*

1. To please, to amuse.

"Y wot no *gameth* the no gle."
Legend of S. Gregory, 162.

2. To gamble away; to risk.

"It is for fear of losing the inestimable treasure we have, that I do not venture to *game* it out of my hands for the vain hope of improving it."—*Burke: Reform of Representation.*

gāme, *a.* [Perhaps the same as *cam*=crooked.] Crooked, bent: as, a *game* leg. (*Slang.*)

"St. Ronan catching hold of the devil's *game* leg."—*Scott: St. Ronan's Well*, ch. i.

gā'me-cŏck, *s.* [Eng. *game*, and *cock.*] A cock bred for fighting.

"They manage the dispute as fiercely as two *game-cocks* in the pit."—*Locke.*

gā'me-fōwl, *s.* [Eng. *game*, and *fowl.*] Fowls bred or kept for cockfighting.

"Should never *gamefowl* hatch their eggs again."
Cowper: Task, iii. 312.

* **gā'me-fûl,** * **gam-ful, gome-ful,** *a.* [Eng. *game*; *-ful(l).*]

1. Full of sport or mirth; mirthful; sportive.

"Ich am *gomeful* and gled."
St. Marherete, p. 10.

2. Full of game.

"Of *gamefull* parkes, of meadowes fresh."—*P. Holland: Camden*, p. 290.

* **gā'me-fûl-lў,** * **gam-ful-ly,** *adv.* [Eng. *gameful*; *-ly.*] In a merry, sportive manner.

"Whose gaume othere nought takynge *gamfully*."—*Trevisa*, vii. 111.

gā'me-keēp-ĕr, *s.* [Eng. *game*, and *keeper.*] A person employed to look after game, and see that it is properly preserved and not poached.

"No southern lord could feel any confidence that, if he ventured to resist the government, even his own *gamekeepers* and huntsmen would stand by him."—*Macaulay: Hist. Eng.*, ch. v.

* **gā'me-lĕss,** *a.* [Eng. *game*; *-less.*] Destitute of game.

gā'me-lў, * **game-liche,** * **gam-li,** * **gam-liche,** *a.* & *adv.* [Eng. *game*; *-ly.*]

* **A.** *As adj.:* Merry, sportive.

"Mi gode *gameliche* game gurte to grounde."—*Relig. Antiq.* ii. 8.

B. *As adverb:*

* 1. Merrily, gaily.

"William *gamli* to his gomes gan for to seie."
William of Palerne, 3,382.

2. In a game, plucky, or courageous manner; pluckily.

gā'me-nĕss, *s.* [Eng. *game*; *-ness.*] The quality or state of being game or plucky; pluckiness.

"There was no doubt about his *gameness*."—*T. Hughes: Tom Brown at Oxford*, ch. xxiv.

* **gā'me-sôme,** * **gam-sum,** *a.* [Eng. *game*, and suff. *-some.*] Inclined to play or sports; merry, mirthful, sportive, gay, frolicksome.

"Thus ran she, *gamesome* as a colt."
Tennyson: Talking Oak, 121.

* **gā'me-sôme-lў,** *adv.* [Eng. *gamesome*; *-ly.*] In a gamesome, merry, sportive, or frolicsome manner.

"The fatter the ox is, the more *gamesomely* he goes to the slaughter."—*Bunyan: Pilgrim's Progress*, ii.

gā'me-sôme-nĕss, *s.* [Eng. *gamesome*; *-ness.*] The quality or state of being gamesome; sportiveness, gaiety, merriment.

gā'me-stĕr, *s.* [Eng. *game*, and suff. *-ster.*]

1. One who joins in any game; a player.

"Like *gamesters*, who, with eager zeal,
Talk the game o'er between the deal."
Lloyd: A Familiar Epistle, &c.

* 2. *Specif.:* One who plays at any game for a stake; a gambler; one who is addicted to gaming.

"The *gamester* may have cast his cards away."
Cowper: Conversation, 313.

* 3. A merry, frolicsome person. (*Shakesp.: Henry VIII.*, i. 4.)

* 4. A prostitute.

"[She] was a common *gamester* to the camp."
Shakesp.: All's Well That Ends Well, v. 3.

¶ Used, in Berkshire, either with or without the adjective *old*, to designate a cudgel-player.

"The players are called 'old *gamesters*'—why I can't tell you—and their object is simply to break one another's heads."—*Hughes: Tom Brown's School-days*, ch. ii.

* **gā'me-strĕss,** *s.* [Eng. *gamester*; *-ess.*] A female player or gambler.

"This [character], I need not tell you, is that of a *gamestress*."—*Miss Burney: Camilla*, bk. x., ch. x.

* **gām'-eў,** *a.* [GAMY.]

găm'-ĭc, *a.* [Gr. γάμος (*gamos*) = marriage.]

Zool.: Of an ovum, sexual; requiring sexual congress to make it develop. (Opposed to an organic ovum which is capable of development by parthenogenesis.) (*Herbert Spencer.*)

găm'-ĭn, *s.* [Fr.] A street Arab; a boy neglected and allowed to run about the streets.

* **gām-ĭng,** *pr. par.*, *a.*, & *s.* [GAME, v.]

A. & **B.** *As pr. par. & particip. adj.:* (See the verb).

C. *As subst.:* The act or habit of playing for money or other stake; gambling; addiction to gambling.

"*Gaming* is a principle inherent in human nature. It belongs to us all."—*Burke: On Economical Reform.*

gaming-house, *s.* A house where gaming is carried on; a hell.

gaming-table, *s.* A table appropriated to gambling.

"A jest calculated to spread at a *gaming-table*, may be received with a perfect neutrality of face."—*Goldsmith: The Bee*, No. 1.

* **găm'-ma,** * **gam,** * **gamme,** *s.* [Ital. *gamma*; O. Fr. *game*; Fr. *gamme*; Sp. & Port. *gama*; Icel. *gammi.*]

1. *Ord. Lang.:* The third letter (γ) in the Greek alphabet.

2. *Music:* The Gamut (q.v.).

"*Gamme* of songe. *Gamma.*"—*Prompt. Parv.*

găm-mā'-dĭ-ŏn, găm-mā'-tĭ-ŏn, *s.* [Eccles. Gr. = Eccles. Lat. *gammadium.*]

Ecclesiol. & Ch. Hist.: A cruciform ornament embroidered on or woven into ecclesiastical vestments both in the West and East. It takes its name from being composed of four gammas, placed back to back, forming a voided Greek cross ╬. Du Cange (*Gloss. Græc.* fig. vii.) depicts SS. Nicholas and Basil in robes thus ornamented. This dissembled cross played an important part in the Discipline of the Secret, the gamma as a numeral signifying the Trinity, and by its rectangular form typifying the chief corner-stone of the Church. There is probably no connection between the Fylfot (q.v.), and the gammadion which may still be seen on church bells in the counties of Derby, Lincoln, and York, and on Edyngdon's effigy at Winchester.

găm-măr'-ĭ-dæ, *s.* [Lat. *gammarus* (q.v.) and fem. pl. adj. suff. *-idæ.*]

Zool.: A family of Crustaceans, order Amphipoda. Essential character, the possession of large foot-jaws covering the whole mouth. Chief genera Gammarus, found in fresh, and Talitrus (Sandhopper), in salt water.

* **găm-mar'-ō-līte,** *s.* [Lat. *gammarus* (q.v.) and Gr. λίθος (*lithos*) = stone.]

Palæont.: A fossil gammarus, or some crustacean of a certain affinity to it; a fossil crawfish.

găm'-ma-rŭs, *s.* [Lat. *gammarus*, *cammarus*; Gr. κάμμαρος (*kammaros*) = a kind of crab or lobster.]

Zool.: The typical genus of the family Gammaridæ (q.v.). *Gammarus pulex* is the fresh-water shrimp. The specific name pulex means that it leaps when on the land like a flea. [PULEX.] In the water it swims on its side.

găm-mā'-tĭ-ŏn, *s.* [GAMMADION.]

* **gamme,** *s.* [GAMMA.]

găm'-mĕr, * **găm'-mar,** *s.* [A corrupt. of *grammer*, itself a corrupt. of *grandmother* (q.v.); cf. *gaffer.*] An old wife; an old lady.

"Old *gammer* Gurton, a right pleasant dame."
Drayton: The Moon-calf.

găm'-mŏn (1), * **gam-on,** * **gam-bone,** *s.* [O. Fr. *gambon* (Fr. *jambon*), from *gambe* = ...

leg, from Lat. *gamba* = a joint of the leg; Ital. *gambone*.] The buttock or thigh of a hog salted and dried; the lower end of a flitch.

"*Gammons* of the tusky boar,
And savoury haunch of deer."
Scott: Marmion, iii. 3.

găm'-mŏn (2), *s.* [The same as Mid. Eng. *gamen* = game, play.]

I. *Literally:*

1. A game, the same as BACKGAMMON (q.v.).

2. The act of gammoning; the state of being gammoned.

"If a *gammon* is won, the players throw for first play."—*Field*, Oct. 27, 1883.

II. *Fig.:* A hoax, a humbug, an imposition.

"They're the victims of *gammon*, Samivel; they're the victims of *gammon*."—*Dickens: Pickwick*, ch. xxvii.

* **găm'-mŏn** (3), *s.* [Etym. doubtful.]

Naut.: The same as GAMMONING (q.v.).

"We learnt that they had broke their forestay and the *gammon* of their bowsprit."—*Anson: Voyage Round the World*, bk. i., ch. vii.

găm'-mŏn (1), *v.t.* [GAMMON (1), *s.*] To make into bacon; to salt and dry in smoke.

găm'-mŏn (2), *v.t.* [GAMMON (2), *s.*]

1. *Lit.:* To beat in the game of backgammon, by clearing one's own table of all the men before the opponent has been able to get all his men home, and withdraw any of them from the table.

2. *Fig.:* To hoax, to humbug, to impose upon.

"Lord Bacon couldn't have *gammoned* her better."
T. Hood: Tale of a Trumpet.

găm'-mŏn (3), *v.t.* [GAMMON (3), *s.*]

Naut.: To fasten a bowsprit to the stem of a ship by several turns of a rope.

gammon-plate, *s.* [GAMMON-SHACKLES.]

gammon-shackles, *s. pl.*

Naut.: A ring to which the gammoning is made fast; it is formed on the end of an iron plate bolted to the stem, called the gammon-plate.

găm'-mŏn-ĭng, *s.* [GAMMON (3), *v.*]

Naut.: Seven or eight turns of a rope passed over the bowsprit, and through a large hole in the stem or knee of the head, alternately, and serving to bind the inner quarter of the bowsprit close down to the ship's stem, in order to enable it the better to support the stays of the fore-mast. After all the turns are drawn as far as possible, the opposite ones are braced together under the bowsprit by a frapping.

gammoning-hole, *s.*

Naut.: A hole cut through the knee of the head, and sometimes one under the standard in the head, for the use of gammoning the bowsprit.

¶ *Screw gammoning:*

Naut.: A chain or plate fastened by means of a screw used in some vessels for convenience in bracing up the bowsprit when required.

găm'-mŭt, *s.* [GAMUT.]

găm'-mȳ, *a.* [Prov. Eng. *gam* = to make sticky.] Sticky.

* **gam-ner,** *s.* [Mid. Eng. *gamen* = game; *-er.*] A gambler.

"Blasphemy which suche *gamners* use."—*Ascham: Toxophilus*, p. 56.

găm-ō, *pref.* [Gr. γάμος (*gamos*) = a marriage, a wedding.]

Biol.: By sexual union, real or figurative.

găm'-ō-ĝĕn'-ō-sĭs, *s.* [Pref. *gamo-*, and Gr. γένεσις (*genesis*) = origin.]

Biol.: Generation by means of union of the sexes; the same as HOMOGENESIS. (*Herbert Spencer.*)

găm-ō-ĝĕ-nĕt'-ĭc, *a.* [Lat., Gr., &c. *gamogene(sis)*; Eng. suff. *-tic.*]

Biol.: Pertaining or relating to Gamogenesis (q.v.).

găm-ō-morph'-ĭsm, *s.* [Gr. γάμος (*gamos*); μορφή (*morphē*) = form; Eng., &c. suff. *-ism.*]

Biol.: That stage of development in organized sexual beings, in which the transformations take place in the constitution as to make the spermatic or germinal parts reach maturity; puberty.

găm-ō-pĕt'-ą-loŭs, *a.* [Pref. *gamo-*, and *petalous.*]

Bot.: Monopetalous; but as, morphologically viewed, each petal was theoretically distinct, they are assumed to have been wedded or united to each other. Thus a five-cleft monopetalous corolla is looked on as one with five petals, united to form a divided one.

găm-oph'-ȳl-loŭs, *a.* [Pref. *gamo-*; Gr. φύλλον (*phullon*) = a leaf, and Eng., &c. suff. *-ous.*]

Bot.: Composed of leaves united by their edges.

găm-ō-sĕp'-ą-loŭs, *a.* [Pref. *gamo-*; Eng. *sepal* (q.v.); and Eng., &c. suff. *-ous.*]

Bot.: Having but one sepal, composed however theoretically of as many sepals as the one has divisions. [MONOPETALOUS.]

gămp, *s.* & *a.* [After Sarah Gamp, a nurse in Dickens' *Martin Chuzzlewit*, represented as always carrying a large umbrella, very gouty in the middle.]

A. *As subst.:* An umbrella.

B. *As adj.:* Bulging. (Of an umbrella.)

"Grasping his *gamp* umbrella at the middle with his powerful hand."—*Macmillan's Magazine*, Nov. 1881, p. 62.

găm-sĭ-grā'-dīte, *s.* [Named from Gamsigrad, in Servia, where it occurs.]

Min.: Aluminous iron-manganese, amphibole, Dana's twelfth and last variety of amphibole.

găm'-ŭt, * **găm'-mŭt,** * **gam-uth,** *s.* [A compound of O. Fr. *game*, *gamme* and *ut*. According to Brachet, Guy of Arezzo [born about A.D. 990], used to end the series of seven notes of the musical scale by the mark γ [gamma]. The notes he named *a*, *b*, *c*, *d*, *e*, *f*, and *g*, the last giving the name to the series. *Ut* is the old Latin name for the first note in singing, now called *do*. The notes were named by the same Guy of Arezzo after certain syllables of a Latin hymn to St. John, as follows:—

"*Ut* queant laxis resonare fibris
Mira gestorum *fa*muli tuorum
*Sol*ve pollutis *la*biis reatum.
Sancte Johannes."

The last term *si* being made up of the initial letters of the two last words.]

I. *Ordinary Language:*

1. *Lit.:* In the same sense as II.

2. *Fig.:* The whole course or extent.

II. *Music:*

* 1. The first or lowest note in Guy's scale of music.

2. A scale on which the notes in music are written or printed; it consists of lines and spaces, the notes printed on which are named after the first seven letters of the alphabet.

"When by the *gamut* some musicians make
A perfect song; others will undertake
By the same *gamut* changed to equal it."
Donne: Elegy ii.

gām'-ȳ, *a.* [Eng. *gam(e)*; *-y.*]

1. Resembling or having the flavour of game; high.

2. Game, plucky, courageous.

găn, *pret. of v.* [A.S. *ginnan* = to begin (pa. t. *gann*, pa. par. *gunnen*.] [BEGIN, GIN, *v.*] Properly = began; but in Middle English commonly used as an auxiliary verb, with the simple force of *did*.

"Not with less dread the loud
Ethereal trumpet from on high *gan* blow."
Milton: P. L., vi. 60.

* **găn,** *v.i.* [Go, *v.*]

* **gan,** *s.* [GANE, *s.*]

* **gănch,** * **gănsh,** * **gaunch,** *v.t.* [Fr. *ganche*; Ital. *gancio*; Sp. *gancho* = a hook.] To impale by dropping on to hooks, as the Turks do malefactors.

"Take him away, *gaunch* him, impale him, rid the world of such a monster."—*Dryden: Don Sebastian*, iii. 2.

găn'-dĕr, * **gan-dre,** * **gan-dur,** * **gan-dyr,** *s.* [A.S. *gandra*, *ganra*; cogn. with Ger. *gänserich*; the *d* is excrescent.] [GOOSE.] The male of the goose.

"On wazen pinions soar without a fall,
Swift as the proudest *gander* of them all."
Cowper: Anti-Thelyphthora.

gander's-wool, *s.* Feathers.

* **găn'-dĕr,** *v.i.* [GANDER, *s.*] To ramble, to wander, to gad.

"Nell might come *gandering* back in one of her tantrums."—*H. Kingsley: Geoffrey Hamlyn*, ch. x.

* **gane,** * **gone,** *v.i.* [A.S. *gánian.*] To yawn.

* **gāne,** *s.* [GANE, *v.*] The mouth or throat.

"To behald his ougtie ene twane,
His teribill vissage, and his grislie *gane*."
Douglas: Virgil, 250, 29.

găng, * **gange,** *v.i.* [A.S. *gangan.*] [GANG, *s.*; GO, *v.*]

1. To go, to move, to travel.

"Bynd thame togidder continually in thi hart, and festin thame fast about thi hals, quhen thow *gangis* let them *gang* with the."—*Abp. Hamiltoun: Catechisme* (1552), fo. 79 a.

2. To walk; applied to a child.

"Quhen thow was young, I bure the in my arme,
Full tenderlie till thow begouth to *gang*."
Lyndsay: Warkis (1592), p. 224.

3. To proceed, in discourse.

"Of Cornikle quhat suld I tary lang?
To Wallace agayne now breifly will I *gange*."
Wallace: i. 144.

4. To travel on foot; as opposed to riding.

"This night I maun be hame afore I sleep.
Gin *ganging* winna do't, though I sud creep."
Ross: Helenore, p. 89.

5. To pass from one state to another.

"The fassouns and the ritis, that nocht *gang* wrang,
Of sacrifice to thaym statute I sall."
Douglas: Virgil, 443, 9.

6. To proceed in any course of life.

"Thair is now (sais he) na damnatioun vnto thame that ar in Christ Jesu, quhilk *gangis* nocht efter the flesh, bot efter the spirit."—*Aph. Hamiltoun: Catechisme* (1552), fo. 74 b.

7. To have currency; to be in circulation. (*Lit. & fig.*)

"The said penny of gold to haue passage and *gang* for xxx. of the saldis grotis."—*Acts Jas. IV.* (1488), c. x. (ed. 1566).

8. To be in a state of being used; as, a *ganging* coal-pit, *i.e.*, a coal-pit in which operations are carried on.

¶ (1) *To gang away:* To faint, to swoon.

(2) *To gang one's gait:* To take oneself off.

(3) *To gang out of oneself:* To be distracted.

(4) *To gang together:* To be married.

(5) *To gang to:* To set; said of the sun.

(6) *To gang to gait:* To go abroad.

(7) *To gang with:* To go to wreck.

găng, gŏng, *s.* [A.S. *gang*, *gong*; Icel. *gangr* = a going, a gang; cogn. with Sw. *gång* = a going; Dut. *gang* = course, passage; Dan. *gang* = walk, gait; Goth. *gaggs* = a way, a street; Ger. *gang* = a way, a vein or streak in a mine.]

I. *Ordinary Language:*

1. The act of going or moving; gait, motion.

"He forylaf . . . halten and lamen richte *gang*."—*O. Eng. Homilies*, p. 229.

* 2. A journey.

"He ferden forth wel feole dawen *gong*."
Layamon, i. 55.

* 3. A privy, a gong.

"That mowe be likened to a comune *gonge*."—*Chaucer: Parsones Tale*, p. 346.

4. A number of persons going in company; hence, a number of persons associated or combined for a particular purpose; it is used in a depreciatory or contemptuous sense, as of disreputable or unfortunate persons.

"These men . . . were distributed into *gangs*, and bestowed on persons who enjoyed favour at court."—*Macaulay: Hist. Eng.*, ch. v.

5. A number of workmen or labourers engaged on a particular work under one overseer or foreman.

"We works in *gangs* from three to five men."—*Mayhew: London Labour, &c.*, ii. 462.

6. A term applied to a set of tools attached together or to a common stock as to act together; as a *gang* of bits, a *gang*-plough, a *gang*-saw, &c.

7. The channel of a stream, or the course in which it runs; a water-course. [WATER-GANG.]

"In the actioun for the wrangwis breking of the said Robertis grond & land of Auchinane, & drawing of the watter out of the auld *gang*, & for diuerse vtheris causis," &c.—*Act. Dom. Conc.* (1499), p. 307.

8. A ravine; a gully.

9. As much of anything as one goes for or carries at once.

10. A field for the pasture of cattle; a run.

II. *Min.:* A course or vein; also the rock or earth inclosing the ore; a gangue.

* **gang-bye,** *s.* A go-by. (*Scotch.*)

"Mercy on me, that I suld live in my suld days to gi'e the *gang-bye* to the very writer! Sheriff-clerk!!"—*Scott: Bride of Lammermoor*, ch. xiii.

gang-cask, *s.*

Nautical:

1. A small cask for bringing off water in boats.

2. The cask in which drinking-water for immediate use is kept on deck.

gang-cultivator, *s.*

Husb.: A cultivator in which a number of cultivator-shares are stocked in such a way as to be driven in a set; usually attached to a carriage on which the driver is mounted.

gang-edger, *s.* A machine in which a movable and a stationary circular saw are mounted on one arbor for the purpose of dressing boards of uniform width as they come from the log.

gang-master, *s.* The employer, overseer, or foreman of a gang of men or labourers employed on some particular work.

gang-plough, *s.* Several ploughs stocked in one frame, generally supported on wheels, and ridden by the ploughman.

gang-punch, *s.* An arrangement of a number of punches in a single stock for punching fish-plates, or other things.

gang-saw, *s.* An arrangement of saws placed parallel in a gate, so as to make a number of kerfs simultaneously, dividing the timber into planks at one operation.

gang-thereout, *a.* Vagrant, vagabond; leading a roaming life.

"I am a lone woman, for James he's awa to Drumshourloch fair with the year-aulds, and I darena for my life open the door to ony of your *gang-thereout* sort o' bodies."—*Scott: Guy Mannering*, ch. i.

găṅ′-ga, *s.* [Sp.] A name given to the birds of the genus Pterocles or Sandgrouse (q.v.).

găṅg′-a-ble, *a.* [Eng. *gang*; *-able*.]

1. Passable. (Applied to a road that can be travelled.)

2. Tolerable.

3. Used in reference to money that has currency; current.

găṅg′-böard, *s.* [Eng. *gang*, and *board*.]

Nautical:

1. A board with cleats, forming a bridge reaching from the gangway of a vessel to the wharf; a gang-plank; a gangway.

"As we were putting off the boat, they laid hold of the *gangboard*, and unhooked it off the boat's stern."—*Cook: Second Voyage*, bk. iii., ch. iv.

2. A plank within or without the waist for a sentinel to pace.

găṅg′-dāys, *s.* [A. S. *gangdagas*.] Days of perambulation, or of walking through the bounds of a parish, in Rogation-week. The clergy and parishioners walked round the fields and meadows, carrying banners, torches, and the images of saints, and sprinkling holy water on every side, believing that by this means they would ensure an abundant harvest, and protect the new-sown crop against the incursions of destructive animals.

"In this tyme was institut the processioun of the *gangdayis* in France, thre dayis afore the Ascension day, be Mamercius byshop of Veen."—*Bellendene: Cron.*, bk. ix., ch. vi.

gang-week, *s.* The week (Rogation-week) in which the gang-days occur.

* **gange,** *v.t.* [Gang, *v.*]

găṅg′-ĕr, * gang-ar, *s.* [Eng. *gang*; *-er*.]

1. A walker, a goer, a mover.

"The stringhalt will gae aff when it's gaen a mile; it's a weel kenn'd *ganger*; they ca' it souple Tam."—*Scott: Roy Roy*, ch. xxvii.

2. A pedestrian; one who travels on foot, as distinguished from one mounted on horseback.

"And gif ony complaynt be of sik ridaris or *gangaris*, the kyng commandis his officiaris till arest thame, & put thame vnder sikkir borowis quhill the kyng be certifyit tharof."—*Acts Jas. I.*, 1424 (ed. 1814), p. 1.

3. The overseer or foreman of a gang of labourers employed on some particular work, as, the *ganger* of a gang of platelayers on a railway.

"The *ganger*, or head of the working gang, who receives his orders from the inspector, and directs the men accordingly."—*Mayhew; London Labour & the London Poor*, ii. 487.

Găn-ġĕt′-ĭc, * Găn′-ġĭc, *a.* [Lat. *Ganget(icus)*; Lat., Eng., &c. *Gang(es)*, and Eng. suff. *-ic*.] Of or pertaining to the river Ganges; having its habitat in the river Ganges.

Gangetic-crocodile, Gangetic-gavial, *s.* [Gavial.]

găṅg′-ĭṅg, *pr. par., a., & s.* [Gang, *v.*]

A. & B. *As pr. par. & particip. adj.:* (See the verb).

C. *As subst.:* The act of going, travelling, or proceeding; progress.

"The ballye continevit the *ganging* of the actioun."—*Aberd. Reg.* (1548), v. 20.

ganging-furth, *s.* Exportation.

"Aue article for *ganging* of fische *furth* of the realme."—*Acts Jas. VI.*, 1581 (ed. 1814), p. 214.

ganging-gear, *s.* The machinery of a mill.

ganging-goods, *s. pl.* Goods that can be easily removed; movables.

ganging-plea, *s.* A long-continued or permanent process in a court of law.

"But I thought you had some law affair of your ain to look after—I have ane mysell—a *ganging-plea* that my father left me."—*Scott: Antiquary*, ch. ii.

* **găṅ′-gle,** *v.i.* [Jangle.] To chatter, to prate.

"To comene *ganglende* and to moche spekinde."—*Ayenbite*, p. 226.

găṅ′-glĭṅg, *a.* [Eng. *gang*; dim. suff. *-ling*.] Straggling.

găṅ′-glĭ-ăc, găṅ′-glĭ-al, *a.* [Eng. *gangli(on)*; *-ac*, *-al*.] Relating to a ganglion.

găṅ′-glĭ-āt-ĕd, *a.* [Eng. *gangli(on)*; *-ated*.] Having ganglions; intermixed with enlargements at the intersections.

găṅ′-glĭ-form, găṅ′-glĭ-ŏ-form, *a.* [Eng. *ganglion*, and *form*.] Having the form, shape, or appearance of a ganglion.

găṅ′-glĭ-ŏn, *s* (*pl.* **găṅ′-glĭ-a**). [Lat., from Gr. γάγγλιον (*ganglion*) = a tumour near a tendon.]

1. *Anatomy:*

(1) *Human:*

(*a*) A small mass of vascular neurine, situated in the course of a nerve, and distinct both from the brain and from the spinal cord. The sympathetic system of nerves consists of a series of ganglia, extending on each side of the vertebral column, from the head to the coccyx, connecting with all the other nerves of the body. Each ganglion is a distinct centre, giving off branches in four directions, superior, inferior, external, and internal. They are divided into cranial ganglia, cervical, thoracic, &c.

(*b*) A lymphatic gland.

(2) *Comp.:* A centre of the nervous system, containing nerve cells, and receiving and giving out impressions. (*Huxley.*)

2. *Surg.:* A globular indolent tumour, situated on the course of a tendon. It is produced by the elevation of the sheath of the tendon and the infusion into it of a viscid fluid.

3. *Bot.* (*Pl.*): The mycelium of certain fungals.

ganglion-cells, *s. pl.*

Anat.: The same as Nerve-cells (q.v.). The are called also Ganglionic-corpuscles.

găṅ′-glĭ-ŏn-r-ay̆, *a.* [Eng. *ganglion*; *-ary*.] Composed of ganglia.

găṅ-glĭ-ŏ-neür′-a, *s.* [Gr. γάγγλιον (*ganglion*) [Ganglion], and νεῦρα (*neura*) pl. of νεῦρον (*neuron*) = a sinew, a tendon, a nerve.]

Zool.: The name given by Rudolphi and Ehrenberg to the Articulata and Mollusca, in which the nervous system is ganglionic. Grant describes the nervous system of the Articulata as diplo-neurose, and that of the Mollusca as cyclo-gangliated.

găṅ-glĭ-ŏn′-ĭc, *a.* [Eng. *ganglion*; *-ic*.] Pertaining to a ganglion or ganglia: as, the *ganglionic* nerves.

ganglionic-corpuscles, *s. pl.*

Anat.: The same as Ganglion-cells (q.v.).

ganglionic-nerves, *s. pl.*

Anat.: The same as Sympathetic-nerves (q.v.).

găṅ-glĭ-ŏ-nī′-tĭs, *s.* [Eng. *ganglion*; suff. *-itis*.]

Pathology:

1. Inflammation of a nervous ganglion.

2. Inflammation of a lymphatic ganglion.

găn′-glĭ-oŭs, *a.* [Eng., &c., *gangli(os)*; E… suff. *-ous*.]

Zool.: Of or belonging to a ganglion. (O…

găṅ-græ′-na, *s.* [Lat.] [Gangrene, *s.*]

găṅ′-grĕl, găṅ′-grĭl, găṅ′-ga-rĕl, *s.* … [Eng. *gang*; *-rel*.]

A. *As adjective:*

1. Walking.

2. Wandering; vagrant; vagabond.

"He's nae gentleman, nor drap's bluid o' gentle… wad grudge twa *gangrel* puir bodies the shelter… waste house."—*Scott: Guy Mannering*, ch. iii.

B. *As substantive:*

1. A wandering person; one who st… from place to place; a vagabond.

"How scho is tute-mowit lyk ane ap… And lyk a *gangarel* onto grap."
Dunbar: Maitland Poems, p. …

2. A child beginning to walk.

"Nory now a *gangrel* trig was grown."
Ross: Helenore, p. …

* **găṅ′-grĕ-nāte,** *v.t.* [Eng. *gangren(e)*; -… To gangrene; to cause a gangrene to; mortify.

"So parts cauterized, *gangrenated*, sideratel… mortified, become black."—*Browne: Vulgar Err…* bk. vi., ch. xx.

găṅ′-grēne, * gan-green, *s.* [Fr. *gangr…* from Lat. *gangræna*; Gr. γάγγραινα (*g… graina*) = an eating away; γραίνω (*grai…* to eat.]

I. *Literally & Technically:*

1. *Pathol.:* A tendency to death or mor… cation, but stopping short of the comp… process. It may affect an organ, such as… lung, but this is rare, or the soft tissues, wh… is common, particularly of the foot, especi… in the aged, as senile gangrene. When … remains alive it is gangrene, when it is c… pletely dead sphacelus. So in bone, c… and necrosis occur, the first as gangren… incomplete, the second as sphacelus or c… plete death. Degeneration differs from … grene in not becoming isolated or putrid, … if not absorbed, remaining in continuity … surrounding parts. Gangrene of soft part… usually termed sloughing. Necramia, or d… of the blood, and sequestrum, or a dead … of bone, are examples of gangrenous lesi…

"She saves the lover, as we *gangrenes* stay
By cutting hope, like a lopped limb, away."
Waller: Of the Queen, …

2. *Bot.:* A disease ending in the putrefa… of the parts affected or of the whole plant.

* **II.** *Fig.:* A moral festering or corrupt…

"The very substance of the soul is festered … them; the *gangrene* is gone too far to be ever … *Addison: Spectator*, No. 90.

găṅ′-grēne, *v.t. & i.* [Fr. *gangrener*.] [G… grene, *s.*]

A. *Transitive:*

1. *Literally:*

(1) To cause a gangrene in; to mortify.

"But to accuse the Gospel of severity on th… count, would be just as rational and as equitable … charge the surgeon with cruelty for amputati… *gangrened* limb."—*Porteus*, vol. ii., ser. 1.

* (2) To make corrupt or vicious.

"This dyscrasie and *gangrened* disposition … always suppose a long or a base sin for their paren… *Bp. Taylor*, vol. i., ser. 20.

B. *Intrans.:* To become mortified.

"His wound *gangrened* before night."—*Lad… Memoirs*, i. 64.

* **găṅ-grĕ-nĕsç′-ent,** *a.* [Eng. *gangr…* suff. *-escent* = Lat. *-escens*.] Becoming … grened or gangrenous; tending to mortificat…

găṅ′-grĕ-noŭs, *a.* [Eng. *gangren(e)*; -… Affected with gangrene or mortification; m… tified; gangrened; indicating gangrene … mortification.

"The blood, turning acrimonious, corrodes the … sels, producing hæmorrhages, pustules red, … coloured, black, and *gangrenous*."—*Arbuthnot … Aliments*.

găṅg′-tīde, *s.* [Eng. *gang*, and *tide* (q.v.… The same as Gangweek (q.v.).

găṅgue, *s.* [Gang, *s.*]

1. *Smelting:* The superfluous earthy ma… of a smelting-furnace.

2. *Mining:* The mineral matters in wh… metallic ores are imbedded.

găṅg′-wāy, *s.* [Eng. *gang*, and *way*.]

I. *Ordinary Language:*

1. A passage or means of temporary ac…

to a place or building, consisting of an inclined plane of planks; specif., the opening in the bulwarks of a vessel by which persons come on board or disembark; also the temporary bridge affording means of passing from the ship to the shore, or vice versa.

"I had hardly got into the boat, before I was told they had stolen one of the ancient stanchions from the opposite *gangway*, and were making off with it."—*Cook: Second Voyage*, bk. ii., ch. ix.

2. In the House of Commons a narrow passage running across the House, and dividing the seats on each side into two parts. Above the gangway, that is, near the Speaker's end of the House, sit the Ministry and Opposition with their respective adherents, the former on the Speaker's right, the latter on his left. Below the gangway sit the neutral or independent members, whence the phrase *To sit below the gangway*, as applied to a member, expresses that he is independent and not bound to either party.

II. *Mining:* A main level, applied chiefly to coal mines.

¶ *To bring to the gangway:*

Naut.: To punish a sailor by seizing him up and flogging him. The expression derives its force from the fact that before the abolition of corporal punishment in the service, sailors about to be flogged were tied to a grating in the gangway, where the sentence was carried out.

găńg'-wēek, *s.* [Eng. *gang*, and *week*.] Rogation-week, when the bounds of parishes are perambulated or beaten. [GANGDAYS.]

găn'-īl, *s.* [Fr.] A kind of brittle limestone.

găn'-ĭs-tĕr, găn'-nĭs-tĕr, *s.* [A local word; etym. doubtful.]

1. *Ord. Lang.:* A kind of grit or hard sandstone found under certain coal-beds in the lower coal measures of Derbyshire, Yorkshire, &c. Properly, it is a siliceous variety of fire-clay.

2. *Metall.:* A refractory material used for lining the Bessemer converters. It consists of crushed or ground siliceous stone, mixed with fire-clay. Its object is to save the iron converter from destruction by the heat of the charge. Ground quartz, sand, and fire-clay.

"The lining consists of *ganister* ground fine, moistened, and rammed down upon the iron frame."—*Cassell's Technical Educator*, pt. xi., p. 226.

găn'-jaḥ, gŭn'-jaḥ, *s.* [Mahratta and Hind. *ganja*. See def.]

Bot.: The term used in India for the leaves or young leaf-buds of the hemp-plant (*Cannabis sativa*), which are frequently rubbed between the hands, added to tobacco, and smoked, to increase the power of the more harmless narcotic. In many cases the ganga is smoked by itself for the purpose of intoxication. [BHANG.] (*Herklots & Jaffur Sheerreef.*)

găn'-nĕt, *gan-et, *gante, *s.* [A.S. *ganot*; cogn. with Dut. *gent* = a gander; O. H. Ger. *genazo*; Mid. H. Ger. *ganze*.]

Ornith.: The genus *Sula*, and specially the species *S. alba*, often called *S. bassana*, the Soland (*i.e.*, Solent) goose. [BOOBY, SOLAND-GOOSE, SULA.]

găn-ō-çĕph'-ą-lą, *s. pl.* [Gr. γάνος (*ganos*) = brightness, and κεφαλή (*kephalē*) = the head.]

Palæont.: In Professor Owen's classification, a group of Labyrinthodonts, characterised by having their heads covered with shining plates. The chief genus is Archegosaurus, which is, perhaps, a larval form.

găn-ō-çĕph'-ą-loŭs, *a.* [GANOCEPHALA.] Having the head covered with shining polished plates; pertaining or belonging to the ganocephala.

găn-ō'-dŭs, *s.* [Gr. γάνος (*ganos*) = brightness, and ὀδούς (*odous*) = tooth.]

Palæont.: A numerous genus of fossil Chimæroid fishes found chiefly in the Great Oolite of Stonesfield.

găn'-ōĭd, *a. & s.* [Gr. γάνος (*ganos*) = brightness, and εἶδος (*eidos*) = form, appearance.]

Palæontology:

A. *As adj.:* Having a brilliant surface; pertaining to the scales of the extinct fishes mentioned under B., or to those fishes themselves. [GANOID SCALES.]

B. *As subst.:* The fishes of the order Ganoidei (q.v.).

ganoid-scales, *s. pl.*

Palæont.: Scales generally of an angular

GANOID-SCALES OF

A. Eurynotus crenatus; B. Dapedius granulatus; C. Palæoniscus Voltzii; D. Amblypterus striatus.

form, and composed of horny or bony plates, covered with a thick layer of shining enamel.

găn-ōĭd'-ąl, *a.* [Eng., &c., *ganoid*; *-al*.]

Palæont.: The same as GANOID, *adj.* (q.v.).

găn-ōĭ'-dĕ-ąn, *a.* [Eng., &c., *ganoid*; *-ean*.]

A. *As adj.:* The same as GANOID, *a.* (q.v.).

B. *As substantive:*

1. *Sing.:* The same as GANOID, *s.* (q.v.).

2. *Pl.:* The order Ganoidei (q.v.).

găn-ōĭ'-dĕ-ī, gąn-ōĭ'-dĕ-ą, *s. pl.* [Masc. or neut. pl. of Mod. Lat. *ganoideus*.] [GANOID.]

Ichthy.: The name given by Agassiz to one of the four orders into which, chiefly for palæontological purposes, he divided the class of Fishes. It has since been adopted by Profs. Müller, Owen, Huxley, &c., but with certain modifications. The essential character of the fishes belonging to the order is that they have Ganoid scales (q.v.). These constitute the exoskeleton. The endoskeleton is cartilaginous instead of osseous. There are generally two pairs of fins; the first ray is usually a strong spine. The tail is generally heterocercal. The few living species are mostly freshwater, but marine forms must once have abounded. The ganoids commenced at least as early as the deposition of the Upper Silurian Rocks, and have continued, though their relative importance is much diminished, till now. The order has been divided into:—

Section 1.—Lepidoganoidei. Sub-orders: (1) Amiadæ: (2) Lepidosteidæ; (3) Platysomidæ; (4) Crossopterygidæ; (5) Acanthodidæ.
Section 2.—Placoganoidei. Sub-orders: (1) Ostracostei; and (2) Chondrosteidæ.

găn-ō'-mą-līte, *s.* [Gr. γάνωμα (*ganōma*) = brightness, brilliance; suff. *-lite*.]

Min.: A silicate of lead and manganese, represented by the formula $(PbMn)SiO_3$. It occurs massive, without cleavage, associated with native lead and other minerals at Långban, Wermland, Sweden. It was described by Nordenskiöld. (*T. Davies, F.G.S.*)

gąn-ŏm'-ą-tīte, *s.* [Gr. γάνωμα (*ganōma*), genit. γανώματος (*ganōmatos*) = brightness, brilliance, and suff. *-ite* (*Min.*) (q.v.).]

Min.: An impure iron sinter with some oxide of cobalt, &c. Found at Joachimsthal and Andreasberg. (*Dana.*) The *Brit. Mus. Cat.* makes it a variety of Diadochite (q.v.).

***gansch, *gaunch,** *v.* [Perhaps the same as GNASH (q.v.), or from *gane* = to yawn.] To make a snatch with open jaws; to snarl, to bite.

***gansch, *gaunch,** *s.* [GANSCH, *v.*]

1. A snatch at any thing.

2. A stab, a prick.

"I have heard my father say, who was a forester at the Cabrach, that a wild boar's *gaunch* is more easily healed than a hurt from a deer's horn."—*Scott: Bride of Lammermoor*, ch. ix.

3. The act of gaping wide.

4. The person who gapes in this manner.

***gant, *gaunt,** *v.* [GANE.] To yawn by opening the mouth. (*Douglas: Virgil*, 87, 55.)

***gant, *gaunt,** *s.* [GANT, *v.*] A yawn.

"Thare clamour was ful skant,
The soundis brak with *gaspyng* or ane *gant*."
Douglas: Virgil, 141, 18.

***gânt'-lĕt (1),** *s.* [GAUNTLET.]

gânt'-lĕt (2), gânnt'-lĕt, *gante-lope, *gant-lope, *s.* [*Gantlope* is the most correct form, being nasalized from Sw. *gatlopp* = a running down a lane, because the offender has to run between two files or rows of soldiers, &c., who strike him as he passes; *gata* = a gate, a lane, and *lopp*, a course, a running; *löpa* = to run, cogn. with Eng. *leap* (q.v.). The spelling *gauntlet* arose from a confusion with *gantlet* (1), a form of *gauntlet* (q.v.). (*Skeat.*)]

Mil.: A kind of military punishment, in which the prisoner, stripped to his waist, had to run between two files of soldiers armed with sticks or other instruments, with which they struck him as he passed.

¶ *To run the gauntlet:*

1. *Lit.:* To suffer the punishment described above.

"Some said he ought to be tied neck and heels; others, that he deserved *to run the gantelope*."—*Fielding: Tom Jones*, bk. vii., ch. xi.

2. *Fig.:* To run or pass through a course of severe treatment, criticism, or opposition.

"To print is to *run the gantlet*, and to expose ones self to the tongues-strappado."—*Glanvill: On Dogmatizing.* (Pref.)

***gant-lope, *gante-lope,** *s.* [GANTLET, (2).]

găn'-trȳ, *s.* [GAUNTREE.]

***gan-ye, *gain-ye, *gen-yie, *gayn-yhe,** *s.* [Prob. the same as *gin* (2) (q.v.).]

1. An arrow; a dart; a javelin.

"Sche that was in that craft rycht expert,
Glidis away vnder the fomy seis,
Als swift as *ganye* or fedderit arrow fleis."
Douglas: Virgil, 223, 46.

2. An iron gun, as opposed to the use of bow and arrow.

"We may nocht fle fra yon barge wait I weill,
Weyll stuft thai ar with gwn *ganye* of steill."
Wallace, x. 816.

Găn'-ȳ-mēde, [Lat. *Ganymedes*.]

1. *Class. Mythol.:* The son of Tros and Callirhoë; Jupiter carried him off and made him his cupbearer.

2. *Astron.:* One of the satellites of Jupiter. Discovered by Galileo at Padua, Jan. 7, 1610.

***găn'-zą,** *s.* [M. H. Ger. *ganze* = O. H. Ger. *ganazo*; Sp. *ganza* = a gander.] A kind of wild goose, by a flock of which in the fictitious narrative of Cyrand de Bergerac (1649) the chariot of Gonzales is represented as being drawn to the moon.

"They are but idle dreams and fancies,
And savour strongly of the *ganzace*."
Butler: Hudibras, pt. ii., c. iii.

ǵāol, *gayhol, *gayl, jāil, *s.* [O. Fr. *gaiole*, *gaole*, from Low Lat. *gabiola*, dimin. of *gabio* = a cage, from Lat. *cavea* = a cage, a coop; *cavus* = hollow; Fr. *geôle*; Sp. *gayola*, *jaula*; Port. *gaiola*; Ital. *gabbiuola*.]

1. *Lit.:* A prison; a place of confinement for persons legally committed to custody for any crime or offence against the law; a jail.

"The *gaol* of Oxford was crowded with prisoners."—*Macaulay: Hist. Eng.*, ch. v.

*2. *Fig.:* Any place of confinement.

"Small eggs appear,
Dire fraught with reptile life; alas, too soon
They burst their filmy *gaol*, and crawl abroad."
Grainger: Sugar-cane, bk. ii.

***ǵāol,** *v.t.* [GAOL, *s.*] To commit to gaol; to imprison.

"*Gaoling* vagabonds was chargeable, pesterous, and of no open example."—*Bacon.*

gaol-bird, *s.* A person who has been in gaol; an incorrigible rogue.

"Liberating the *gaol-birds* in Alexandria."—*Pall Mall Gazette*, Oct. 5, 1882.

gaol-delivery, *s.*

1. *Lit. & Law:* A judicial process, by which gaols are delivered of the persons confined in them, either by trial, or by discharging those against whom the grand jury fail to find a true bill.

"It was their [the Council's] pleasure that I [Moontain] should be delivered, if that I would be a conformable man to the Queen's proceedings, and forsake heresy, or else to remain in prison until the next sessions of *gaol-delivery*."—*Strype: Memorials*, vol. iv., ch. xxiii.

*2. *Fig.:* A freeing or delivery from imprisonment or confinement.

"Were it known to all
What life our souls do by this death receive,
Men would it birth or *gaol-delivery* call."
Davies: On the Soul.

gaol-fever, *s.* [JAIL-FEVER.]

¶ *Commission of gaol-delivery:*

Law: A commission by which judges or others named therein are empowered to try and deliver every prisoner, who shall be in the gaol when the judges arrive at the circuit town, whenever or before whomsoever indicted, or for whatever crime committed. So that, one way or other, the gaols are in general cleared, and all offenders tried, punished, or delivered, twice, and, in the populous districts, thrice, or oftener in every year.

ġāol´-ẽr, * gayl-er, * gail-er, jāil´-ẽr, *s.* [Eng. *gaol; -er.*] The keeper of a gaol or prison; one in charge of prisoners legally committed; a jailer.

"She [Elizabeth] called him always her *gaoler.*"—*Burnet: History of the Reformation* (1558).

*** gāol´-ẽr-ĕss,** *s.* [Eng. *gaoler; -ess.*] A female gaoler.

"My saucy *gaoleress* assured me that . . ."—*Richardson: Clarissa,* ii. 72.

găp, * gappe, *s.* [From GAPE, *v.* (q.v.); Icel. & Sw. *gap* = a gap; Dan. *gab* = mouth, gap.]

I. *Literally:*

1. An opening, a breach, as in a hedge, a wall, a fence, &c.

"Such a *gappe* they made theron
That a cart onlade myght yn gon."
Sir Ferumbras, 4,988.

2. A narrow passage or path.

"The foremost Tartar's in the *gap,*
Conspicuous by his yellow cap."
Byron: Giaour.

II. *Figuratively:*

1. A breach.

"The loss of that city concerned the Christian commonweal: manifold miseries afterwards ensued by the opening of that *gap* to all that side of Christendom."—*Knolles: Historie of the Turkes.*

2. An opening; a passage; a means of entrance or exit; an avenue.

"The *gap* which for just considerations wee open unto some, letteth in others through corrupt practices."—*Bp. Hooker: Ecclesiastical Polity,* bk. v., § 81.

3. A hiatus, a blank, a void, a vacuity.

"Then follows an immense *gap,* in which, undoubtedly, some changes were made by time."—*Burke: Abridgment of English History,* bk. ii., ch. vii.

* 4. A defect, a flaw.

"If you violently proceed against him, mistaking his purpose, it would make a great *gap* in your honour."—*Shakesp.: Lear,* i. 2.

¶ *To stop a gap:* To repair a defect or weak point; to supply a temporary want.

"The kyng entendinge to stoppe two *gappes* with one bushe, sent Syr Gylbert Talbot, and the other two ambassadors, principally to Bishop July, and by theim sent also to the Duke of Urbyne, the whole habite and coller of the noble ordre of the gartier."—*Hall: Henry VIII.* (an. 22).

(2) *To stand in the gap:* To expose oneself to danger in order to protect some person or thing.

"I sought for a man that . . . should *stand in the gap* before me for the land, that I should not destroy it."—*Ezekiel* xxii. 30.

¶ For the difference between *gap* and *breach,* see BREACH.

*** gap-way,** *s.* A way through.

*** gap-wide,** *s.* Wide open.

gap-window, *s.*

Arch.: A long and narrow window.

*** găp,** *v.t.* [GAP, *s.*]

1. To indent or notch, as the edge of a sword.

2. To breach, to open a passage through.

"Ready! take aim at their leaders, their masses are *gapped* with our grape."
Tennyson: Defence of Lucknow, iii.

gāpe, * gap-en, * gap-yn, *v.i.* [A.S. *geápan,* from *geáp* = wide; cogn. with Dut. *gapen;* Icel. *gapa;* Sw. *gapa;* Ger. *gaffen;* Dut. *gabe* = to gape, yawn.]

1. To open the mouth wide; to yawn.

"Be not *gapynge* nor ganynge, ne with thy mouth to powt."
Babees Book, p. 135.

2. To open the mouth for food, as a young bird.

"The lazy sluggard yawning lies
Before thy threshold, *gaping* for thy dole."
Carew: Cœlum Britannicum.

3. To stare with open mouth in wonder, surprise, astonishment, or perplexity.

"When I came to that court I *gaped* aboute."
P. Plowman's Crede, 309.

* 4. To desire eagerly; to long. (Followed by *at* or *after.*)

"Ne lenger don hym after hire to *gape.*"
Chaucer: Troilus, 508.

* 5. To manifest eager expectation.

"He *gapes* to catch the droppings of my lord."
Pitt: Epistle to Mr. Spence.

* 6. To manifest a desire to devour, destroy, or overcome.

"They have *gaped* upon me with their mouth."—*Job* xvi. x.

* 7. To cry with open mouth.

"Ye rude slaves, leave your *gaping.*"—*Shakesp.: Henry VIII.,* v. 4.

8. To open wide; to part asunder, so as to display a fissure, chasm, or breach.

"May that ground *gape* and swallow me alive!"
Shakesp.: 3 Henry VI., i. 1.

* 9. To open; to leave a hiatus.

"There is not, to the best of my remembrance, one vowel *gaping* on another for want of a cæsura in this poem."—*Dryden.*

¶ (1) Crabb thus discriminates between *gape, stare,* and *gaze:* "*Gape* and *stare* are taken in the bad sense; the former indicating the astonishment of gross ignorance; the latter not only ignorance but impertinence; *gaze* is taken always in a good sense, as indicating laudable feeling of astonishment, pleasure or curiosity." (*Crabb: Eng. Synon.*)

gāpe, *s.* [GAPE, *v.*]

* I. *Ordinary Language:*

1. *Lit.:* The act or state of gaping; a yawn.

2. *Fig.:* The act or state of longing after; earnest desire or expectation.

"The mind is not here kept in a perpetual *gape* after knowledge."—*Addison.*

II. *Zoology:*

1. The width of the mouth, as of birds, fishes, &c., when opened.

2. (*Pl.*): A disease in young poultry, characterized by much gaping. It is caused by the presence of a hematoid worm (*Fasciola trachealis*) in the windpipe.

gape-seed, *s.* Gaping; astonishment; surprise or perplexity; the effect produced on an ignorant person by some strange or wonderful sight or exhibition.

gāp´-ẽr, *s.* [Eng. *gap(e); -er.*]

I. *Ordinary Language:*

1. *Lit.:* One who gapes or opens the mouth wide in yawning, astonishment, surprise, or perplexity.

"Nothing in them but the scenicall strutting, and furious vociferation, to warrant them to the ignorant *gapers.*"—*Ben Jonson: Discoveries.*

2. *Fig.:* One who longs, craves or looks earnestly for anything.

"The golden shower of the dissolved abbey-lands rained well near into every *gaper's* mouth."—*Carew: Survey of Cornwall.*

II. *Technically:*

1. *Ornith.* (*Pl.*): Eurylaiminæ, a sub-family of Muscicapidæ (Flycatchers). They are called also Broad bills. [EURYLAIMINÆ.]

2. *Zool.:* The molluscous genus Mya, type of the family Myacidæ. Whilst the shells of many bivalves close completely, the Mya gapes posteriorly, whence its English name. [MYA.]

gāp´-ĭng, * gap-yng, *pr. par., a., & s.* [GAPE, *v.*]

A. & B. *As pr. par. & particip. adj.:* (See the verb).

C. *As substantive:*

I. *Literally:*

1. The act of opening the mouth wide; yawning.

* 2. A gape; a chasm.

* II. *Fig.:* An eager longing after, a desire.

"Theyr *gapyng* was to receiue the offerings and giftes from al quarters about, and to giue nothyng agayne."—*Bale: Apology,* fo. 88.

gaping-stock, *s.* An object of open-mouthed wonder.

"I was to be a *gaping-stock* and a scorn to the young volunteers."—*Godwin: Mandeville,* ii. 40.

gāp´-ĭng-lȳ, *adv.* [Eng. *gaping; -ly.*] In a gaping manner.

*** găp´-toôthed,** *a.* [Eng. *gape,* and *toothed.*] Having gaps or interstices between the teeth.

gar, *s.* [A.S. *gár* = a spear, a weapon; Icel. *geirr;* O. H. Ger. *ger.*]

1. *Ord. Lang.:* A spear, a dart.

"Brennes . . . lette glide his *gar.*"
Layamon, i. 216.

2. *Zool.:* The Garfish (q.v.).

¶ *Gar* is used as an element in some proper names derived from the Anglo-Saxon, as in Ed*gar* = happy weapon, Ethel*gar* = noble weapon.

gar, *v.t.* [Icel. *göra;* Dan. *gröre;* Sw. *göra;* Ger. *garen.*] To make, to compel, to constrain. (*Scotch.*)

"That *gars* me grete and grone."
Towneley Mysteries, p. 27.

† Găr-a̤m-ăn´-tic, *a.* [Lat. *Garamanticus.* See definition.]

Geog. & Hist.: Pertaining to the Garamantes, a people in the North of Africa; Libyan, Carthaginian.

*** Garamantic carbuncle,** *s.*

Min.: The Carthaginian Carbuncle, now called the Garnet (q.v.).

găr´-a̤n-cĭn, gar´-a̤n-cīne, *s.* [Fr. *garance* = madder; *-ine* (*Chem.*).]

Chem.: A colouring matter produced by the action of sulphuric acid upon madder. It has a higher tinctorial power than madder itself. (*Fownes.*)

găr´-a̤n-găn, *s.* [Javanese.]

Zool.: A species of ichneumon, *Herpestes javanicus,* found in Java.

*** garaus,** *adv. & s.* [GAROUSE.]

găr´-a̤-văn-çe̤s, găl´-a̤-văn-çē̤s, *s.* [Sp. *garbanza* = a chick pea.]

Bot.: Properly *Cicer arietinum* [GRAM], but used also of some species of Dolichos (q.v.).

garb (1), *** garbe** (1), *s.* [O. Fr. *garbe;* from O. H. Ger. *garawi* = preparation, dress, gear; O. H. Ger. *garawen;* M. H. Ger. *gerwen* = to get ready; O. H. Ger. *garo;* M. H. Ger. *gar, gare* = ready; Sp., Port., & Ital. *garbo* = grace, garb; cf. A.S. *gearwa* = preparation, clothing; Eng. *gear, gare.*]

* 1. Demeanour, conduct.

"First for your *garb,* it must be grave and serious,
Very reserved and locked; not tell a secret
In any terms, not to your father."
Ben Jonson: The Fox, iv. 1.

* 2. Fashion, mode, or manner of doing anything.

"He could not speak English in the native garb."
Shakesp.: Henry V., v. 1.

3. Fashion of dress, clothing, clothes, vesture, apparel; especially applied to an official or other distinctive dress.

"The use of the old national *garb* was interdicted."—*Macaulay: Hist. Eng.,* ch. xiii.

4. Outward appearance or show.

"Hypocrisy, the gift of lengthened years,
Matured by age, the *garb* of prudence wears."
Byron: Childish Recollections.

garb (2), **garbe** (2), *s.* [Fr. = a sheaf, from O. H. Ger. *garba.*]

1. *Ord. Lang.:* A sheaf.

2. *Her.:* A sheaf, usually of wheat; if of other grain the kind must be expressed. It is used as an emblem of summer.

*** garb,** *v.t.* [GARB, *s.*] To clothe.

"These black dog-Dons
Garb themselves bravely."
Tennyson: Queen Mary, iii. 1.

gar´-bage (bage as bĭġ), * gar-bash, gar-bish, *s.* [Etym. doubtful. Skeat considers it probably = *garble-age,* from *garble* (q.v.).]

1. *Lit.:* The bowels of an animal; the offal; the refuse animal or vegetable matter of a kitchen; refuse generally.

"They are eager to fish up the nastiest *garbage* thrown overboard from any European ship."—*Smith: Wealth of Nations,* bk. i., ch. viii.

2. *Fig.:* Anything worthless or offensive, as immoral or obscene writings.

"Lust, though to a radiant angel linked,
Will sate itself in a celestial bed,
And prey on *garbage.*" *Shakesp.: Hamlet,* i. 5.

*** gar´-bage (bage as bĭġ),** *v.t.* [GARBAGE, *s.*] To gut or clean fish; to eviscerate.

"Pilchards . . . are *garbaged,* salted, hanged in the smoake."—*P. Holland: Camden,* p. 186.

garbe, *s.* [GARB (2).]

garbed, *a.* [Eng. *garb* (1), s.; *-ed.*] Dressed, habited.

*** gar´-be̤l** (1), *s.* [GARBLE, *s.*]

gar´-be̤l (2), *s.* [Etym. doubtful.]

Shipbuild.: The same as GARBOARD (q.v.)

*** gar´-bĭdġe,** *s.* [GARBAGE, *s.*]

*** gar´-bĭsh,** *s.* [GARBAGE, *s.*]

gar'-ble, * gar'-bel, * gar'-bell, *v.t.* [O. Fr. * *garbeler, grabeller* = to garbell spices, also to examine precisely, sift nearly (*Cotgrave*); Sp. *garbillar* = to sift; Ital. *garbellare* = to garbell wares (*Florio*), from Sp. *garbillo* = a sieve or sifter, from Pers. *gharbil* = a sieve; Arab. *ghirbâl.* (*Skeat.*)]

* 1. To sift or cleanse corn from dust or other foreign bodies; to bolt; to separate the fine or valuable parts from the coarse and worthless.

"To *garble*, to cleanse from dross and dirt, as grocers do their spices, to pick or cull out."—*Phillips: The New World of Words.*

* 2. To pick and choose, to select quite fairly.

"The protectors and proctors whereof claimed a privilege to themselves, to *garble* the live pigs in the markets of the city."—*Fuller: Worthies.*

3. To select or pick out such parts as may suit a particular purpose; to sophisticate; to mutilate so as to convey a false impression.

"But you, who fathers and traditions take,
And *garble* some, and some you quite forsake."
Dryden: Hind & Panther, ii. 226.

*** gar'-ble,** *s.* [GARBLE, *v.*]

1. Anything which has been sifted, or from which the coarse parts have been removed.

2. Garbage; the coarse or refuse parts picked out from goods, drugs, &c.; refuse.

3. A low mean fellow.

"Did not the lady smile upon the *garble*?"
Wolcot: P. Pindar.

gar'-blĕr, *s.* [Eng. *garbl(e); -er.*]

* 1. One who garbles, sifts or cleanses from coarse or worthless matters; specif. a public official in London who looked after the purity of drugs, spices, &c.

2. One who garbles, mutilates, or sophisticates anything by picking out such parts as suit his particular purpose.

"A farther secret in this clause may best be discovered by the projectors, or at least the *garblers* of it."
—*Swift: Examiner*, No. 19.

gar'-böard, *s.* [Etym. of first element doubtful; Eng. *board.*]

Shipbuild.: The first plank fastened to the keel of a ship.

garboard-strake, garboard-streak, *s.*

Shipwright.: The range of planks nearest to the keel. In the merchant service, the rabbet to receive the garboard-strake is made along the upper edge of the keel. In the navy, a groove is made half-way down the keel to receive the garboard-strake.

*** gar'-böil, * gar-boile, * gar-boyle,** *s.* [O. Fr. *garbouil;* Ital. *garbaglio* = a disorder, a tumult; Sp. *garbullo* = a crowd, a multitude.] A tumult, an uproar, a commotion.

"Look here, and at thy sovereign leisure read
What *garboils* she awaked."
Shakesp.: Antony & Cleopatra, i. 3.

*** gar'-böil,** *v.t.* [GARBOIL, *s.*] To throw into confusion; to upset; to disturb.

"Here would be a precedent to tip down so many lords at a time, and to *garboil* the house."—*Burnet: Own Time* (an. 1677).

*** garçe,** *s.* [GARSE.]

gar-çĭn'-ĭ-a, *s.* [Named after Laurent Garcin, an oriental traveller.]

Bot.: A genus of Guttifers, the typical one of the tribe Garcinieæ. It consists of opposite leaved trees, with a yellow resinous juice, and generally unisexual flowers with four sepals, four petals, many stamens in from one to four bundles, and a two to ten-celled ovary with a single seed in each cell. The fruit of *Garcinia Mangostana* is the highly-prized Mangosteen (q.v.). The fruits of *G. pedunculata, G. cornea,* and *G. Kydiana* are also eaten, but are not greatly valued. *Garcinia Cambogia* and other species of the genus furnish Gamboge (q.v.).

gar'-çĭn-ĭ-ĕ-æ, *s. pl.* [Mod. Lat. *garcini(a)*, and Lat. fem. pl. adj. suff. *-ea.*]

Bot.: A tribe of Clusiaceæ (Guttifers), type Garcinia (q.v.).

*** gar'-çĭ-ŏn,** *s.* [Fr. *garçon.*] A boy; a servant.

"Waited on by William de Merton, their *garcion*."—*Fuller: Camb. Univ.*, i. 48.

*** gar'-crŏw,** *s.* [Etym. of first element doubtful, perhaps Lat. *garrio* = to chatter (cf. *garve* (1), v.); Eng. *crow.*] A jackdaw.

"Strutted like a *garcrow*."—*Chaucer Drollery*, p. 67. (1656.)

*** gard** (1), *s.* [A.S. *geard* = a yard.] A yard, a garden. (*Beaumont.*)

*** gard** (2), *s.* [GUARD.]

*** gard,** *v.t.* [Prob. the same as) *guard* (q.v.).] To trim, to bind, to edge.

"Those of the forewarde vnder the Duke of Norfolke, were apparelled in blue coats *garded* with redde."—*Stow: Henry VIII.* (an. 1544).

*** gard'-ançe,** *s.* [GUARDANCE.]

gard'-ant, guard'-ant, *a.* [Fr.]

Her.: Applied to any animal (except the hart, buck, stag, or hind), represented full-faced or looking at the observer, whether the animal be rampant, passant, or otherwise. A beast of chase represented full-face is said to be *at gaze.*

GARDANT.

*** gar'de-brāçe, * gar'de-bras** (*s* silent), *** gard-brace,** *s.* [Fr. *gardebras*, from *garder* = to guard, and *bras* = the arm.]

Old Arm.: A piece of armour fastened to the elbow-plates, and covering the elbow and upper part of the arm.

"Salad, speare, *gard-brace* ne page."
Chaucer: Dreme, 1,554.

gar-den (as **gard'n**), *** gar-din, * gar-dyn, * gar-dyne,** *s. & a.* [O. Fr. *gardin* (Fr. *jardin*), from O. H. Ger. *gartin*, genit. & dat. of *garto* = a yard, a garden; Ger. *garten;* A.S. *geard* = a yard; Goth. *gards;* Welsh *gardd;* Mid. Eng. *garth.*] [YARD.]

A. *As substantive:*

1. An enclosed piece of ground, appropriated to the cultivation of herbs, fruits, flowers, or vegetables. A kitchen garden is one appropriated to the cultivation of herbs and roots for food or domestic purposes; a flower-garden is one appropriated, as its name expresses, to the cultivation of flowers and ornamental shrubs.

"A gardener who cultivates his own *garden* with his own hands, unites in his own person the three different characters of landlord, farmer, and labourer."—*Smith: Wealth of Nations*, bk. i., ch. vi.

2. A place particularly fruitful, well-cultivated, or delightful; a very pleasant spot.

"The pleasant *garden* of great Italy."
Shakesp.: Taming of the Shrew, i. 1.

B. *As adj.:* Pertaining to, produced or used in a garden; as *garden* tools.

garden-balsam, *s.*

Botany:

1. *Properly:* The garden variety of the Balsam, *Impatiens Balsamina*, called also *Balsamina hortensis.* (*Treas. of Bot.*) [BALSAM.]

2. *Less properly: Justicia pectoralis.* (*Loudon.*)

garden-bean, *s.*

Bot.: Vicia Faba.

garden-beetles, *s. pl.*

Entom.: The Carabidæ (q.v.).

garden-close, *s.* An enclosed garden.

"When the repast was ended, they arose
And passed again into the *garden close*."
Longfellow: Student's Tale.

garden-cress, *s.*

Bot.: Lepidium sativum.

garden-engine, *s.* A wheelbarrow tank and pump for watering gardens; a garden-pump.

garden-flea, *s.*

Entom.: Haltica, a genus of leaping beetles.

garden-flower, *s.* A cultivated flower.

garden-glass, *s.*

1. A bell-glass for covering plants.

2. A globe of dark-coloured glass, generally about eighteen inches in diameter, placed on a pedestal, in which the surrounding objects are reflected.

*** garden-gout,** *s.* The venereal disease.

garden-house, *s.*

1. A summer-house.

* 2. A brothel.

3. A privy. (*Southern States of America.*)

garden-mites, *s. pl.*

Zool.: The small Arachnidans of the family Trombididæ (q.v.).

garden-mould, *s.* Rich mellow earth or mould fit for a garden.

"They delight most in rich black *garden-mould*, that is deep and light, and mixed rather with sand than clay."—*Mortimer: Husbandry.*

garden-nail, *s.* A cast nail with a pyramidal head, used for nailing up climbing plants, vines, and wall-fruit trees to brick walls.

garden-plot, *s.* A separate portion or bed of a garden laid out with flowers, vegetables, shrubs, &c.

garden-pump, *s.* A barrow pump for watering gardens, washing carriages and windows. It has a suction-hose and a discharging-hose and nozzle.

garden-rocambole, *s.*

Bot.: Allium ophioscordon. (*Paxton.*)

garden-seat, *s.* A seat for croquet-grounds or garden-walks.

garden-shears, *s.* Large shears for clipping hedges and trees or for pruning.

garden-spider, *s.*

Zool.: Epeira diadema. [EPEIRA.]

garden-stand, *s.* A stand or frame on which flowers are placed.

garden-stuff, *s.* Plants growing in a garden; vegetables, herbs.

garden-syringe, *s.* A form of syringe for watering plants, sprinkling them with insect-destroying solutions, or to produce a moist heat in hot-houses.

garden-tillage, *s.* The cultivation of plants, vegetables, and flowers in a garden; gardening.

"Pens and beans are what belong to *garden-tillage* as well as that of the field."—*Mortimer: Husbandry.*

garden-walk, *s.* A walk through a garden.

"As down the *garden-walks* I move."
Tennyson: In Memoriam, ci. 6.

garden-warbler, *s. Sylvia hortensis.* [BECAFICO.]

garden-ware, *s.* The produce of gardens; garden-stuff.

"A clay bottom is a much more pernicious soil for trees and *garden-ware* than gravel."—*Mortimer: Husbandry.*

garden (as **gard'n**), *v.i. & t.* [GARDEN, *s.*]

A. *Intrans.:* To lay out or cultivate a garden; to cultivate flowers, herbs, fruit, vegetables, &c., in a garden.

"When ages grow to civility and elegancy, men come to build stately sooner than to *garden* finely, as if gardening were the greater perfection."—*Bacon: Essays; Of Gardens.*

* **B.** *Trans.:* To cultivate as a garden.

*** gardenage** (as **gard'nĭĝ**), *** gar-din-age,** *s.* [Eng. *garden; -age.*]

1. The act or science of gardening; horticulture.

"He read to me very much also of his discourse about *gardenage*."—*Pepys: Diary*, Nov. 5, 1665.

2. Garden-stuff; vegetables.

"The street was appropriated to the sale of fish and *gardenage*."—*Man: Hist. of Reading*, p. 147.

gardener (as **gard'-nĕr**), *** gar-din-er,** *s.* [Eng. *garden; -er.*] * One whose occupation is to attend to or cultivate a garden.

gardener's-garters, *s. pl.*

Bot.: Two grasses, (1) *Digraphis arundinacea variegata* (*Treas. of Bot.*), and (2) *Arundo donax versicolor* (*Paxton*); the terms *variegata* and *versicolor* indicating that these are the striped varieties of the two species.

*** gar-den-ĕs'que (que as k),** *a.* [Eng. *garden; -esque.*] A term applied to a free unconventional style of laying out a garden; resembling a garden.

"On my own side of the river the scene is more *gardenesque*."—*Mayne Reid: Quadroon*, ch. xix.

*** gar'-dĕn-hood,** *s.* [Eng. *garden; -hood.*] The idea or appearance of a garden.

"A covered passage which took off from the *gardenhood*."—*Walpole: Letters*, iii. 272.

gar-dē'-nĭ-a, *s.* [Named after Alexander Garden, M.D., of Charleston, in South Carolina, a correspondent of Ellis and of Linnæus.]

Bot.: The typical genus of the Cinchonaceous family Gardenidæ. In India the fruit of *Gardenia campanulata* is reputed to be cathartic.

gar-dĕn'-ĭc, *a.* [Eng., &c. *garden(ia)*, and suff. *-ic* (*Chem.*) (q.v.).] Derived from or in any way connected with the genus Gardenia (q.v.).

gardenic-acid, *s.*

Chem.: Obtained by the action of dilute nitric acid on Gardenin (q.v.). Gardenic acid crystallizes from chloroform in deep carmine red needles, which melt with decomposition at 223°. It is insoluble in water, petroleum, and carbon disulphide, nearly insoluble in ether and in benzene, easily soluble in dilute alkalies.

gar-dĕn'-ĭ-dæ, *s. pl.* [Mod. Lat. *gardenia*, and Lat. fem. pl. adj. suff. *-idæ*.]

Bot.: A family of Cinchonads, tribe Cinchoneæ (q.v.).

gar'-den-ĭn, *s.* [Eng., &c. *garden(ia)*, and suff. *-in* (*Chem.*) (q.v.).]

Chem.: A substance obtained from dekamali gum, a resin of *Gardenia lucida*. It forms yellow crystals, which melt at 164°. It is insoluble in alkalies, almost insoluble in water, soluble in alcohol, ether, and in hot hydrochloric acid.

gardening (as **gard'-nĭng**), *pr. par., a., & s.* [GARDEN, *v.*]

A. & **B.** *As pr. par. & particip. adj.:* (See the verb).

C. *As subst.:* The act or occupation of cultivating a garden; horticulture; work in a garden.

"They take exceeding paines and bee most curious in *gardening*."—*P. Holland: Plinie*, bk. xx., ch. v.

* **gardenless** (as **gard'n-lĕss**), *a.* [Eng. *garden*; *-less*.] Destitute of or without a garden.

* **gardenly** (as **gard'n-ly**), *a.* [Eng. *garden*; *-ly*.] Like or as befits a garden.

"Managed in a *gardenly* manner."—*Marshall: Rural Economy.*

* **gardenship** (as **gard'n-shĭp**), *s.* [Eng. *garden*; *-ship*.] Gardening, horticulture.

* **gar'de-rōbe,** *s.* [Fr.] A wardrobe.

"An aquitance & discharge to the Earle of Dumbar of the kings jewels & *garderob*."—*Table unprinted Acts, Jas. VI., Parl.* 18.

gar'de-vî-şüre, *s.* [Fr.]

Her.: A vizor, from its protecting the face.

* **garde-vy-ance, garde-vi-ant,** *s.* [Fr. *garde de viandes*.] A cabinet.

"Quhaire he leit blude it was no lawchtir,
Full mony instrument for slawchtir
Was in his *gardevyance*."
Dunbar: Bannatyne Poems, p. 20, st. 5.

gar'-dŏn (1), *s.* [Fr. & Sp. *gardon*.]

Ichthy.: A small freshwater fish, *Leuciscus Idus*. It is a kind of roach.

* **gar'-dŏn** (2), *s.* [GUERDON.]

* **gar-dȳ-loô',** *s.* [Fr. *gardez* (*vous de*) *l'eau* = take care of the water, a cry used in Scotland by a person about to empty the chamber utensils out of the window into the street.] A shout of warning.

"She had made the *gardyloo* out of the wrang window."—*Scott: Heart of Midlothian*, ch. xxvii.

* **gäre,** * **gäir,** *a.* [GARE, *v.*]

1. Keen; ready to do execution.

"With heding swerd, bayth felloun, scharp, and *gare*." *Douglas: Virgil*, 194, 53.

2. Greedy; rapacious; covetous; parsimonious.

"Friends appeared like harpies *gare*,
That wished me dead."
Ramsay: Poems, i. 309.

3. Eager in the acquisition of wealth.

4. Active in the management of household affairs.

gare-fowl, *s.*

Ornith.: The now extinct Great Auk (*Alca impennis*).

gäre (1), *s.* [Etym. doubtful.] Coarse wool growing on the legs of sheep.

* **gäre** (2), *s.* [GARE, *a.*] A state of eagerness or excitement.

"The multitude hastened in a full and cruel *gare* to try the utmost hazard of battle."—*P. Holland: Ammianus Marcellinus*, p. 412.

* **gäre** (3), *s.* [GORE, *s.*]

* **gare,** * **gaure,** * **gaur-en,** *v.i.* [A variant of *gaze* (q.v.).] To stare.

"With fifty *garing* heades a monstrous dragon stands vpright." *Phaer: Virgil; Æneidos* vi.

* **gar-fañ'-gĭl,** *s.* [Etym. doubtful; cf. GAR, *s.*] An eel-spear.

"*Garfangil* or elger. *Anguillaria, anguillare*."—*Prompt. Parv.*

gar'-fĭsh, * **gar-fysche,** * **gar-fysshe, gar,** *s.* [Eng. *gar*, and *fish*.]

Ichthy.: The English name of Belone, a

GARFISH.

genus of Pikes, and specially of the common species *Belone vulgaris*. [BELONE.]

* **gar'-gal-īze,** *v.t.* [Eng. *gargle*; *-ize*.] To gargle.

* **gar'-ga-nĕt,** *s.* [CARCANET.]

gar'-ga-nĕy, *s.* [First element doubtful, second apparently from A.S. *ganet* = a fen duck.]

Ornith.: One of the names for a duck, the Summer Teal, *Anas Querquedula*. It is found in the Himalaya Mountains and various other parts of India, and in Britain in the summer.

gar-găn'-tu-an, *a.* [From *Gargantua*, the giant in Rabelais.] Immense, enormous, prodigious.

* **gar'-gar-ĭşm,** * **gar'-gar-ĭşme,** *s.* [Fr. *gargarisme*, from Lat. *gargarismus*, from Gr. γαργαρισμός (*gargarismos*), from γαργαρίζω (*gargarizō*) = to gargle.] A gargle; a preparation used to wash the mouth or throat in cases of inflammation, ulcers, &c.

"Such as are not swallowed, but only kept in the mouth, are *gargarismes* used commonly after a purge."—*Burton: Anatomy of Melancholy*, p. 378.

* **gar'-gar-īze,** * **gar'-gal-īşe,** *v.t.* & *i.* [Fr. *gargariser*, from Lat. *gargarizo*, from Gr. γαργαρίζω (*gargarizō*) = to gargle.]

A. *Transitive:*

1. To gargle; to wash or rinse with any medicated liquor.

"Therewith *gargalise* your mouth fastinge untill the fleume be purged out of your heade."—*Sir T. Elyot: Castel of Helth*, bk. iv., ch. iii.

2. To use or apply as a gargle.

"And vinegar put to the nosthrils, or *gargarized*, doth it also."—*Bacon: Natural History*, § 685.

B. *Intrans.:* To use a gargle; to wash or rinse the mouth with a gargle.

"*Gargarising*, if it be not discreetly used, may do more harm than good."—*Sir T. Elyot: Castel of Helth*, bk. iv., ch. iii.

* **gar'-gat,** * **gar'-gĕt,** *s.* [O. Fr. *gargate*; Ital. *gargatta*; Sp. & Port. *garganta*.]

1. The throat.

"And Dan Russel the fox start up at once,
And by the *garget* bente chauntecleere."
Chaucer: C. T., 15,341.

2. A distemper in cattle accompanied by a swelling of the throat and neighbouring parts.

"The *garget* appears in the head, maw, or in the hinder parts."—*Mortimer: Husbandry.*

3. A disease in the udder of cows, arising from inflammation of the lymphatic glands.

4. A distemper in hogs, accompanied with staggering and loss of appetite.

5. An American name for *Phytolacca decandra*, a plant employed in medicine as a cathartic and emetic. Also called Poke or Pokeweed.

gar'-gĭl, gar'-gôls, *s.* [Fr. *gargouille* = the weazand of the throat.] A distemper in geese, affecting the head.

gar'-gle, *v.t.* [Fr. *gargouiller*, from *gargouille* = the weazand of the throat; Lat. *gurgulio* = the gullet; Ger. *gurgel* = the throat; *gurgeln* = to gargle; Lat. *gagarizo*, from Gr. γαργαρίζω (*gargarizō*) = to gargle.] [GARGARIZE.]

1. To wash, as the mouth or throat, with some medicated liquor, which is prevented from passing down the throat by a gentle expiration of the breath.

"They comb, and then they order every hair;
Next *gargle* well their throats."
Dryden: Persius, sat. i.

2. To use as a gargle.

"Let the patient *gargle* this as often as need requires."—*Boyle: Works*, v. 243.

* 3. To warble; to sound in the throat.

"Those which only warble long,
And *gargle* in their throat a song."
Waller: To Mr. Henry Lawes.

gar'-gle, *s.* [GARGLE, *v.*]

1. A medicated liquid used for washing or rinsing the mouth or throat.

"His throat was washed with one of the *gargles* set down in the method of cure."—*Wiseman: Surgery.*

2. A distemper in hogs, indicated by staggering and loss of appetite.

"The same is holden to be good for the bile of the squinancie or *gargle* in swine."—*P. Holland: Plinie*, bk. xxv., ch. v.

gar'-glĭ-ŏn, *s.* [Etym. doubtful; cf. GARBLE, *s.*] An exsudation of nervous juice from a bruise, or the like, which indurates into a hard, immovable tumour. (*Quincy.*)

gar'-gŏl, gar'-gĭl, gar'-gle, *s.* [GARGLE, *s.*] A distemper in hogs; garget.

"The signs of the *gargol* in hogs are, hanging down of the head, moist eyes, staggering, and loss of appetite."—*Mortimer: Husbandry.*

gar'-gŏyle, gar'-gŏil, gŭr'-gŏyle, * **gar-gyll,** * **gar-gylle,** *s.* [Fr. *gargouille* = the weazand of the throat; Sp. *gorgola* = a gargoyle. [GARGLE, *v.*]

Arch.: A quaintly-formed head of a man or animal, employed as a decorative spout for the rainwater from a roof. The most common

GARGOYLE.

form was that of a dragon projecting from the roof-gutter, but the varieties are innumerable. They were used in all styles of architecture, and are many of them of a most hideous appearance.

găr-ĭ-băl'-dĭ, *s.* [Named after Gen. Garibaldi.]

1. A kind of jacket worn by ladies, and so called from its resemblance to the red shirt worn by Garibaldi and his men.

2. A kind of hat so named for the same reason.

gär'-ĭsh, * **gäir'-ĭsh,** *a.* [Eng. *gar(e)* v.; *-ish*.]

1. Staring, dazzling, gaudy, showy; attracting or exciting attention.

"In thee the wounded conscience courts relief,
Retiring from the *garish* blaze of day."
Byron: Elegy on Newstead Abbey.

* 2. Extravagantly gay; flighty.

"Fame and glory transports a man out of himself; it makes the mind loose and *garish*."—*South: Sermons*, ii. 382.

* **gär'-ĭsh-lȳ,** *adv.* [Eng. *garish*; *-ly*.]

1. In a staring manner.

"Starting up and *garishly* staring about, especially on the face of Eliosto."—*Hinde: Eliosto Libidinoso* (1606.)

2. In a dazzling, gaudy, ostentatious manner.

"Trimmed up *garishly*."—*Westfield: Sermons*, p. 65 (1646.)

*** gär'-ĭsh'-nĕss,** *s.* [Eng. *garish; -ness.*]

1. The quality or state of being garish, dazzling, gaudy, or showy.

"The *garishness*, neatness, and riches of silken garments."—*Florio: Montaigne*, p. 145.

2. Extravagance of joy or emotion; flightiness of temper.

"A singular corrective of that pride and *garishness* of temper."—*South*, vol. ix., ser. 5.

*** gar-i-soun, * gare-i-soun, * gar-y-soun, * gar-y-sone,** *s.* [O. Fr. *garison, guarison, warison;* Fr. *guérison.*]

1. Health, healing.

"[He] that was vre *garysoun*."
Castil of Loue, 863.

2. A gift, a present, a supply of money or valuables.

"And geue hem gret *garysoun* hem non arm to do."
Robert of Gloucester, p. 400.

*** gar-i-soun,** *v.t.* [Garisoun, *s.*] To heal.

*** gar-it, * gar-yt,** *s.* [Garret.]

gar'-land, * gar-lond, * ger-land, * ger-lond, *s.* [O. Fr. *garlande;* Fr. *guirlande;* Ital. *ghirlanda;* Sp. *guirnalda;* Port. *girnalda.*]

I. *Ordinary Language:*

1. *Literally:*

* (1) A royal crown; a diadem.

"In the adoption and obtaining of the *garland*, I, being seduced and provoked by similar counsel, did commit a naughty and abominable act."—*Grafton: Chronicle of King Richard III.*

(2) A wreath; a chaplet of branches, flowers, feathers, or even of precious stones, intended to be worn on the head like a crown.

"Weave fresh *garlands* every day,
To crown the smiling hours."
Cowper: To Rev. Mr. Newton.

2. *Figuratively:*

* (1) That which crowns or ennobles; an emblem of glory; a source of glory.

"Call him noble that was now your hate,
Him vile that was your *garland*."
Shakesp.: Coriolanus, i. 1.

(2) A collection of short printed pieces, especially of poems or ballads; an anthology.

"In the reign of James I. they [ballads of a certain description] began to be collected into little miscellanies, under the name of *Garlands*."—*Percy: Essay on the Ancient Minstrels.*

II. *Technically:*

1. *Arch.:* An ornamental band round the top of a tower.

2. *Nautical:*

(1) A grommet or ring of rope, made selvage fashion, and used to place around a mast or spar when taking aboard or stepping a mast.

(2) A bag-net used by sailors to hold provisions.

(3) A collar of ropes wound round the head of a mast to keep the shrouds from chafing.

(4) A large rope-grommet for retaining shot in its proper place on deck; also a band of iron or stone used for a similar purpose on shore.

garland-flower, *s.*

Bot.: (1) The genus Hedychium (*Loudon*), (2) *Daphne Cneorum*, (2) *Pleurandra Cneorum*, (4) *Erica persoluta.* (*Paxton.*)

*** garland-rose,** *s.* Rosemary.

gar'-land, *v.t.* [Garland, *s.*] To deck with a garland.

"A troop of little children *garlanded*."
Keats: Endymion, i. 110.

*** gar'-land-lĕss,** *a.* [Eng. *garland; -less.*] Without a garland.

*** gar'-land-rȳ,** *s.* [Eng. *garland; -ry.*] Filleting.

"The lavished *garlandry* of woven brown hair amazed me."—*C. Brontë: Villette*, ch. xiv.

*** garled,** *a.* [Etym. doubtful.] Variegated, streaked, spotted.

"Red and fallow deere, whose colours are oft *garled* white and blacke."—*Harrison: Description of England*, p. 226.

gar'-lĭc, * gar-lek, * gar-lekke, * gar-lick, * gar-lik, *s.* [A.S. *gárleác*, from *gár* = a spear, and *leác* = a leek.]

1. *Bot.: Allium sativum*, a perennial plant with a compound bulb composed of ten or twelve smaller ones called cloves, flat, narrow, erect, and pointed leaves, flowers akin to those of the onion, whitish or pinkish. It is used in Sicily, and some parts of Provence. It is cultivated in Portugal and other parts of the continent. The peasantry eat their bread with slices of it, though it has a disagreeable odour and a pungent taste.

2. *Pharm.:* Like other species of Allium, it is stimulant, diuretic, and expectorant, but being mild in its operation, is used for diet rather than medicine.

¶ (1) *Field garlic:*

Bot.: Allium oleraceum, a British plant, but rare.

(2) *Hedge-garlic:*

Bot.: Sisymbrium Alliaria.

(3) *Honey-garlic:*

Bot.: The genus *Nectaroscordum.*

garlic-eater, *s.* One who eats garlic: hence used by Shakespere in the sense of a low fellow, from the fact of garlic having been largely eaten by the lower classes in Rome. (*Shakesp.: Coriolanus*, iv. 6.)

garlic-mustard, *s.*

Bot.: Sisymbrium Alliaria, formerly called *Erysimum Alliaria*, a British plant. It is termed also Sauce-alone and Jack-by-the-hedge.

garlic-pear, garlick-pear, *s.*

Bot.: Crataeva gynandra, a capparid. It is a tree thirty or forty feet high, bearing a fruit which has a smell of garlic. The bark of the root blisters like cantharides. It grows in Jamaica.

garlic-scented, *s.* Scented with garlic. [Garlic-shrub.]

garlic-shrub, *s.*

Botany:

(1) *Bignonia alliacea*, the Garlic-scented Trumpet flower.

(2) *Petiveria alliacea*, the Garlic-scented Petiveria.

gar'-lĭck-wŏrt, *s.* [Eng. *garlic*, and *wort.*]

Bot.: Sisymbrium Alliaria; hedge-garlic.

gar'-lĭck-ȳ, *a.* [Eng. *garlic; -y.*] Like garlic; having the taste or smell of garlic.

gar'-mĕnt, * gar-ne-ment, * gar-mente, * gar-ni-ment, *s.* [Ir. *garnement*, from *garnir* = to garnish, adorn, fortify; O. Sp. *guarnimiento;* Ital. *guarnimento;* Low Lat. *guarnimentum, garniamentum.*] An article of dress or clothing, as a coat, a dress, a gown, &c.; anything which serves to cover as a dress; a vestment; apparel; habit.

garment-cutter, *s.* A machine having a descending cutter of a given shape, which cuts from a pile of cloth beneath it a number of pieces of its own size. The die is shifted for the next piece, and so on for each piece which goes to make up the garment. Used in large clothing manufactories.

garment-measurer, *s.* A measuring scale for laying out garments. The vertical and lateral scales are graduated for obtaining the sizes and proportions of the figure, being adjusted to agree with the measures as taken in the usual manner. At the upper end are scales adapted to the width of the back and the height of the shoulder.

*** gar'-mĕnt-ĕd,** *a.* [Eng. *garment; -ed.*] Covered or provided with as with a garment; dressed.

"A lovely lady *garmented* in light
From her own beauty." *Shelley: Adonais*, v.

*** gar'-mĕnt-ūre,** *s.* [Eng. *garment; -ure.*] Garments, clothes.

*** garn,** *s.* [Yarn.]

garn-windle, *s.* A reel for winding yarn.

*** gar-ne-ment,** *s.* [Fr.] A Garment (q.v.).

"And many a perled *garnement*
Embroidered was again the date." *Gower*, i.

gar'-nĕr, * gar-nyr, * ger-ner, * ger-nere, * ger-niere, * grey-ner, *s.* [O. Fr. *gernier*, from Lat. *granaria* = a granary, from *granum* = grain; Fr. *grenier;* Sp. *granero;* Ital. *granajo;* Port. *granel.*] A granary; a place where corn is stored for preservation. [Granary.]

"The Volsces have much corn; take these rats thither
To gnaw their *garners*." *Shakesp.: Coriolanus*, i. 1.

gar'-nĕr, *v.t.* & *i.* [Garner, *s.*]

A. *Transitive:*

1. *Lit.:* To store into a garner; to gather into a garner.

"On a very considerable area of land round Canterbury the corn had all been *garnered*."—*Standard*, Sept. 2, 1882.

2. *Fig.:* To store up, to treasure, to lay up.

"There, where I have *garnered* up my heart,
Where either I must live, or bear no life."
Shakesp.: Othello, iv. 2.

* B. *Intrans.:* To be stored up.

"The wrath that *garners* in my heart."
Tennyson: In Memoriam, lxxxii.

gar'-nĕred, *a.* [Eng. *garner; -ed.*] Stored in or gathered into a garner.

"On him alone the curse of Cain
Fell, like a flail on the *garnered* grain."
Longfellow: Slave in the Dismal Swamp.

gar'-nĕt (1), *** gar-nette, * gra-nat,** *s.* [A corruption of *granat*, from O. Fr. *granat;* Fr. *grenat*, from Low Lat. *granatus* = a garnet, from its resemblance in colour, and partly in the form of the crystal, to the grains or seeds of the pomegranate; *granatus* = having seeds; *granum* = a grain; Sp. *granate;* Ital. *granato.*]

* 1. *Ord. Lang.:* The pomegranate. Called also Apple-garnet. (*Wedderburn.*)

2. *Min.:* An isometric transparent or translucent brittle mineral, with dodecahedral cleavage, sometimes with twin crystals, having an octahedral composition-face. It occurs also massive and lamellar. Hardness, 6·5—7·5; sp. gr., 31·15—4·30; lustre, vitreous to resinous; colour, red, brown, yellow, white, or black, with a white streak. Compos.: Silica, 35·75—52·11; alumina, 15·22—27·25; protoxide of iron, 24·82—39·68, &c. There are three leading varieties: (1) Alumina garnet, in which the sesquioxide is mainly alumina; (2) Iron garnet, in which it is chiefly sesquioxide of iron; and (3) Chrome-garnet, in which it is principally sesquioxide of chrome. Under these are ranked Grossularite, Pyrope, Almandite, Spessartite, Andradite, Bredbergite, and Ouvarovite (q.v.). These, with typical garnet, constitute Dana's garnet group of minerals.

"Without the aid of yonder golden globe
Lost were the *garnet's* lustre, lost the lily."
Smart: Goodness of the Supreme Being.

¶ (1) *Bohemian Garnet:*

Min.: The same as Pyrope (q.v.).

(2) *Oriental Garnet:*

Min.: The same as Almandite (q.v.). It is called also Precious Garnet.

(3) *Tetrahedral Garnet:*

Min.: The same as Helvite (q.v.).

(4) *White Garnet:*

Min.: The same as Leucite (q.v.).

garnet-blende, *s.*

Min.: Zinc blende; sulphate of zinc. [Zinc.]

gar'-nĕt (2), *s.* [Etym. doubtful.]

1. *Carp.:* A hinge of the shape of the letter T laid horizontally—thus ⊢, the cross-bar being attached to the hanging-stile or post.

2. *Naut.:* A sort of purchase. Fixed to the main-stay as a hoisting-in tackle, but useful in other positions indicated by names, such as clew-garnet, &c. [Clew-garnet.]

garnet-hinge, *s.* [Garnet (2), *s.* (1).]

*** gar-net-er, * gar-net-our,** *s.* [Garner.] The keeper of the garner or granary.

gar'-nish, * gar-nysch-yn, *v.t.* [Fr. *garnissant*, pr. par. of *garnir* = to warn, to defend, to garnish; Low Lat. *garnisc;* A.S. *warnian, wearnian* = to beware of; O. S. *wernian* = to refuse; O. Fris. *wernia* = to give a pledge.]

I. *Ordinary Language:*

1. To decorate with ornamental appendages; to adorn; to set off.

"Next in order came x. chariots *garnished* and wrought with silver and gold."—*Brende: Quintus Curtius*, fo. 24.

* 2. To fit with fetters. (*Slang.*)

3. To supply, to furnish, to equip.

* 4. To fill.

"All the streets were *garnished* with the citizens standing in their liveries."—*Bacon: Henry VII.*

* 5. To set off.

"And therefore this auctour's answere *garnished* with these three gaye wordes of estate, nature, and condicion, is deuised but for a shifte."—*Sp. Gardner: Explication*, fo. 130.

II. *Technically:*

1. *Cook.:* To embellish, as a dish, with something laid round it.

"No man lards salt pork with orange-peel,
Or *garnishes* his lamb with spitchcock'd eel."
King: Art of Cookery, 18.

* 2. *Law:* To warn; to give notice to.

¶ *To garnish a table:* To set the dinner-service on.

garnish-bolt, *s.*

Build.: A bolt having a chamfered or faceted head.

* **garnish-money,** *s.* A commission for trouble taken.

"Defalking the four thousand *garnish-money*."—*Ben Jonson: Magnetic Lady*, v. 6.

gar'-nĭsh, *s.* [GARNISH, *v.*]

I. *Ordinary Language:*

1. An ornament; a decoration; an embellishment.

"Naked she flies to merit in distress,
And leaves to courts the *garnish* of her dress."
P. Whitehead: Honour.

* 2. A service or set of table utensils, generally consisting of twelve pieces.

"At whiche departing the king gaue to the admyral of France a *garnishe* of gilt vessell, a payre of couered basons gilt."—*Hall: Henry VIII.* (an. 10).

3. Fetters.

4. A fee; especially, money paid by a prisoner on his going to prison as a fee to his fellow-prisoners. This was forbidden by 4 Geo. IV., c. 43, § 12.

"It was the custom of the place for every prisoner, upon his first arrival, to give something to the former prisoners to make them drink. This, he said, was what they called *garnish*."—*Fielding: Amelia*, ch. iii.

II. *Technically:*

1. *Cook.:* Things laid round a dish as an embellishment.

* 2. *Law:* The act of warning an heir; abolished by 6 George IV., c. 105.

gar'-nĭshed, *pa. par. & a.* [GARNISH, *v.*]

A. *As pa. par.:* (See the verb).

B. *As adjective:*

I. *Ord. Lang.:* Ornamented, decked out, embellished.

"From many a *garnished* niche around,
Stern saints and tortured martyrs frowned."
Scott: Lay of the Last Minstrel, v. 30.

II. *Technically:*

1. *Cook.:* Embellished or set off with things laid round.

2. *Her.:* Applied to any charge provided with an ornament.

gar-nĭsh-eē', *s.* [Eng. *garnish; -ee.*]

Law: A person who has received notice not to pay any money which he owes to a third party, who is indebted to the party giving the notice.

"A judge may, on his application, order all debts, owing by any third person, who is called the *garnishee*, and is allowed to dispute his indebtedness to the judgment debtor, to be attached to answer the judgment debt."—*Blackstone: Comment.*, bk. iii., ch. 16.

gar'-nĭsh-ēr, *s.* [Eng. *garnish; -er.*] One who garnishes.

gar'-nĭsh-ĭng, *pr. par., a., & s.* [GARNISH, *v.*]

A. & **B.** *As pr. par. & particip. adj.:* (See the verb).

C. *As subst.:* The act of ornamenting, decorating or embellishing; a decoration, an embellishment, an ornament.

"In the seasoning, the dressing, the *garnishing*, and the setting forth."—*Fielding: Tom Jones*, bk. i., ch. i.

gar'-nĭsh-mĕnt, *s.* [Eng. *garnish; -ment.*]

I. *Ord. Lang.:* An ornament; an embellishment; a decoration.

"Third persons, riff-raff, and others standing in the chambers for a *garnishment*."—*Strype: Memorials; Henry VIII.* (an. 1527).

II. *Law:*

1. A warning or legal notice to the agent or attorney of an absconding debtor to appear in court or give information.

2. A warning or legal notice not to pay money, &c., to a defendant, but to appear and answer to a plaintiff creditor's suit.

3. A fee.

* **gar'-nĭsh-rȳ,** *s.* [Eng. *garnish; -ry.*] Garnishment, decoration.

"Whose eyes, calm as their flocks,
Saw in the stars mere *garnishry* of heaven."
R. Browning: Paracelsus, iii.

* **gar'-nĭ-şŏn,** * **gar'-nĕ-şŏn,** * **gar-nĭ-soun,** * **gar-ny-son,** *s.* [Fr. *garnison;* Sp. *guarnicion;* Port. *guarnição;* Ital. *guarnizione.*] A guard, a protection. [GARRISON.]

"And understoudeth that the grettest strength or *garnisoun* that the rich man may have."—*Chaucer: Tale of Melibeus.*

* **gar-nĭ-tūre,** *s.* [Fr., from Low Lat. *garnitura*, from *garnio* = to furnish.] Furniture; ornamental appendages; embellishment; decorations.

"Rude and antique *garniture*
Decked the sad walls and oaken floor."
Scott: Lady of the Lake, vi. 12.

garns-dorf'-īte, *s.* [Named from Garnsdorf, near Saalfeld, in Saxony (?), where it occurs.]

Min.: The same as Pissophanite (q.v.).

gar-oŏk-uh, *s.* [Pers. or Arab. (?).]

Naut.: A vessel of the Persian Gulf, having a length of from 50 to 100 feet, a short keel, and a long overhanging prow and stern. It is used principally for fishing purposes.

gą-rŏt'te, *s. & v.* [GARROTE.]

gą-rŏt'-tĕr, *s.* [GARROTTER.]

gąr-ôu', *s.* [Fr.]

Phar.: The name given in France to Mezereum bark, used in that country and sometimes here as a vesicant.

* **gär'-oŭs,** *a.* [Lat., *garum* = pickle.] Pertaining to or resembling garum.

"This humour may be a *garous* excretion, and oldious separation."—*Browne.*

gar'-pīke, *s.* [Eng. *gar*, and *pike.*] The same as GARFISH (q.v.).

* **găr'-rąn,** * **găr'-rŏn,** *s.* [Ir. *garran* = a strong horse, a hackney; Gael. *gearran.*]

1. A small species of horse; a galloway; a hack.

"When he comes forth, he will make their cows and *garrans* to walk."—*Spenser: State of Ireland.*

2. A garron-nail.

* **garranty,** *s.* [GUARANTY.]

garron-nail, *s.* A kind of large nail of different sizes; spike nails.

* **garre** (1), *v.i.* [Lat. *garrio.*] To chatter, to prate, to scold.

"*Garringe* or chidinge in to us yuele wordis."—*Wycliffe: 3 John* 10.

* **garre** (2), *v.t.* [GAR, *v.*]

găr'-rĕt (1), * **gar-ett,** * **gar-ette,** * **gar-ite,** * **gar-yte,** * **gar-ytte,** *s.* [O. Fr. *garite* = a watch-tower, a look-out; *garir* = to watch, to preserve; O. H. Ger. *warjan;* Fr. *guérite;* Sp. *garita;* Port. *guarita.*]

* 1. A watch-tower; a look-out; a tower.

"Then was that lady sett
Hye up in a *garett*
To beholde that play." *Tryamoure*, 721.

2. An upper apartment of a house, immediately under the roof; an attic.

"History was too much occupied with courts and camps to spare a line for the hut of the peasant or for the *garret* of the mechanic."—*Macaulay: Hist. Eng.*, ch. iii.

garret-master, *s.* A maker of household furniture on his own account, who sells his manufacture to the furniture dealers.

"The *garret-masters* are a class of small trade-working masters supplying both capital and labour."—*Mayhew: London Labour & London Poor*, iii. 233.

garret-story, *s.* The uppermost story of a house.

* **găr'-rĕt** (2), *s.* [Etym. doubtful.] The colour of rotten wood.

"In some pieces white, and some pieces inclining to red, which they call the white and red *garret*."—*Bacon.* (*Johnson.*)

găr'-rĕt, *v.t.* [Etym. doubtful.] To insert, as small pieces of stone in the joints of coarse masonry.

găr'-rĕt-ĕd, * **găr'-rĕt-tĕd,** *a.* [Eng. *garret; -ed.*]

* 1. Furnished with or protected by battlements or turrets.

"A square structure with a round turret at each end, *garretted* on the top."—*Fuller: Worthies; Cornwall.*

2. Furnished with a garret or garrets.

găr-rĕt-eĕr', *s.* [Eng. *garret; -eer.*] One who lives in a garret. (Applied to poor authors.)

"*Garreteers*, who were never weary of calling the cousin of the Earls of Manchester and Sandwich an upstart."—*Macaulay: Hist. Eng.*, ch. xxv.

găr'-rĕt-ĭng, *s.* [GARRET, *v.*] Small splinters of stone inserted in the joints of coarse masonry.

găr'-rĭ-şŏn, *s.* [Fr. *garnison.*] [GARRISON, *v.*]

Military:

1. A body of troops stationed in a fort or fortified place to defend it from the enemy, or to keep the people around in subjection.

"Taxes remit, and *garrisons* withdraw."
Thomson: Liberty, iii. 171.

2. A fort or fortified place manned with soldiers, guns, &c.

"A few *garrisons* at the necks of land, and a fort to connect them, and to awe the coast."—*Burke: Abridgment of English History*, bk. i., ch. iv.

3. The state of being stationed in a fort or fortified place for its defence; a doing duty in a garrison.

"Some of them that are laid in *garrison* will do no great hurt to the enemies."—*Spenser: State of Ireland.*

4. Winter quarters for troops.

găr'-rĭ-şŏn, *v.t.* [GARRISON, *s.*]

1. To place troops in, as in a fort or fortified place; to man with troops.

"Lest the enemy should have *garrisoned* those places before we came thither."—*Ludlow: Memoirs*, viii. 307.

2. To defend or secure with garrisons; as, To *garrison* a country.

3. To place in a state of defence; to fortify.

"Melgar made some show of resistance, *garrisoned* his house, and menaced the rabble with a shower of grenades."—*Macaulay: Hist. Eng.*, ch. xxiv.

găr'-rŏn, *s.* [GARRAN.]

găr'-rŏt (1), *s.* [Mahn places it under *garrot* (2).]

Ornith.: Clangula, a genus of Ducks, and specially *C. vulgaris* or *chrysophthalmus*, or *Fuligula clangula*, found in Britain. [CLANGULA, GOLDEN-EYE.]

găr-rŏt' (2), *s.* [GARROTE.]

Surg.: A tourniquet formed of a band and a stick, the former being twisted by the revolution of the latter.

gąr-rŏt'e, gąr-rŏt'te, *s.* [Sp. *garrote* = a cudgel . . . ; a strangling by means of an iron collar; from *garra* = a claw; cogn. with Wel. and Corn. *gar* = the shank of the leg; Ir. *garra* = the leg; Breton *gar, garre;* Port. *garrote;* Fr. *garrot.*]

1. A Spanish instrument of execution. The victim, usually in a sitting posture, is fastened by an iron collar to an upright post, and a knob operated by a screw or lever dislocates the spinal column, or a small blade severs the spinal cord at the base of the brain.

2. The act or mode of punishing described in 1.

3. A robbery by means of garrotting.

gąr-rŏt'e, gąr-rŏt'te, *v.t.* [GARROTE, *s.*] [Fr. *garrotter.*]

1. To strangle by means of a garrote.

2. To rob by compressing the throat until the victim becomes insensible. Robberies of this kind were very prevalent in 1862-3, and in the latter year an act was passed punishing them by flogging. They were usually carried out by three men—the *forestall*, or look-out in front, the *backstall*, or look-out behind, and the *ugly man*, or *nasty man*, the actual perpetrator.

3. To cheat at cards by concealing one or more cards at the back of the neck.

gąr-rŏt'-ēr, gąr-rŏt'-tĕr, *s.* [Eng. *garrote, v.; -er.*] One who garrotes another; one who robs by means of garrotting.

găr'-rụ-lăx, *s.* [Lat. *garrulus* = prattling, and suff. *-ax.*]

Ornith.: A genus of Corvidæ (Crows), sub-family Timalinæ (Babblers). *Garrulax leucophus* is the Laughing Crow of India, and *G. chinensis*, the Indian Black-faced Thrush. (*Dallas.*)

găr-rụ-lī'-nē, *s.pl.* [Lat. *garrul(us)* (q.v.) and fem. pl. adj. suff. *-inæ.*]

Ornith.: A sub-family of Corvidæ (q.v.) containing the Jays. They have a slight

notch near the tip of their upper mandible, their nostrils concealed, their wings rounded, and their tarsi and toes strongly scutellated. Found in both Eastern and Western hemispheres. [GARRULUS.]

găr-rū'-lĭ-tȳ, *s.* [Fr. *garrulité*, from Lat. *garrulitas;* from *garrulus* = talkative; *garrio* = to chatter, to prattle; Sp. *garrulidad;* Ital. *garrulità.*] The quality or state of being garrulous or talkative; loquacity, talkativeness.

"With an amiable *garrulity* hardly to have been expected."—*Macaulay: Hist. Eng.*, ch. vii.

găr'-rụ-loŭs, *a.* [Lat. *garrulus;* Ital. & Sp. *garrulo.*] Inclined or given to much talking; talkative, loquacious, prating, chattering.

"Indulgent listener was he to the tongue
Of *garrulous* age."
Wordsworth: Excursion, bk. i.

¶ For the difference between *garrulous* and *talkative*, see TALKATIVE.

găr'-rụ-loŭs-lȳ, *adv.* [Eng. *garrulous; -ly.*] In a garrulous, talkative, or loquacious manner; loquaciously, talkatively.

găr'-rụ-loŭs-nĕss, *s.* [Eng. *garrulous; -ness.*] The quality or state of being garrulous; loquacity, garrulity.

găr'-rụ-lŭs, *s.* [Lat. = chattering, prattling.]

Ornith.: The type of the sub-family Garrulinæ (q.v.). *Garrulus glandarius* is the Jay (q.v.).

găr'-rȳ-ạ, *s.* [Named after Nicholas Garry, secretary of the Hudson's Bay Company.]

Bot.: The typical genus of the order Garryaceæ (q.v.). It contains two ornamental shrubs, *Garrya elliptica*, from North California, and *G. laurifolia*, from Mexico.

găr-rȳ-ā'-çē-æ, *s. pl.* [Mod. Lat. *garry(a)*, and Lat. fem. pl. adj. suff. *-aceæ.*]

Bot.: Garryads. A genus of Diclinous Exogens, alliance Garryales, of which it is the type. It consists of shrubs having opposite, exstipulate leaves, and flowers arranged in pendulous amentaceous racemes, within connate bracts. Wood without concentric zones or dotted ducts; flowers unisexual amentaceous; male flower sepals, four; stamens, four, alternate, with the sepals inelastic; female flower calyx, superior two-toothed; ovary, one-celled style, two setaceous: ovules two, pendulous, with long funiculi; pericarp indehiscent, consisting of a two-seeded berry. Known genera, two; species, six. (*Lindley.*)

găr'-rȳ-ăds, *s.pl.* [Mod. Lat. *garry(æ): -ads.*]

Bot.: The name given by Lindley to the order Garryaceæ (q.v.).

găr'-rȳ-ạl, *a.* [Mod. Lat. *garry (a); -al.*]

Bot.: Pertaining to Garrya, or the Garryaceæ (q.v.), as the *Garryal* Alliance.

găr-rȳ-ā'-lēs, *s.pl.* [Mod. Lat. *garry(a);* Lat. masc. or fem. suff. *-ales.*]

Bot.: An alliance of Diclinous Exogens, having monochlamydeous, sometimes amentaceous, flowers, inferior fruit, and a minute embryo lying in a quantity of albumen. Orders, Garryaceæ and Helwingiaceæ (q.v.).

***garse, *gaar-cyn,** *v.t.* [O. Fr. *garser.*] To bleed.

"To *garse: scarificare.*"—*Cathol. Anglicum.*

***garse, *gaarce, *garce, *gerse,** *s.* [Low Lat. *garsa.*] [GASH, *s.*]

1. A cut, a gash.

"A *garse* or gash, *incisura.*"—*Levins: Manip. Vocabulorum.*

2. The act of bleeding.

***gar-son,** *s.* [Fr. *garçon* = a boy, a servant.] A menial servant. (*Toland.*)

***gar'-sŭm, *gar-summe, *ger-some,** *s.* [A.S. *gersum* = treasure; Icel. *gersemi.*]

1. Treasure, valuables, property.

"He us yeue . . . gold and *garsume.*"
Layamon, i. 40.

2. An earnest penny; a fine on entering into a tenancy.

gar'-ten, *s.* [GARTER.]

gar'-tĕr, *s.* [O. Fr. *gartier, jartier*, from O. Fr. *garret;* Fr. *jarret* = the ham of the leg, from Bret. *gar, garr* = the shank of the leg; Ir. *cara* = the leg; Wel. & Corn. *gar;* Fr. *jarretière;* Sp. *jarretera.*] [GARROTE, *s.*]

I. *Ordinary Language:*

1. A string or riband by which a stocking is held upon the leg.

"Let their heads be sleekly combed, their blue coats brushed, and their *garters* of an indifferent knit."—*Shakesp.: Taming of the Shrew*, iv. 1.

2. In the same sense as II. 3 (2).

3. The badge of the Order of the Garter.

"The *garter*, blemished, pawned his knightly virtue."
Shakesp.: Richard III., iv. 2.

II. *Technically:*

1. *Carp.:* A semicircular plate, acting as a key, which passes through a slot in the wooden jaw of a bench-vice, and enters an annular groove in the cylindrical neck of the bench-screw, so that when the latter is unscrewed it brings out the jaw.

2. *Circus (Pl.):* The tapes held up for a performer to leap over.

3. *Heraldry:*

(1) The same as ¶ (1).

(2) The Order of the Garter. [¶ (2).]

(3) The half of a bend.

¶ (1) *Garter King-at-Arms:* The principal King-at-Arms in England, by whom arms are granted and confirmed under the authority of the Earl Marshal. [EARL MARSHAL.] His duties are to attend upon the Knights of the Garter at their installation and other solemnities; to intimate their election; to suspend their banners over their stalls in St. George's Chapel at Windsor; to superintend and marshal their processions, &c. The office was created by Henry V. in 1420.

(2) *The Most Noble Order of the Garter:* The most illustrious Order of British Knighthood, instituted at Windsor by Edward III., about August, 1348, probably on the occasion of some tournament, and as a revival of the Round Table of King Arthur. How much truth there is in the legend which connects the badge and title of this order with the Duchess of Salisbury it is impossible to say, but the story is in no way inconsistent with the spirit of those times. The Order consists of the Sovereign and twenty-five companions, of whom the Prince of Wales is always one. Recent statutes provide for the admission of foreign Sovereigns. The Bishop of Winchester is Prelate of the Order, the Bishop of Oxford Chancellor, and the Dean of Windsor Registrar. Knights are distinguished by the initials K.G. after their names, which take precedence of all other titles except those of royalty. The stalls of the knights are in St. George's Chapel, Windsor Castle. The insignia of the Order and the Garter, with the motto, *Honi soit qui mal y pense* (Dishonour to him who thinks ill of it), the star of eight points, enclosing the cross of St. George, the collar, and the lesser George or jewel, added by Henry VIII. The ribbon, originally black, was changed to sky-blue by Elizabeth, and at the accession of the House regnant, the present dark blue ribbon, from which the jewel is worn pendent, was adopted. (*Boutell.*)

STAR AND JEWEL OF THE ORDER OF THE GARTER.

gar'-tĕr, *v.t.* [GARTER, *s.*]

1. To fasten or tie up with a garter.

"He being in love, could not see to *garter* his hose; and you, being in love cannot see to put on your hose."—*Shakesp.: Two Gentlemen of Verona*, ii. 1.

2. To invest with the Order of the Garter.

"Brydges' wide-wasting hand, first *gartered* knight."
J. Philips: Cider, i.

gar'-tĕr-fĭsh, *s.* [Eng. *garter*, and *fish.*]

Ichthy.: The Scabbard-fish, *Lepidopus argyreus.* [LEPIDOPUS.] It belongs to the Cepolidæ or Riband-shaped family of Fishes.

gar'-tĕr-ĭng, *pr. par., a., & s.* [GARTER, *v.*]

A. *As pr. par.:* (See the verb).

* B. *As adj.:* Of or belonging to the garter.

C. *As subst.:* The act of tying with a garter;

"Where to should I disclose
The *gartering* of her hose."
Skelton: Boke of Philip Sparow.

gar'-tĕr-snāke, *s.* [Eng. *garter*, and *snake.*]

Zool.: The Snake genus Eutania. There are two species, *Eutania sirtalis* and *E. ordinata*, the latter in the Southern States of North America, the other more widely diffused over the Union. Their bite is not venomous.

garth (1), *s.* [Icel. *gardhr* = an enclosure.]

* 1. A close, a croft, a garden, an enclosure.

"The *garth* eke closed is in dyvers wyse."—*Palladius: Husbandrie*, i. 783

* 2. The grass area between or within the cloisters of a religious house.

3. A dam or weir in a river for catching fish.

***garth** (2), ***garthe, *gerth,** *s.* [Icel. *gjörd.*] A band or girth. [GIRTH.]

garth'-măn, *s.* [Eng. *garth* (1), and *man.*] The owner of a garth or weir for catching fish.

gär'-ŭm, *s.* [Lat.] A kind of fish-sauce, prepared from several kinds of fish, particularly the scomber, but formerly from the garus; a pickle made of the gills and blood of the tunny.

gar'-vĭĕ, gar'-vĭĕ-hĕr-rĭng, *s.* [Etym. doubtful.] The name in Scotland for the Sprat (q.v.).

"They are often very successful in taking the smaller fish, such as herrings, *garvies*, or sprats, sparlings or smelts."—*P. Alloa: Statist. Acc.*, viii. 397.

găs, *s. & s.* [Dut. *gas* = a word introduced by the Flemish chemist, Van Helmont, who was born in A.D. 1577. Cf. Dut. *geest* = spirit.] [GHOST.]

A. *As substantive:*

I. *Ordinary Language:*

1. *Lit.:* In the same sense as II. 2.

2. *Fig.:* Empty talk; froth.

II. *Technically:*

1. *Chem.:* A gas is a substance possessing the condition of perfect fluid elasticity, and presenting under a constant pressure a uniform rate of expansion for equal increments of temperature, but when gases reach their maximum densities they behave like vapours. All gases can be condensed into liquids by cold and pressure. Some of the elements, as oxygen, hydrogen, nitrogen, chlorine, and probably fluorine, are gases at ordinary temperatures. Atmospheric air is a mechanical mixture of 77 parts by weight of nitrogen, and 23 of oxygen, or 79 volumes of nitrogen mixed with 21 volumes of oxygen. Gases are formed by the dry distillation of animal and vegetable substances, which yield carbon dioxide, carbon monoxide, ammonia, nitrogen, hydrogen, sulphur dioxide, hydrogen sulphide, and hydrocarbons. Gases as carbon dioxide and hydrogen sulphide are given off during putrefaction; carbon dioxide during fermentation. Ordinary gas used for burning, &c., is prepared by the dry distillation of coal. [COAL-GAS.] Gases are prepared in the wet way by the action of mineral acids on different substances. The resulting gases may be collected: (1) by reception in an exhausted vessel; (2) by displacement of air, the delivery tube proceeding from the generating vessel is made to pass down to the bottom of the receiver placed with its mouth upwards; this method is used for gases which are heavier than air, and are dissolved by water, as chlorine, &c.; (3) collection over liquids, generally mercury, or water; a jar or bottle is filled with the liquid and inverted over a trough filled with the same liquid, and the end of the delivery tube proceeding from the gas-generating apparatus is inserted beneath the mouth of the jar, so that the gas may rise in bubbles through the liquid, displace it, and so fill the vessel with gas. Gases are absorbed by liquids in some cases, the gas forming a chemical compound with the liquid, in other cases the gas has no chemical action on the liquid. Generally the amount of gas absorbed in the latter case decreases with increase of temperature, and the weight of gas absorbed varies directly as the pressure. Charcoal has the property of absorbing many gases, especially ammonia, hydrochloric acid, sulphuretted hydrogen, and sulphurous acid. The specific gravities of elementary bodies in the gaseous state, are for the most part in the same ratio as their atomic weights, but the specific gravities of phosphorus and arsenic are twice as heavy, and mercury and cadmium only half as heavy as their atomic weights. The specific gravity of any compound gas or vapour, referred to

hydrogen as unity, is equal to half its molecular weight.

2. *Comm.:* The gas of commerce is carburetted hydrogen (CH_4). Its frequent disengagement in coal mines with resultant explosions, generally fatal to many lives, has caused the miners to give it the name of "fire-damp." In parts of the world it issues from crevices or holes in the strata in so moderate and continuous a stream, as to burn with a huge jet instead of exploding. This phenomenon is seen in China, in America, and other places, the best-known locality, however, being Baku on the Caspian, where a fire temple is reared with officiating priests of the Parsee faith, who regard the flame as a symbol of the divinity. The ignition of carburetted hydrogen may be seen in any coal fire. It has recently been discovered that giant jets of apparently similar gas flames exist in the sun, and are one main source of its light and heat.

The Rev. Dr. Clayton, rector of Crofton, distilled illuminating gas from coal, catching and keeping the airy substance in a bladder. He communicated the fact in 1688 to Dr. Boyle, who laid it before the Royal Society. In 1750 Dr. Watson, Bishop of Llandaff, not only distilled gas, but conveyed it in pipes from one place to another. In 1792 Mr. Murdoch, of Redruth in Cornwall, used it for lighting his house and offices. In 1798 Murdoch lighted with gas the works of Bolton and Watt, at Soho, near Birmingham, and illuminated them on the rejoicings for peace in 1803. The first part of London thus lighted, was one side of Pall Mall. This was done by Winsor in 1807. Westminster Bridge and then the Houses of Parliament were similarly lighted in 1813, and the streets of both London and Paris in 1815, after which the practice of gas-lighting rapidly spread to all civilized lands. Its supremacy is now (1883) partially threatened by the electric light. The manufacture of gas is not difficult. Only two processes are required; to make or evolve it through the distillation of coal, and then to purify it from tar, ammonia, and sulphur. The chief series of apparatus required for these purposes are the Gas-retort, the Gas-condenser, the Gas-washer, and the Gas-purifier (q.v.).

B. *As adj.:* In any way pertaining or relating to or worked by gas.

gas-alarm, *s.* [GASOSCOPE.]

gas-apparatus, *s.* Apparatus for the manufacture or preparation of various gases.

gas-bath, *s.* A bath heated by gas.

gas-blowpipe, *s.* A form of blowpipe designed to be attached to a gas-pipe, for using gas instead of oil or alcohol. The atmospheric air is driven through the centre tube, adding force and giving a cylindrical form to the flame, which issues at an annular opening.

gas-bracket, *s.* A branch proceeding from a wall and having on its end a burner or burners.

gas-burner, *s.* The jet-piece at which the gas issues. It consists of a slit or of a number of orifices disposed so as to produce the shape of flame required. The fish-tail flame is made by two oblique orifices at an angle of about 60°, so as to cause the jets to cross each other; the object is divergence, to spread the gas and bring the carburetted hydrogen in contact with the air. The cock-spur burner has three apertures, one central and the others divergent. The union burner has a row of holes so disposed that the jets nearly touch and coalesce, each maintaining in part its distinctiveness. The bat's wing has a slit aperture instead of holes, giving a flat, fan-like flame. The beak has a round, smooth hole $\frac{1}{16}$ inch in diameter. An ordinary gas-burner consumes from four to six cubic feet of gas per hour, according to size. [ARGAND.]

gas-check, *s.* [GAS-RING.]

gas-coal, *s.* Any coal, as cannel-coal, used for manufacturing gas.

gas-company, *s.* A joint-stock company formed to supply gas to the inhabitants of a certain district, at certain prices per 1,000 feet.

gas-condenser, *s.* The second in the series of apparatus in the manufacture of gas, consisting of a series of convoluted pipes, surrounded by water. The gas from the retorts is passed through the condenser to rid it of the tar. The condenser gathers about eight or ten gallons of tar from the gas produced by about 2,000 pounds of coal.

gas-engine, *s.* A kind of engine in which the motion of the piston is caused by the combustion or sudden production or expansion of gas mixed with air in a closed cylinder.

gas-fitter, *s.* A workman who lays the pipes and puts up fixtures for gas.

Gas-fitter's gauge: An arrangement by which the tightness of the joints in a line of pipes is ascertained. The pipes being filled with air by a pump, the pressure gauge in connection therewith remains stationary if the joints are perfect. If the gauge fall, ether may be admitted to the interior and the escape detected by a torch.

gas-fixture, *s.* A gas-bracket, a gaselier.

gas-furnace, *s.*

1. A small furnace, much employed for laboratory purposes, and which is so arranged as to receive the maximum heating powers of the gas without regard to its illuminating purposes. Various forms have been contrived.

2. A furnace of which the fuel is gas from burners suitably disposed in the chamber for the purpose required. Steam-boilers and metallurgic furnaces are sometimes heated in this manner.

gas-gauge, *s.* An instrument for ascertaining the pressure of gas. A bent graduated tube containing water or mercury, open at one end and with the other screwed into the vessel containing the gas.

gas-generator, *s.* A chamber in which gas is evolved. The term includes: the retort in which volatile hydrocarbons are evolved by heat, as in the ordinary gas-apparatus; the machine in which air is saturated with the vapour of liquid hydrocarbon; and the machines in which carbonic-acid gas is evolved for aërating water or other purposes.

gas-governor, *s.* A small gas-holder into which the gas enters, and from which it is passed to the mains with a regulated pressure. The velocity of gas in the mains increases in the ratio of the square root of the pressure, so that by adding to this it may either be driven more rapidly or to a greater distance.

gas-heater, *s.* An apparatus contrived for the application of gas to specific purposes of heating.

gas-indicator, *s.* An instrument connected to the main pipe, which indicates by the rising and falling of a spring piston, or a weighted gas-holder, the pressure of gas in the pipe.

gas-jet, *s.*

1. A jet or spout of flame issuing from a gas-burner.

2. A gas-burner.

gas-lamp, *s.* A lamp, the light of which is furnished by gas, as a street lamp.

gas-lantern, *s.* A frame of glass for enclosing one or more gas-burners.

gas-liquor, *s.* An ammoniacal liquor extracted from coal in the distillation of gas. Eight or ten gallons of ammoniacal liquor are extracted from the gas produced from 2,000 pounds of coal, and it is treated by manufacturing chemists, who extract about fourteen ounces of sulphate of ammonia from one gallon of the liquor. A larger yield of ammonia is obtained by adding a small quantity of lime to the coals before they are distilled. (*Brit. Assoc.*, 1883.)

gas-main, *s.* A principal gas-pipe leading from the works, and having branches and distributing pipes. Gas mains are laid in sections, the small end of one entering the wide socket of the adjacent section. A packing of hemp dipped in tar is driven in to form a joint; over this is a luting of clay, within which is poured hot lead. The mains are laid with a gradual slope, and at the foot of each incline, or where two descending slopes meet, a reservoir is formed to collect water of condensation. This chamber has an iron cover [illegible] which is fixed a pipe, which descends [illegible] to the bottom of the reservoir. At the [illegible] mit of the pipe is a screw, which admits [illegible] attachment of a pump, by which the liquid [illegible] the reservoir is removed.

gas-meter, *s.* A machine for [illegible] ing the quantity of gas passing through [illegible] Citizen Seguin described a gas-meter at [illegible] sitting of the National Institute of France, [illegible] October 6, 1797. The wet-meter was invent[illegible] by Clegg, in 1807, and improved by Crosley [illegible] 1815. The dry-meter was invented by Ma[illegible] in 1820, and improved by Defries in 18[illegible] Many improvements and variations have b[illegible] added since. In the wet-meter there is a [illegible] filled to a certain level with water or o[illegible] liquid. Inside this an axis is journalled w[illegible] a series of buckets, each containing a cert[illegible] quantity of gas, supplied by a stream of [illegible] coming in from a pipe. The buckets rot[illegible] allowing the gas to escape by a pipe at [illegible] upper part of the meter, a series of multiplyi[illegible] gear-wheels indicating its amount. The pr[illegible] ciple of the dry register is that of a bell[illegible] alternately filled with gas and emptied, [illegible] number of times this occurs being recorded [illegible] a register. There are other forms of gas-me[illegible]

gas-oven, *s.*

Metall.: The oven in which the waste ga[illegible] taken from the top of the blast furnace [illegible] employed for heating the air for the blast.

gas-pipe, *s.* A pipe for the conveyan[illegible] and distribution of gas. Service-pipes are [illegible] various metals, wrought-iron tubing being [illegible] more common than any other. The sect[illegible] of distributing-pipe have screw-socket co[illegible] lings. A gas-pipe made of brass or copper [illegible] liable to have a deposit of a compound [illegible] acetyline C_2H_2 with copper formed in [illegible] This explodes when heated.

Gas-pipe tongs: [GAS-TONGS].

gas-puddling, *s.*

Iron-works: The puddling of iron by the u[illegible] of gases instead of solid fuel.

gas-purifier, *s.* An apparatus in wh[illegible] gas is purified of its sulphur compounds. T[illegible] purification of gas by passing it through lim[illegible] water was introduced in 1807. The ordin[illegible] illuminating gas, after having been evolved [illegible] the retort, its tar eliminated in the condens[illegible] and its ammonia abstracted in the washer, [illegible] passed through the purifier, which remo[illegible] the sulphur and renders the gas fit for co[illegible] sumption.

gas-register, *s.* An instrument by wh[illegible] the pressure of gas is indicated and recorde[illegible] The rate of pressure is not uniform, but va[illegible] with the season and the hour. An ordin[illegible] pressure during the day is $\frac{4}{10}$ of an inch; th[illegible] is a pressure which will raise a column [illegible] water in a tube to that height. At night th[illegible] pressure is increased according to the ho[illegible] and the season; the quantity burnt in wint[illegible] is double that consumed in summer; no[illegible] gas is burning at 9 p.m. than at 12 p.m.; a[illegible] more at the latter hour than at 3 a.m.

gas-regulator, *s.* A device to equ[illegible] the flow of gas, notwithstanding varying pr[illegible] sure in the main, and the variations prod[illegible] by the turning on or shutting off gas to [illegible] from burners in a building.

gas-retort, *s.* The chamber in wh[illegible] carbonaceous matter is distilled to prod[illegible] illuminating gas. Gas-retorts are made [illegible] iron or clay, and each in shape is a segment [illegible] a cylinder, the flat side forming the flo[illegible] These are set in a brick furnace, with the open ends presented outward ready for cha[illegible] ing.

Gas-retort charger: An apparatus for introdu[illegible] ing the charge of coal into a retort, or ram[illegible] ing the coke therefrom. [STEAM-STOKER.]

gas-ring, *s.*

Ordnance:

1. A thin plate of steel or copper, perf[illegible] ated to the exact size of the calibre of th[illegible] gun, and used as a face-plate to the breech[illegible] block in Sharp's breech-loading rifle, an[illegible] Broadwell's breech-loading ordnance, adopt[illegible] by the Prussian Government. The breech[illegible] block is chambered out larger than the ho[illegible] in the plate, so that the gas from the expl[illegible] sion of a charge flies back into the chamb[illegible]

and presses the plate or ring forward against the breech of the gun; a gas-check.

2. A thin flanged plate of copper or gunmetal fixed to the base of a projectile to prevent the escape of gas forward, and serving also to rotate the shot. (*Voyle.*)

gas-service, *s.* Gas-fittings or fixtures; pipes, burners, &c., for gas.

gas-socket, *s.* The metallic socket which slips over the tip of a burner, and connects the gas-tubing therewith.

gas-stove, *s.* A stove heated by gas for cooking or warming purposes.

gas-tank, *s.* A gasometer or gasholder.

gas-tar, *s.* The tar condensed in the tubes when gas is distilled from coal; commonly called coal-tar. Of late years it has been found that the tarry products of gas manufacture are of the highest value; from these hydrocarbons many artificial fruit-essences are prepared, and they are the source of all those beautiful dyes, mauve, magenta, and others grouped under the general term of aniline colours. [ANILINE, COAL-TAR.]

gas-tight, *s.* Sufficiently tight or close to prevent the escape of gas.

gas-tongs, *s. pl.* Tongs for pinching gas-pipes, holding them while screwing joints together, or screwing gas-burners into their sockets.

gas-washer, *s.* An apparatus which receives the gas from the condenser. The office of the washer is to remove the ammonia, which affects the quality of the gas and is otherwise injurious.

gas-water, *s.* Water through which gas has been passed to purify it.

gas-works, *s. pl.* A manufactory where gas is distilled for illuminating purposes.

gas, *v.t.* & *i.* [GAS, *s.*]

A. *Transitive:*

Cotton-manuf.: To burn or singe off the divergent fibres or fluff from yarn. [GASSING.]

B. *Intrans.:* To make use of empty talk; to froth.

găs-a-liër′, *s.* [GASELIER.]

Găs′-coñ, *a.* & *s.* [Fr.]

A. *As adj.:* Of or pertaining to Gascony.

B. *As substantive:*

1. A native or inhabitant of Gascony.

2. A boaster; a gasconader.

găs-cŏn-ā′de, *s.* [Fr. *gasconnade,* from *Gascon* = an inhabitant of Gascony, a district the inhabitants of which had the reputation of being great boasters and blusterers.] A boast or boasting; bravado, bluster, vaunting, bragging.

"I tell you, without any *gasconade,* that I had rather be banished for my whole life."—*Bolingbroke: Letter to the Earl of Peterborough.*

găs-cŏn-ā′de, *v.i.* [GASCONADE, *s.*] To boast, to brag, to bluster.

găs-cŏn-ād′-ĕr, *s.* [Eng. *gasconad(e); -er.*] One who gasconades; a boaster, a bragger, a blusterer.

* **gas-coynes,** *s. pl.* [GASKINS.]

găs′-crŏmh, *s.* [Gael. *cascromh,* from *cas* = a foot, *crom* = crooked.] An instrument of a semicircular form, resembling a currier's knife, with a crooked handle fixed in the middle, used for trenching ground; properly Cascromh.

"Even the savage Highlandmen, in Caithness and Sutherland, can make more work, and better, with their *gascromh,* or whatever they call it."—*Scott: Pirate,* ch. ii.

găs-ĕ-fĭ-cā′-tion, *s.* [GASIFICATION.]

găs′-ĕ-fȳ, *v.t.* [GASIFY.]

găs-ē′-ĭ-tȳ, *s.* [Eng. *gase(ous); -ity.*] The quality or state of being gaseous; gaseousness.

găs-ĕ-liër′, găs-a-liër′, *s.* [Formed from *gas,* with a curious imitation of *chandelier* (q.v.).] A frame with brackets or branches for burning gas, or a chandelier for candles.

"Standing right under the central *gaselier.*"—*Black: Adventures of a Phaeton,* ch. iii.

gā′-ṣĕ-oŭs, *a.* [Eng. *gas; e* connect.; *-ous.*]

1. *Lit.:* Of the nature of gas; in the form of gas.

"The substance employed, whether it be fluid, *gaseous,* elastic, electrical, or none of these, or nothing resembling these, is unknown to us."—*Paley: Natural Theology,* ch. vii.

* 2. *Fig.:* Without substance or reality; unreal, flimsy, empty.

gā′-ṣĕ-oŭs-nĕss, *s.* [Eng. *gaseous; -ness.*] The quality or state of being gaseous; gaseity.

găsh (1), *v.t.* [Mid. Eng. *garse.*] [GASH, *s.*] To make a gash or deep wide gaping cut in, especially in flesh.

"*Gash* thyself, priest, and honour thy brute Baal."
Tennyson: Aylmer's Field, 644.

găsh (2), *v.i.* [Etym. doubtful.] To talk a great deal; to chatter, to prattle, to gossip.

"The couthy cracks begin when supper's o'er,
The cheering supper gars them glibly *gash.*"
Fergusson: Poems, ii. 56.

găsh (3), *v.i.* [Fr. *gauche* = awry; Ger. *gosche* = grinning or opening the mouth in scorn.]

1. To project the under jaw.

2. To distort the mouth in contempt.

găsh (1), *s.* [A corrupt. of Mid. Eng. *garse, garsshe,* or *garsh.*] [GARSE.]

1. A deep and wide cut or wound, especially in flesh.

"The uproar, the blood, the *gashes,* the ghastly figures which sank down and never rose again, spread horror and dismay through the town."—*Macaulay: Hist. Eng.,* ch. v.

* 2. A mark or scar of a wound.

"I was fond of back-sword and cudgel-play, and I now bear in my body many a black and blue *gash* and scar."—*Arbuthnot.*

găsh (2), *s.* [GASH (2), *v.*]

1. Prattle, chatter, talkativeness.

2. Pert language.

găsh (3), *s.* [Etym. doubtful.] A projection of the under jaw.

gash-gabbit, *a.*

1. Having the mouth distorted.

"A' teethless and *gash-gabbit*
The hags that night."
D. Anderson: Poems, 125.

2. Having a long projecting chin.

găsh, *a.* [Etym. doubtful. Jamieson suggests that it is an abbreviation of Lat. *sagax* = sagacious.]

1. Shrewd and intelligent in conversation; sagacious.

"Nay, never look *gash* or grim at me, man."—*Scott: Rob Roy,* ch. xxv.

3. Trim, well-dressed.

* **găsh′-fụl,** *a.* [Eng. *gash* (1), *s.*; *ful(l).*] Ghastly, hideous, frightful.]

"A *gashful,* horrid, ugly shape."—*Gayton: Festivous Notes on Don Quixote.*

* **găsh′-lĭ-nĕss,** *s.* [Eng. *gashly; -ness.*] The quality or state of being ghastly, horrid, or dismal; dismalness, ghastliness.

* **găsh′-lȳ,** *a.* [Apparently a corrupt. of *ghastly* (q.v.).] Ghastly, terrible, inspiring dread, dismal.

"By all that is hirsute and *gashly.*"—*Sterne: Tristram Shandy,* v. 215.

găs′-hōld-ĕr, *s.* [Eng. *gas,* and *holder.*] A Gasometer (q.v.).

găs-ĭ-fĭ-cā′-tion, *s.* [Eng. *gasify; c* connective; suff. *-ation.*] The art or process of converting into gas.

găs′-ĭ-fȳ, *v.t.* [Fr. *gazéifier.*] To convert into gas or an aëriform fluid, as by the application of heat, a chemical process, &c.

găs′-ĭ-form, *s.* [Fr. *gazéiform.*] Of the nature or form of gas; gaseous, aeriform.

găs′-kĕt, *s.* [Fr. *garcette* = a gasket, a cat-o'-nine tails; Sp. *garceta* = a gasket.]

1. *Naut.:* A plaited cord by which the sails, when furled, are bound close to the yards or gaffs.

2. *Steam-engin.:* A strip of leather, tow, or textile fabric, to form a packing or caulk a joint.

* **găs′-kĭñs,** *s.* [GALLIGASKINS.] Wide, loose breeches or hose.

"If one point break, the other will hold;
Or, if both break, your *gaskins* fall."
Shakesp.: Twelfth Night, i. 5.

găs′-līght (*gh* silent), *s.* [Eng. *gas,* and *light.*]

1. The light produced by the combustion of coal gas.

2. A gas-jet.

găs-līght-ĭñg (*gh* silent), *s.* [Eng. *gas,* and *lighting.*] The act or system of lighting a place or district by means of gas.

găṣ′-ô-līne, *s.* [Eng., &c., *gas;* Lat. *ol* (*eum*) = oil; *-ine.*] A light grade of petroleum.

găṣ-ŏm′-ĕ-tĕr, *s.* [Eng. *gas; o* connective; and *meter;* from Gr. *μέτρον* (*metron*) = a measure.] Etymologically an instrument for measuring amounts of gas; but for this there is already the term *gas-meter* (q.v.). A gasometer is therefore conventionally used for a reservoir of gas—a large vessel designed for the storage of gas. It is usually a large hollow cylinder filled with water, closed at the top, with the lower end immersed in water; the cylinder rises or falls according to the amount of water displaced by gas. It is a conspicuous object at a gas-works, and generally, if it explode, is capable of dealing death and destruction around.

găṣ-ô-mĕt′-rĭc, *a.* [Eng. *gas; o* connective; and *metric* (q.v.).] Of or pertaining to gasometry, or the measurement of gases.

gasometric-analysis, *s.* A mixture of gases is analysed by the Eudiometer (q.v.), or by passing the mixture of gases through a series of tubes filled with different liquids, which absorb certain of the gases, the volume of the remainder being measured and corrections made for temperature, pressure, &c. Water absorbs hydrochloric acid, hydrobromic acid, and hydriodic acid; caustic potash absorbs H_2S, HCl, CO_2, SO_2, HCN, &c.; pyrogallic acid dissolved in caustic potash absorbs oxygen; concentrated sulphuric acid and other liquids are also used. For the methods employed in gas analysis consult *Gasometrische Methoden von R. Bunsen.*

găṣ-ŏm′-ĕ-trȳ, *s.* [Eng. *gas; o* connective; and Gr. *μέτρον* (*metron*) = a measure; Fr. *gazométrie.*] The science, act, or practice of measuring gases; that branch of chemical science which treats of the nature and properties of gases.

găṣ-ŏph′-a-nĕr, *s.* [Eng. *gas,* and Gr. *φαίνω* (*phainō*) = to show.] An indicator of the presence of poisonous gases. It is described as a lump of boracic acid, heated to redness in chlorine, and blown into a bulb. Carbonic acid, sulphuretted hydrogen, and other deleterious gases, give peculiar reactions on the bulb, and indicate their presence.

găṣ′-ô-scōpe, *s.* [Eng. *gas,* and Gr. *σκοπέω* (*skopeō*) = to see.] An instrument for detecting the presence of carburetted hydrogen in the atmosphere. It is used, or should be, in coal-mines, to give an alarm when a dangerous and explosive condition of the air supervenes. It may also be applied to detect a leak in the gas-apparatus of a building. [GAS-ALARM.]

gasp, * **gaspe,** * **gasp-yn,** *v. i.* & *t.* [Icel. *geispa* = to yawn; Sw. *gäspa;* Dan. *gispe. Gasp* is a frequentative from *gape* (q.v.).]

A. *Intransitive:*

1. *Lit.:* To open the mouth wide in laborious respiration; to breathe heavily and with difficulty; to respire convulsively.

"*Gasping* to begin some speech, her eyes
Became two spouts."
Shakesp.: Winter's Tale, iii. 3.

* 2. *Fig.:* To pant eagerly; to crave earnestly.

"Or beene thine eyes attemp'red to the yeere,
Quenching the *gasping* furrowes thirst with raine?" *Spenser: Shepheards Calender; April.*

B. *Trans.:* To emit or utter with gaspings or pantings. (In this sense followed by *away, forth, out,* &c.)

"He staggers round, his eyeballs roll in death,
And with short sobs he *gasps* away his breath."
Dryden: Virgil; Æneid ix. 558.

¶ *To gasp after:* To long eagerly for; to desire vehemently.

"The Castilian and his wife *gasped after* their liberty."—*Addison: Spectator,* No. 198.

¶ For the difference between to *gasp,* and to *palpitate,* see PALPITATE.

gasp, *s.* [GASP, *v.*] The act of gasping or opening the mouth to catch the breath;

laboured or convulsive respiration; a short, painful catching of the breath.

"Egelred shortly gane
A quiet *gaspe* or twaine."
Warner: Albions England, bk. iv., ch. xxii.

¶ *At the last gasp:* On the point of death; in the last extremity.

"His fortunes all lie speechless, and his name
Is *at last gasp*." *Shakesp.: Cymbeline*, i. 6.

gasp'-ĭng, *pr. par., a., & s.* [GASP, *v.*]

A. & B. *As pr. par. & particip. adj.:* (See the verb).

C. *As subst.:* A gasp; a short painful catching of the breath.

"And the foam of his *gasping* lay white on the turf,
And cold as the spray of the rock-beating surf."
Byron: Destruction of Sennacherib.

gasp'-ĭng-lȳ, *adv.* [Eng. *gasping; -ly.*] In a gasping manner; with gasps.

"My breath came *gaspingly* and thick."
Byron: Prisoner of Chillon, xi.

Găs-sĕr-ĭ-ăn, *a.* [Named after an anatomist, Gasseri (?).]

Anat.: For def. see etym. and compound.

Gasserian-ganglion, *s.*

Anat.: The ganglion of the fifth pair of cranial nerves.

găs'-sĭng, *s.* [GAS, *v.*]

Cotton-man.: The process of burning the divergent fibres or fluff from yarn. The loose filaments are burned off by passing the yarn quickly through a gas-flame. The yarn is thus prepared for thread, lace, and hosiery. An average yarn loses about one-eighteenth part in the operation.

gassing-frame, *s.*

Cotton-man.: An apparatus for gassing yarn. It has a row of jets about twelve inches apart, and a little hood above each. The yarn is led from one bobbin to a second, which is rotated by being pressed against a rotating roller. The yarn in passing between the reels traverses to and fro through the flame, passing over pulleys.

găs'-sȳ, *a.* [Eng. *gas; -y.*]

1. *Lit.:* Pertaining to or containing gases; gaseous.

2. Full of empty talk.

"As when we call an empty and sophistical but ready talker *gasny*."—*Whitney: Life & Growth of Language*, p. 17.

* **gast,** * **gaste,** *v.t.* [A.S. *gæstan* = to terrify.] To frighten, to terrify, to make aghast.

"I knowe no gome that is *gast* of they grete wordes."
Gawaine & the Grene Knight, 225.

* **gast** (1), *s.* [GHOST.]

* **gast** (2), *s.* [GAST, *v.*] A fright, a state of terror.

"The woman in a *gast*, and pale as death, comes and tells her lady who had stolen her things she missed."—*Law: Memorials*, p. 229.

* **găs'-tĕr,** *v.t.* [Eng. *gast; -er.*] To frighten.

"Either the sight of the lady has *gastered* him, or else he's drunk."—*Beaum. & Flet.: Wit at Several Weapons*, ii. 1.

găs-tĕr'-ĭ-ą *s.* [Gr. γαστήρ (*gastēr*) = the belly, alluding to the enlarged base of the flowers.]

Bot.: A genus of Liliaceæ. Paxton enumerates forty-two species, some with varieties, as introduced into Britain.

găs-tĕr-ō-, găs-trō-, *pref.* [Gr. γαστήρ (*gastēr*), genit. γαστέρος (*gasteros*), by syncope, γαστρός (*gastros*) = the belly.]

Zoology:

1. *Gen.:* The belly; the under part of the body.

2. *Spec.:* The stomach.

găs-tĕr-ō-car'-pĭ-dæ, *s. pl.* [Pref. *gastero-* (q.v.); Gr. καρπός (*karpos*) = fruit, and Lat. fem. pl. suff. *-idæ.*]

Bot.: A family of Ceramiaceæ, sub-order Cryptonemeæ (q.v.).

găs-tĕr-ō-cō'-mą, *s.* [Pref. *gastero-*, and Gr. κόμη (*komē*) = hair.]

Palæont.: The typical genus of the family Gasterocomidæ (q.v.).

gas-tĕr-ō-cŏm'-ĭ-dæ, *s. pl.* [Mod. Lat. *gasterocom(a)*, and Lat. fem. pl. adj. suff. *-idæ.*]

Palæont.: A family of Crinoideans, occurring in the Devonian rocks.

găs-tĕr-ō-mȳ-çē'-tēs, găs-tĕr-ō-mȳ'-çĭ, *s. pl.* [Pref. *gastero-* (q.v.), and Gr. μύκης (*mukēs*), genit. μύκητος (*mukētos*) = a mushroom.]

Bot.: An order of Fungals, called also Lycoperdaceæ (q.v.). The spores are generally quaternate on distinct sporophores, hymenium inclosed in a peridium. Lindley divides the order, which he calls also Lycoperdaceæ, into six sub-orders, (1) Podaxineæ, (2) Hypogæi, (3) Phalloidei, (4) Trichogastres, (5) Myxogastres, and (6) Nidulariacei.

găs-tĕr-ō-mȳ-çē'-toŭs, *a.* [Mod. Lat. *gasteromycetes* (q.v.); Eng., &c. suff. *-ous.*]

Bot.: Of, belonging, or relating to the Gasteromycetes (q.v.).

găs-tĕr-ŏph'-ĭl-ŭs, *s.* [Pref. *gastero-* (q.v.), and Gr. φιλέω (*phileō*) = to love; φίλος (*philos*) = loved; in poetry (but rarely) loving.]

Entom.: A genus of two-winged insects, family Œstridæ (Bot-flies). *Gasterophilus equi*, the larva of which at one stage of its career inhabits the stomach of the horse. The perfect insect lays its eggs on the skin of the animal, choosing situations which it can reach with its tongue when it licks itself. By this process the eggs are transferred to the stomach. When the larva is mature it is excreted, and makes its final transformation in the earth or in dung.

găs'-tĕr-ō-pŏd, *s.* [GASTEROPODA.] One of the Gasteropoda.

găs-tĕr-ŏp'-ō-dą, *s. pl.* [Pref. *gastero-* (q.v.); Gr. πούς (*pous*), genit. ποδός (*podos*) = a foot, and Lat. neut. pl. suff. *a.*]

1. *Zool.:* Gasteropods. The most typical, though not the most highly-organized class of the sub-kingdom Mollusca. Its essential character is that the under side of the body constitutes a single muscular foot, on which the animal creeps or glides. Most of the Gasteropoda have univalve shells, a few have them tubular or conical; in one the shell is multivalve, and in some it is internal or wanting. Most of the spiral shells are dextral, a few are sinistral. Some have an operculum closing the aperture of the shell. The animal has a head furnished with two, four, or six tentacles, or these are wholly wanting. There is a mantle, in the folds of which the shell is produced. Some breathe air, the others water. Cuvier divided the Gasteropoda into eight orders, (1) Pectenibranchiata, (2) Scutibranchiata, (3) Cyclobranchiata, (4) Tabulibranchiata, (5) Pulmonata, (6) Tectibranchiata, (7) Inferobranchiata, and (8) Nudibranchiata. Woodward and others have divided the class into four orders only. (1) Prosobranchiata, including the first four of Cuvier's orders, (2) Pulmonata, corresponding to his 5th, (3) Opisthobranchiata, comprehending his 6th, 7th, and 8th orders; and (4) Nucleobranchiata, which Cuvier had made a distinct class—Heteropoda (q.v.). The Prosobranchiata have been arranged in two divisions: Siphonostomata and Holostomata; and the Opisthobranchiata also in two: Tectibranchiata and Nudibranchiata.

2. *Palæont.:* Gasteropoda occur in all the formations from the Upper Cambrian rocks till now. In 1867, Mr. Robert Etheridge, F.G.S., Palæontologist to the Geological Survey of Great Britain, estimated the known Gasteropoda (excluding Pteropoda) from the Palæozoic rocks: at 96 from the Silurian, 0 from the Old Red Sandstone, 46 from the Devonian, 7 common to the Devonian and the Carboniferous, 174 from the Carboniferous beds, and 25 from the Permian. Of the Pteropoda there were 27 Silurian and 1 Devonian. (*Q. J. Geol. Soc.*, xxiii. (1867), p. 615.) The Holostomata are more abundant in the Palæozoic period, and the Siphonostomata in the Secondary and Tertiary strata. The Pulmonata, from being many of them land animals, are less fully represented: the Nudibranchiata, from the absence of the shell, not at all. Both families of the Nucleobranchiata have fossil forms.

găs-tĕr-ŏp'-ō-doŭs, *a.* [Mod. Lat. *gasteropod(a)*; Eng., &c. suff. *-ous.*]

Zool.: Using the belly or the whole underpart of the belly as a foot to crawl by; of or belonging to the Gasteropoda (q.v.).

găs-tĕr-ŏs-tē'-ĭ-dæ, *s. pl.* [Mod. Lat. *gasteroste(us)*, and Lat. fem. pl. adj. suff. *-idæ.*]

Ichthy.: Sticklebacks. A family o finned fishes, by some separated f Gurnards (Triglidæ), but united with others. There are bony plates on par order; other parts are unprotected e scales. But these fishes have formid fences in the strong and sharp spines fins. In place of depositing their sp leaving the young fry when hatched for themselves as best they can, t stickleback constructs a nest formed table matter, within which his mate her eggs. These he defends with gre age and tenacity, attempting with h to rip up any fish which approaches t

găs-tĕr-ŏs'-tē-ŭs, *s.* [Pref. *gastero* and Gr. οστέον (*osteon*) = a bone.]

Ichthy.: A genus of spiny-finned [GASTEROSTEIDÆ.] Seven species are in Britain. *Gasterosteus trachurus* or is the Rough-tailed Stickleback of ho English Banstickle, and the Scotch S It is found both in fresh and salt wate *G. Spinachia*, the Fifteen-spined Stic called in Cornwall the Great Sea-s exclusively marine.

găs-tĕr-ō-thă-lăm'-ĕ-æ, *s. pl.* [G tero- (q.v.), and Lat. *thalamus*, from Gr. (*thalamos*) = an inner chamber, a bed-c

Bot.: A tribe of Lichenaceæ. The are always closed or opened by the separation of the thalloidal covering. enclosed, containing asci deliques shrivelling up. (*Lindley.*)

* **găst'-fŭl,** * **gast-full,** *a.* [Eng. *s.*; *-ful(l).*]

1. Frightful, ghastly, terrible.

"*Gastful* as a thynge that moveth me *espouentable*."—*Palsgrave.*

2. Frightened, fearful, afraid.

"Who is a fearful man, and *of gastful Wyelife: Deut.* xx. 8. (*Percy.*)

* **găst'-fŭl-nĕss,** *s.* [Eng. *gastful* The quality or state of being gh gastful; ghastliness.

"It breeds a kind of irksome *gastfulness*."
Arcadia, p. 405.

* **gast'-lĭ-nĕss,** *s.* [GHASTLINESS.]

* **gast'-lȳ,** *a.* [GHASTLY.]

* **gast'-nĕss,** * **gast-nesse,** * **gai** *s.* [Eng. *gast; -ness.*] Terror, fear, amazement.

"Do you perceive the *gastness* of her ey
Shakesp.: Oth

găs-tor'-nĭs, *s.* [Named after Ga Plante, its discoverer, and Gr. ὄρνις (a bird.]

Palæont.: A huge fossil bird fr Eocene; one either of the Natatores o Cursores. The only known species *Gastornis parisiensis* of the Paris basi

găs-træ'-ą, *s.* [Gr. γαστήρ (gaster γαστρός (*gastros*) = the belly.]

Palæont.: A hypothetical genus of consisting simply of a sac or stomac an ectodermal and endodermal layer This simple organism Hæckel assume been the first animal generated on th and the germ from which the whole kingdom with its infinite diversities wa ally evolved.

* **găs-trăl'-ĝȳ,** **găs-trăl'-ĝĭ-ą,** γαστήρ (*gastēr*), genit. γαστρός (gastro belly, and ἄλγος (*algos*) = pain; Fr. ga

Pathol.: A nervous pain in the s without fever.

* **gas-trel,** * **cas-trel,** *s.* [KESTREL

găs'-trĭc, * **găs'-trĭck,** *a.* [Gr. (*gastēr*); genit. γαστρός (*gastros*) = th Eng., &c. suff. *-ic.*]

Anat. & Path.: Of, belonging to, or r to the stomach.

gastric-catarrh, *s.* Disorder mach. [GASTRITIS.]

gastric-fever, *s.* Sub-acute in tion of the stomach, but also a term mon use to denote enteric fever (q.v.).

gastric-juice, *s.*

Anat.: A colourless liquid secreted stomach, containing about 98·5 per

water; when evaporated to dryness and burnt, the ashes consist chiefly of sodium chloride. The gastric juice also contains a free acid, probably hydrochloric acid, and a peculiar substance called pepsine (q.v.), to which, and the presence of the free acid, the power of digesting food possessed by the gastric juice appears to be due. An artificial gastric juice can be formed by extracting pepsine from the coats of the stomach by means of glycerine, and adding to the filtered liquid an aqueous solution containing 0·1 per cent. of hydrochloric acid.

"The *gastric-juice*, or the liquor which digests the food in the stomachs of animals, is of this class. Of all menstrua, it is the most active, the most universal."—*Paley: Natural Theology*, ch. vii.

gastric-system, *s.*

Anat.: The parts of the body by means of which digestion is carried on.

găs'-trĭc-ăl, *a.* [Eng. *gastric; -al.*] Pertaining to the stomach or good living; gastronomical.

"What kind of genius is your lordship's *gastrical* chef?"—*Disraeli: Venus Grey*, bk. ii., ch. ii.

găs'-trĭ-çĭsm, *s.* [Eng. *gastric; -ism;* Fr. *gastricisme.*]

Pathol.: The medical tenet that most diseases are produced directly or indirectly by indigestible materials in the stomach.

găs-trĭd'-ĭ-ŭm, *s.* [Gr. γαστρίδιον (*gastridion*), dimin. of γαστρίον (*gastrion*), γαστήρ (*gastēr*) = the belly.]

Bot.: A sub-genus of Agrostis. *Gastridium lendigerum*, the Nit-grass, now called *Agrostis australis*, is a colonist naturalised on sandy marshes from Norfolk south and west to Cornwall. (*Sir Joseph Hooker.*)

***găs-trĭl'-ô-quĭsm,** *s.* [Gr. γαστήρ (*gastēr*) = the belly; Lat. *loquor* = to speak, and Eng. suff. *-ism.*] The same as VENTRILOQUISM (q.v.).

***găs-trĭl'-ô-quĭst,** *s.* [Gr. γαστήρ (*gastēr*) = the belly; Lat. *loquor* = to speak, and Eng. suff. *-ist.*] A ventriloquist (q.v.).

***găs-trĭl'-ô-quŏŭs,** *s.* [Gr. γαστήρ (*gastēr*) = the belly; Lat. *loquor* = to speak, and Eng. suff. *-ous.*] Speaking or seeming to speak in the belly; ventriloquous.

***găs-trĭl'-ô-quŷ,** *s.* [GASTRILOQUOUS.] The act or art of speaking in the belly; ventriloquism.

***găs-trĭ-marg'-ĭsm,** *s.* [Gr. γαστρίμαργος (*gastrimargos*) = insatiable; Eng. suff. *-ism.*] A preternaturally ravenous appetite.

"Be not addicted to the foul vice of *gastrimargism* and belly chear."—*Optick Glass of Humors.* (1639.)

găs-trī'-tĭs, *s.* [Gr. γαστήρ (*gastēr*), genit. γαστρός (*gastros*) = the belly; suff. *-itis* (q.v.).]

Pathol.: Inflammation of the stomach, either acute or chronic, usually most severe at the pyloric orifice, generally caused by corrosive or irritant poisons, but chiefly from the use of raw spirits, accompanied by nausea, sickness, &c., and in severe cases followed by congestion. It seldom occurs in persons of temperate habit.

găs-trō-, *pref.* [GASTERO-.]

gastro-colic, *a.*

Anat.: Pertaining to the stomach and to the colon: as, the *gastro-colic* omentum.

gastro-duodenal, *a.*

Anat.: Pertaining to the stomach and the duodenum: as, the *gastro-duodenal* artery, the *gastro-duodenal* plexus.

gastro-epiploic, *a.*

Anat.: Pertaining to the stomach and the omentum: as, the *gastro-epiploic* plexus, the *gastro-epiploic* vein.

gastro-phrenic, *a.*

Anat.: Pertaining to the stomach and to the diaphragm: as, the *gastro-phrenic* ligament.

gastro-pneumonic, *a.*

Anat.: Pertaining to the stomach and to the lungs: as, the *gastro-pneumonic* mucous membrane.

gastro-splenic, *a.*

Anat.: Pertaining to the stomach and to the spleen: as, the *gastro-splenic* ligament or omentum.

găs-trō-brăn'-chŭs, *s.* [Pref. *gastro-* (q.v.), and Gr. βράγχιον (*brangchion*) = a fin.]

Ichthy.: Hag, a genus of fishes, called also Myxine, the typical one of the Myxinidæ (q.v.). [HAG, MYXINE.]

găs'-trō-çēle, *s.* [Gr. γαστήρ (*gastēr*), genit. γαστρός (*gastros*) = the belly, and κήλη (*kēlē*) = a tumour.]

Pathol.: Hernia of the stomach.

găs-trō-chæ'-nă, *s.* [Pref. *gastro-* (q.v.), and Gr. χαίνω (*chainō*) = to yawn, to gape.]

Zool.: The typical genus of the family Gastrochænidæ (q.v.). Recent species known ten, widely distributed, some from Britain; fossil twenty, the latter from the Lower Oolite onward. *Gastrochæna modiolina* perforates shells and limestone.

găs-trō-chæ'-nĭ-dæ, *s. pl.* [Mod. Lat. *gastrochæn(a)*, and Lat. fem. pl. adj. suff. *-idæ.*]

Zool.: A family of Molluscs, section Siphonida, and the sub-section, with the pallial line sinuated. The shell is equivalve and gaping, with thin edentulous valves united by a ligament, and sometimes when adult cemented in a shelly tube; adductors two; the animal elongated, truncated in front, produced behind into two very long contractile siphons. The species burrow in mud or stone. Chief genera Gastrochæna, Saxicava, Clavagella, and Aspergillum.

găs'-trō-chēne, *s.* [GASTROCHÆNA.]

Zool.: A book name for the molluscs of the genus Gastrochæna (q.v.).

găs-trŏc-nē'-mĭ-ŭs, *s.* [Pref. *gastro-* (q.v.), and Gr. κνήμη (*knēmē*) = the leg.]

Anat.: For def. see etym. and compound.

gastrocnemius-muscle, *s.*

Anat.: A muscle which rises above by two thick tendinous heads from the condyles of the femur, and ends below in the tendo Achillis. (*Quain.*)

găs-trō'-dĭ-ă, *s.* [Pref. *gastro-* (q.v.), and Gr. ὀδούς (*odous*), genit. ὀδόντος (*odontos*) = a tooth, in allusion to the top of the column.]

Bot.: A genus of Orchids, family Gastrodidæ (q.v.). The tubers of *Gastrodia sesamoides*, the native potato of Tasmania, were eaten by the natives of that island, but are watery and insipid. (*Lindley.*)

găs-trō'-dĭ-dæ, *s. pl.* [Mod. Lat. *gastrod(ia)*, and Lat. fem. pl. adj. suff. *-idæ.*]

Bot.: A family of Orchids, tribe Arethuseæ.

găs-trō-dŷn'-ĭ-ă, *s.* [Pref. *gastro-* (q.v.), and Gr. ὀδύνη (*odunē*) = pain.]

Pathol.: Pain in the stomach, usually accompanying gastritis, although also found in other complaints, such as dyspepsia or indigestion.

găs-trō-ĕn-tĕr-ī'-tĭs, *s.* [Pref. *gastro-* (q.v.), and Mod. Lat., &c., *enteritis* (q.v.).]

Pathol.: Inflammation of the mucous membrane, both of the intestines and of the stomach.

***găs-trŏl'-ă-tĕr,** *s.* [Gr. γαστήρ (*gastēr*) = the belly, and λατρεία (*latreia*) = worship.] One whose god is his belly.

"The first were called Engastrimythes, the others *gastrolaters*."—*Urquhart: Rabelais*, bk. iv., ch. lviii.

***găs-trŏl'-ă-troŭs,** *a.* [GASTROLATER.] Belly-worshipping.

"The vanity we perceived in the dresses of the *gastrolatrous* coquillons."—*Urquhart: Rabelais*, bk. iv., ch. lviii.

găs-trō-lō'-bĭ-ŭm, *s.* [Gr. γαστήρ (*gastēr*), syncopated genit. γαστρός (*gastros*) = the belly, and λοβός (*lobos*) = a lobe.]

Bot.: A genus of papilionaceous plants, tribe Podalyrieæ, sub-tribe Pulteneæ. The species, which are numerous, are natives of the south-western parts of Australia, where *Gastrolobium bilobium*, *G. spinosum*, and other species are very poisonous to cattle.

***găs-trŏl'-ô-ğŷ,** *s.* [Gr. γαστήρ (*gastēr*) = the belly, and λόγος (*logos*) = a discourse.] A discourse or treatise on the stomach.

găs-trō-măl-ā'-çĭ-ă, *s.* [Pref. *gastro-* (q.v.), and Gr. μαλακία (*malakía*) = softness, from μαλακός (*malakos*) = soft.]

Pathol.: Softening of the stomach.

***găs'-trō-măn-çŷ,** *s.* [Gr. γαστήρ (*gastēr*) = the belly, and μαντεία (*manteia*) = prophecy, divination.]

1. A kind of divination among the ancients by means of words seemingly spoken in the belly.

2. A kind of divination by means of glasses or other round transparent vessels, in the centre of which figures appeared by magic art.

***găs'-trō-mŷth,** *s.* [Gr. γαστήρ (*gastēr*) = the belly, and μύθος (*muthos*) = a word.] One whose voice appears to come from his belly; a ventriloquist.

***găs'-trō-nōme,** *s.* [Fr.] [GASTRONOMY.] One who is given to good living; an epicure.

***găs-trŏn'-ô-mēr,** *s.* [GASTRONOME.] A gastronome, an epicure.

găs-trō-nŏm'-ĭc, găs-trō-nŏm'-ĭc-ăl, *a.* [Fr. *gastronomique.*] Pertaining or relating to gastronomy.

găs-trō-nŏm'-ĭc-ăl-lŷ, *adv.* [Eng. *gastronomical; -ly.*] In a gastronomical manner; as an epicure.

"A large number of those [Fungi] collected, after being authoritatively identified, were carried home to be experimented upon *gastronomically*."—*Daily Telegraph*, Oct. 16, 1882.

găs-trŏn'-ô-mĭst, *s.* [Eng. *gastronom(y); -ist.*] One given to good living, an epicure; one versed in gastronomy.

găs-trŏn'-ô-mŷ, *s.* [Gr. γαστρονομία (*gastronomia*), from γαστήρ (*gastēr*) = the belly, and νομία (*nomia*) = use, usage; Fr. *gastronomie.*] The art or science of good living; epicurism; the pleasures of the table; the art of dining; the principles of cooking.

găs-trō-pā'-chă, *s.* [Pref. *gastro-* (q.v.), and Gr. παχύς (*pachus*) = thick.]

Entom.: A genus of lepidopterous insects; family Bombycidæ. *Gastropacha quercifolia* is the Lappet moth, sometimes called the Oak Lappet moth. The larva feeds on sloe, willow, and other trees and shrubs. That of an allied species *G. ilicifolia* feeds on the bilberry. (*Stainton.*)

găs'-trō-pŏd, *s.* [GASTEROPOD.]

găs-trŏp'-ô-dă, *s.* [GASTEROPODA.]

găs-trŏp'-ô-doŭs, *a.* [GASTEROPODOUS.]

găs-tror'-ă-phĕ, *s.* [Gr. γαστροῤῥαφία (*gastrorrhaphia*), from γαστήρ (*gastēr*) = the belly, and ῥαφή (*rhaphē*) = a sewing, a suture; ῥάπτω (*rhaptō*) = to sew; Fr. *gastroraphie.*]

Surg.: A suture uniting a wound of the belly, or some of its contents.

găs-tror'-ă-phŷ, *s.* [Gr. γαστήρ (*gastēr*) = the belly, and ῥαφή (*rhaphē*) = a sewing; ῥάπτω (*rhaptō*) = to sew.]

Surg.: The act or operation of sewing up a wound of the belly, or of some of its contents.

găs-trŏs'-cô-pŷ, *s.* [Gr. γαστήρ (*gastēr*) = the belly, and σκοπέω (*skopeō*) = to view.]

Med.: An examination of the abdomen in order to discover disease.

găs-trŏs'-tô-mŷ, *s.* [Gr. γαστήρ (*gastēr*) = the belly, and στόμα (*stoma*) = the mouth.]

Surg.: The act or operation of making an artificial opening into the stomach for the purpose of introducing food when it cannot be taken in the natural way, by reason of some obstruction or strictnre in the gullet.

găs-trŏt'-ô-mŷ, *s.* [Gr. γαστήρ (*gastēr*) = the belly, and τομή (*tomē*) = a cutting, τέμνω (*temnō*) = to cut; Fr. *gastrotomie.*]

Surg.: The act or operation of cutting into or opening the abdomen.

gâs-trū'-lă, *s.* [Gr. γαστήρ (*gaster*) = the belly.]

Zool.: The name given by Hæckel to young sponges, and also to young animals of the Cœlentreata when they have attained only to that stage of development in which there are two layers of cells, an outer and an inner one, enclosing a central stomach-like cavity which communicates with the outer water by a single opening.

* **gat,** *pret. of v.* [GET, *v.*]

* **gat,** *s.* [GOAT.]

gătçh'-ĕrș, *s. pl.* [Etym. doubtful.]
Min.: The after-leavings of tin.

gāte (1), ***gat,** ***gaytt,** ***yate,** ***yet,** *s.* [A.S. *geat* = a gap, an opening; cogn. with Dut. *gat* = a hole, an opening; Icel. *gat* = an opening; *gata* = a way, a street; Sw. *gatå* = a street, a lane; Dan. *gade* = a street; Goth. *gatuo*; Ger. *gasse*; O. H. Ger. *gaza*, *gazza*; M. H. Ger. *gazze*. The root is seen in A.S. *gitan* = to get, to arrive at. (*Skeat.*)]

I. *Ordinary Language:*

1. *Literally:*

(1) A way, a road, a path, an avenue, a passage, a street.

"Thou canst ful wel the richte *gate*
To Lincolne." *Havelok*, 846.

(2) A way, a manner, a fashion.

"None other *gates* was he dighte
Bot in thre gayt skynnes." *Perceval*, 658.

* (3) A procession.

"All the griesly monsters of the sea
Stood gaping at their *gate*."
Spenser: F. Q., III. iv. 32.

(4) A large door, giving entrance to any large building, court, or place.

(5) A light open frame of timber or metal, used to open or close the entrance into an enclosure of any kind, as a field, a garden, a courtyard; such a frame extending across a road, as at a turnpike, a level crossing, &c.

2. *Figuratively:*

(1) Anything which shuts or bars a passage.

"The *gates* of hell are open night and day."
Dryden: Virgil; Æneid vi. 192.

(2) An entrance, an opening.

"Swift as quicksilver it courses through
The natural *gates* and alleys of the body."
Shakesp.: Hamlet, i. 5.

(3) An entrance, an opening, an opportunity.

"Auria had done nothing but wisely and politicly, in setting the Venetians together by the ears with the Turks, and opening a *gate* for a long war."—*Knolles: Historie of the Turkes.*

II. *Technically:*

1. *Carp.:* A sash or frame in which a saw is extended to prevent buckling or bending.

2. *Locksmith.:* One of the apertures in the tumbler for the passage of the stub.

3. *Founding:*

(1) An ingate. The aperture in a mould through which the metal is poured. The runner conducts the metal from the ingate to the hollow in the mould, where it forms a casting. The piece of metal which occupies the ingate and runner is called a sprue, and is knocked off the casting.

(2) The sprue or piece of metal cast in the gate; a sullage-piece.

4. *Hydraulic Engineering:*

(1) The valve which admits the water to the bucket of the water-wheel (q.v.).

(2) A sluice, admitting or shutting off water to or from a lock or dock.

¶ (1) *To stand in the gate* or *gates:*

Scrip.: To occupy a position of advantage or defence.

(2) *To break gates:* At Oxford and Cambridge Universities to remain out of college after the hour to which a student has been restricted. [GATE, *v.*]

gate-chamber, *s.*

Hydraul. Engin.: A recess in the side wall of a canal-lock, which receives the opened gate, so that it shall not project into the lock-chamber.

gate-channel, *s.*

Found.: The gate, geat, or git, through which molten metal is admitted to the mould. [GATE, *s.*, II. 3 (1).]

gate-door, ***gaytt-dore,** *s.* The outer or street door of a house.

gate-hook, *s.* A gate-hook is that part of a gate-hinge which is driven into the post and sustains the leaf attached to the gate.

gate-house, *s.* A house at or near a gate, to accommodate the gate-keeper; a house over the gateway or entrance to a city, palace, abbey, castle, &c., and forming the residence of the gate-keeper. The gate-house also forms the entrance to a private mansion, to any public, municipal, or collegiate building, &c. In the Early English architecture gate-houses, now sometimes called lodges, were large and imposing structures of great elegance.

gate-man, *s.*

1. A man in charge of a gate; a gate-keeper.

2. The lessee or collector of tolls at a toll-gate.

gate-meeting, *s.* A meeting for races, &c., when a charge is made for admission to the grounds; a meeting where gate-money is taken.

"Few of these athletes care to compete at *gate-meetings*."—*Daily News*, July 14, 1881.

gate-money, *s.* Money charged or paid for admission to enclosed grounds where any sports are carried on.

"Hitherto the teams which have come over have received half the *gate-money* taken during their matches—that is, sixpence a head for every spectator."—*Field*, Oct. 27, 1883.

* **gate-penny,** *s.* A tribute paid by the customary tenants for leave to pass through one or more of their lord's gates for the more easy passage to and from their own lands.

gate-post, *s.* One to which a gate is hung or which it shuts against, and which are known respectively as the swinging or hinging post, and the shutting post.

gate-road, *s.*

Min: A gate-way (q.v.).

gate-saw, *s.* A mill-saw which is strained in a gate or sash to prevent buckling. [GATE, *s.*, II. 1.]

gate-shutter, *s.*

Found.: A spade or paddle which closes the channel against the molten metal when the mould or bed is full, and turns it in another direction to other moulds or beds.

* **gate-trip,** *s.* A footstep, a gait.

"Favouring with *gate-trips* Iulus."
Stanyhurst: Virgil; Æneid i. 675.

* **gate-ward,** *s.* The keeper of a gate.

"Now loud the heedful *gate-ward* cried—
'Prepare ye all for blows and blood.'"
Scott: Lay of the Last Minstrel, iv. 4.

gate-way, *s.* [GATEWAY.]

gate-wise, *adv.* [GATEWISE.]

* **gate-works,** *s. pl.* The works or structures about a gateway.

"Where'er Tantallon faced the land,
Gate-works and walls were strongly manned."
Scott: Marmion, vi. 2.

* **gāte** (2), *s.* [GOAT.]

gāte, *v.t.* [GATE (1), *s.*]

1. To supply or furnish with a gate.

2. At Oxford and Cambridge Universities to confine a student who has been guilty of some infraction of college discipline, within the gates of his college; to compel him to be within the gates at a certain hour earlier than his fellow-students. (In the former case the verb is used absolutely, in the latter the hour is specified.)

"He won't hurt you much, Giglamps. *Gate* and chapel you."—*Cuthbert Bede: Verdant Green*, pt. i., ch. xii.

* **gate,** * **gatte,** *pret. of v.* [GET, *v.*]

gāt'-ĕd, *pa. par.* or *a.* [GATE, *v.*]

gā'te-lĕss, *a.* [Eng. *gate*; *-less.*] Without a gate or entrance; having no gate.

"To enter without force a *gateless* tower."—*Machin: Dumb Knight*, v. i.

gaten, *s.* [GATTEN.]

gā'te-vêin, *s.* [Eng. *gate*, and *vein.*]

*1. *Ord. Lang.:* A main channel or means of communication. (*Lit. & fig.*)

"For he—for he,
Gate-vein of this heart's blood of Lombardy
(If I should falter now)—for he is thine!"
Browning: Sordello, bk. i.

2. *Anat.:* A large vein conveying the blood from the abdominal viscera into the liver; the vena porta.

gā'te-ward, gā'te-wards, *adv.* [Eng. *gate*; suff. *-ward*, *-wards.*] Towards or in the direction of a gate.

"Down *gatewards* to the burn his course he steers."
Ross: Helenore, p. 47.

gā'te-wāy, *s.* [Eng. *gate*, and *way.*]

I. *Ordinary Language:*

1. *Literally:*

(1) An opening; a passage; a way of en-trance.

"*Gateways* between inclosures are so miry, that they cannot cart between one field and another."—*Mortimer: Husbandry.*

(2) A frame, arch, or the like, in which a gate is hung; a structure at an entrance or gate, designed for ornament or defence.

"A *gateway*, last remains
Of that foundation of domestic care
Raised by his hands."
Wordsworth: Excursion, bk. vi.

* 2. *Fig.:* A passage or opening; a means or way of egress or ingress.

II. *Min.:* A level or gallery in a mine, along which the minerals are carried.

găth'-ĕr, * **gad-dren,** * **gad-er,** * **ga…er-en,** * **gad-er,** * **gad-ir,** * **gad…** * **gad-yr,** *v.t.* & *i.* [A.S. *gadrian*, *gæder…* from A.S. *gader*, *gador* = together; Dut. *g…eren* = to collect, from *gader* = together; Fris. *gaduria*, *gaderia*, *gadria*; M. H. G… *gateren*, *geteren.*] [TOGETHER.]

A. *Transitive:*

I. *Ordinary Language:*

1. To collect or bring together, as a num… of separate things into one place, or into … aggregate body.

"Jacob said unto his brethren, *Gather stones*; … they took stones and made an heap."—*Genesis* xx…

2. To draw together from a state of diffu… or expansion; to bring together in folds… plaits, as a dress.

3. To assemble, to congregate. (Followed … *together.*)

"When he had *gathered* all the chief priests … scribes of the people *together*."—*Matthew* ii. 4.

4. To get in, as harvest.

"*Gathered* like ripe sheaves into the garner…"—*Gilpin: Sermons*, vol. ii., ser. 56.

5. To select and take; to choose out. (Fol-lowed by *from.*)

"Save us, O Lord, and *gather* us *from* among the heathen."—*Psalm* cvi. 47.

6. To pluck, to pick, to pick up.

"Where Proserpin *gathering* flowers
Herself a fairer flower, by gloomy Dis
Was *gathered*." *Milton: P. L.*, iv. …

7. To heap up; to accumulate by saving … bringing together piece and piece.

"He that by usury and unjust gain increaseth … substance, shall *gather* it for him that will pity the poor."—*Proverbs* xxviii. 8.

8. To acquire, win, or gain, with or with… effort.

"I of him will *gather* patience."
Shakesp.: Much Ado About Nothing, v…

9. To bring or draw together into … interest or body. (Followed by *to* or *unto*…)

"I will *gather* others *to* him, besides those that are *gathered unto* him."—*Isaiah* lvi. 8.

10. To deduce by inference; to infer; … collect logically; to know by inference.

"*Gather* the sequel by that went before."
Shakesp.: Comedy of Errors, …

* 11. To wrinkle, to pucker; to contr… as, To *gather* the brows.

12. To plough a ridge in such a way … throw the soil towards the middle of … ridge.

"This is done by drawing the first furrow dow… centre of the ridge and then ploughing toward… sides. Generally speaking, the whole arable la… the country is formed into ridges either flat or … *ered.* In clay soil, or land any way subject to we… ridges are double *gathered*, and of fifteen feet bro…"—*Agr. Surv. Ber.*, p. 192.

II. *Technically:*

1. *Bookbind.:* To collect and place in … secutive order the printed sheets of a b… The pile of sheets is folded, gathered, … lated, stitched, and bound.

2. *Needlework:* To draw together by a th… passing through; to pucker; to draw … folds or plaits.

"I'm confident it will look better when *gathere*…"—*Cibber: Careless Husband.*

B. *Intransitive:*

I. *Literally:*

1. To be collected together; to collect, … come together; to unite.

2. To become larger by accretion; to g… in size or extent.

"Their snow-ball did not *gather* as it went; for … people came into them."—*Bacon: Henry VII.*

3. To assemble; to congregate together.

"The inhabitants of Catteynes *gathered* and … gateward thither, to attend the issue of all matter…"—*Gordon: Hist. Earls of Sutherland*, p. 394.

4. To generate pus or matter; to come to a head, as a sore.

"The ease of a broken imposthume after the painful *gathering* and filling of it."—*More: Decay of Piety.*

5. To infer; to collect logically; to deduce.

"The reason that I *gather* he is mad,
Is a mad tale he told to-day at dinner,
Of his own door being shut against his entrance."
Shakesp.: Comedy of Errors, iv. 3.

6. To approach; to come near.

"I like to see the *gathering* and growling of a coming storm."—*Scott: Antiquary*, ch. viii.

II. *Fig.:* To ripen.

"Now does my project *gather* to a head."
Shakesp.: Tempest, v. 1.

¶ (1) *To gather aft a sheet:*

Naut.: To haul in the slack of it.

(2) *To gather breath:*

(*a*) *Lit.:* To take breath; to respire freely.

(*b*) *Fig.:* To have respite from any calamity.

(3) *To gather one's self together:*

(*a*) To collect all one's strength for some exertion.

(*b*) To recover from a surprise.

(4) *To be gathered to one's fathers:*

Script.: To die.

(5) *To gather ground:* To gain ground.

¶ Crabb thus discriminates between to *gather* and to *collect:* "To *gather* signifies simply to bring to one spot; to *collect* annexes also the idea of binding or forming into a whole; we *gather* that which is scattered in different parts: thus stones are *gathered* into a heap; vessels are *collected* so as to form a fleet. *Gathering* is a mere act of necessity or convenience; *collecting* is an act of design or choice." (*Crabb: Eng. Synon.*)

găth'-ĕr, *s.* [GATHER, *v.*]

I. *Ordinary Language:*

1. A plait or fold of cloth drawn together and held in position by a thread passing through; a pucker.

"Lay this silver plain all along the *gathers*."—*Cibber: Careless Husband*, v. 6.

* 2. The pluck of an animal. (*Cotgrave.*)

II. *Vehic.:* The inclination forward of an axle journal, or spindle, usually one-tenth of its diameter. The amount of gather depends upon the amount of taper. A perfectly cylindrical spindle requires none. The inclination downward is also dependent upon the taper, and is called the swing. The latter renders the dishing of the wheel necessary, in order that each spoke as it comes to the bottom position may be vertical. If a taper spindle be made without any gather, the tendency of the wheel is to slip outward against the linchpin or nut. If the gather is in excess, the boxing of the hub rubs hard against the butting-ring of the axle.

gath'-ĕr-a-ble, *a.* [Eng. *gather; -able.*]

1. That may or can be gathered together.

2. That may or can be collected, deduced, or inferred.

"The priesthood of the firstborn is *gatherable* hence."—*Godwin: Moses & Aaron*, i. 6.

găth'-ĕr-ĕr, *s.* [Eng. *gather; -er.*]

1. *Ord. Lang.:* One who gathers, collects, or assembles things; a collector; one who gathers or gets in a crop.

"Faithfully collected by a discreet *gatherer* out of all the Bulls."—*Clarendon: Religion & Policy*, ch. ix.

2. *Sewing-mach.:* A device which brings the cloth together in folds or plaits, so as to be sewn in crimps. It may consist of a tongue whose end pushes against and puckers up the material in advance of the action of the needle.

găth'-ĕr-ĭng, *pr. par., a., & s.* [GATHER, *v.*]

A. & **B.** *As pr. par. & particip. adj.:* (See the verb).

C. *As substantive:*

I. *Ordinary Language:*

1. The act of collecting or assembling together.

2. An assemblage, a collection, a crowd, a concourse.

"Wherefore call on us, oh King?
What may mean this *gathering?*"
Byron: Alhama.

3. A collection of charitable contributions.

"Let every one lay by him in store, that there be no *gatherings* when I come."—*1 Corinthians*, xvi. 2.

4. A tumour suppurated or ripened; a collection of pus; an abscess.

II. *Technically:*

1. *Bookbind.:* The selection and arranging of a set of sheets according to signatures, to form a book.

2. *Carp.:* An assemblage of beams supporting a scuttle.

¶ *Gathering of the wings:* The lower part of the funnel of a chimney.

gathering-board, *s.*

Bookbind.: A horseshoe-shaped table, on which sheets are laid to be gathered or collated, so as to form a book. A more convenient way is to arrange the sheets on a long straight table, the first half on one side and the latter half on the other, so that the gatherers may follow each other consecutively, knocking up and depositing the complete book on an adjoining table.

gathering-coal, *s.* A large piece of coal, used for keeping in the kitchen fire through the night, and put on the embers after they have been gathered together.

"Another demand for large blocks of coals, is, for the servants to make what is termed *gathering-coals* in the kitchen."—*Bald: Coal-Trade of Scotland*, p. 60.

gathering-hoop, *s.* A hoop used by coopers to draw in the ends of the staves so as to allow the hoop to be slipped thereon.

gathering-peat, *s.*

1. A fiery peat which was sent round by the Borderers, to alarm the country in time of danger, as the fiery cross was by the Highlanders.

2. A gathering-coal (q.v.).

gathering-word, *s.* A war-cry, a rallying word.

"Their *gathering-word* was Bellenden."
Scott: Lay of the Last Minstrel, iv. 10.

Găt'-lĭng. [The name of the inventor.]

Gatling-gun, *s.* A machine-gun which has a cluster of barrels and a charging breech

GATLING-GUN.

at which the cartridges are automatically loaded into the barrels and fired in succession. [MITRAILLEUSE.]

găt'-tŏn, gat-en, găt'-tŏn, găt'-tĕr, găt'-tĕr-ĭdĝe, *s.* [Prov. Eng.] (For def. see compound.)

gatton-bush, gatter-bush, gatteridge-tree, *s.*

Bot.: (1) The dogwood (*Cornus sanguinea*). (2) *Euonymus europæus.* (3) *Viburnum Opulus.*

găt'-ĭe, *s.* [Some Indian languages.] A gum obtained from *Acacia arabica*, the Babool, or Gum Arabic tree. (*Treas. of Bot.*)

* **găt-tŏŏthed,** * **gat-tothud,** *a.* [Etym. of first element doubtful; Eng. *toothed.*] A word of doubtful meaning: probably = goat-toothed; hence, lustful, wanton.

"Sche cowde moche of wandryng by the weye.
Gattothud was sche, sothly for to seye."
Chaucer: C. T., 470.

gâub (1), *s.* [GOB.]

gaub-line, *s.* [GOB-LINE.]

gâub (2), *s.* [Some Indian languages.]

Bot.: The astringent medicinal fruit of *Diospyros Embryopteris.* (*Treas. of Bot.*)

gâu-çhar'-o, *s.* [A South-American word.]

Ornith.: For def. see etym. and compound.

gaucharo-bird, *s.*

Ornith.: The Oil-bird of South America, *Steatornis caripensis.* It is of the goatsucker family. [STEATORNIS.]

* **gauçhe (au** as **ō),** *s.* [Fr.] Left-handed; hence, awkward, clumsy.

* **gauçh'-ĕr-ie (au** as **ō),** *s.* [Fr.] An awkward action; awkwardness, clumsiness, bungling.

"Looking over any little *gaucheries* to which his bashfulness might give birth."—*Cuthbert Bede: Verdant Green*, pt. ii., ch. ii.

ga-û'-çhō, *s.* [A South American word.] A native of the Pampas of La Plata, and of Spanish descent. The Gauchos live by cattle-breeding, and are noted for their skill in horsemanship and the use of the lasso and the bolas.

"The *Gaucho* is invariably most polite and hospitable. I did not meet with even one instance of rudeness or inhospitality."—*Darwin: Voyage Round the World*, ch. viii., p. 156.

gâu'-çy, * gâu'-çĭe, * gâw'-sy, *a.* [Etym. doubtful.] Big and lusty; plump, stately, portly.

gâud (1), *s.* [GAD, GOAD.] A goad; the driving of horses in the plough.

"Fu' blythe he whistled at the *gaud*."
Burns: Young Jockey.

* **gâud** (2), * **gawd,** *s.* [Lat. *gaudium* = joy, delight.]

1. An ornament, a trinket, finery, show, ornamentation.

"No, Lady! in old eyes like mine,
Gauds have no glitter, gems no shine."
Scott: Lord of the Isles, iv. 22.

2. A trick, a jest.

"Thynke wel that it is no *gaude*."
Chaucer: Troilus, ii. 351.

* **gâud,** * **gâude,** *v.i. & t.* [Lat. *gaudeo* = to rejoice.]

A. *Intransitive:*

1. To rejoice, to be merry.

"*Gauding* with his familiars."—*North: Plutarch.*

2. To make a show; to show off.

B. *Trans.:* To adorn with gauds; to decorate, to ornament, to set off.

"*Gauded* with gold and precious stones."—*North: Plutarch*, p. 137.

gaud-e, *a.* [GAUDY.]

gaude-day, *s.* A festive day; a holiday. [GAUDY, *s.*]

"And then, Lovel, you must know I pressed you to stay here to-day, the rather because our cheer will be better than usual, yester day having been a *gaude-day*."—*Scott: Antiquary*, ch. xiv.

* **gâu-dĕ-a'-mŭs,** *s.* [Lat. = let us rejoice: 1 pers. pl. pres. subj. of *gaudeo* = to rejoice.] A feast or merry-making.

* **gâud'-ĕr-y,** *s.* [Eng. *gaud; -ery.*] Finery, show, ornaments; ostentatious display of dress, &c.

"*Gaudery* is a pitiful and a mean thing, not extending further than the surface of the body."—*South: Sermons*, vol. v., ser. 11.

* **gâudes,** * **gaudyes,** *s. pl.* [GAUD (2), *s.*] The larger beads in a rosary, marking the Mysteries, or subjects for meditation. [ROSARY.]

"Item, ane pair of bedis of curale with vi *gaudeis* of perle estimat to x crownis of wecht."—*Inventory* (a. 1516), p. 26.

* **gâud'-fŭl,** *a.* [Eng. *gaud; -ful(l).*] Joyful, showy.

gâu-dĭ-châu'-dĕ-æ, *s. pl.* [Mod. Lat. *gaudechaudi(a)* (q.v.), and Lat. fem. pl. adj. suff. *-eæ.*]

Bot.: A tribe of Malpighiaceæ, type Gaudichandia (q.v.).

gâu-dĭ-châu'-dĭ-a, *s.* [Named after Charles Gaudichaud, the naturalist who accompanied Freycinet, in his voyage round the world.]

Bot.: The type of the tribe, Gaudichaudeæ (q.v.).

gâud'-ĭ-ly, *adv.* [Eng. *gaudy: -ly.*] In a gaudy manner; showily; with show or ostentation.

"Nor, in one hand, fit emblem of thy trade,
A rod; in t'other *gaudily* array'd
A hornbook."
Churchill: Gotham, iii.

gâud'-ĭ-nĕss, *s.* [Eng. *gaudy; -ness.*] The quality or state of being gaudy; showiness; ostentatious finery or ornamentation.

"The modern invention of multiplying the works of the artists by devices which require no ingenuity, has prostituted the ornaments of a temple to the *gaudiness* of a suburban villa."—*V. Knox: Essays*, No. 67.

* **gâud'-ĭsh,** * **gaud-ishe,** *a.* [Eng. *gaud; -ish.*] Gaudy, showy.

"Now in their *gaudishe* ceremonies they were taken for God's deuine seruice."—*Bale: Votaries*, pt. i.

*****gâud′-lĕss,** *a.* [Eng. *gaud*; *-less.*] Destitute of ornaments.

gâud-ȳ, *a.* & *s.* [Eng. *gaud*; *-y.*]

A. *As adjective:*

*1. Gay, merry, festive.

"Let's have one other *gaudy* night; call to me
All my sad captains, fill our bowls once more."
Shakesp.: Antony & Cleopatra, iii. 13.

2. Ostentatiously fine; showy; tastelessly gay or fine.

"Nowhere else had he been dazzled by the splendour of rows of booths, where knives, horn spoons, tin kettles, and *gaudy* ribands were exposed to sale."—*Macaulay: Hist. Eng.*, ch. xiii.

* **B.** *As substantive:*

1. A feast or festival; a university term.

"He may surely be content with a fast to-day, that is sure of a *gaudy* to-morrow."—*Cheyne.*

2. Gaiety, gaudiness.

"All the glittering *gaudy* of silk and silver."—*Gentleman Instructed*, p. 553.

gaudy-day, *s.* A festival, a holiday, a gaudy. (*Tennyson.*)

*****gâud′-ĭĕd,** *a.* [Eng. *gaudy*; *-ed.*] Made gaudy, fine, or showy.

"Not half so *gaudied* for their May-day mirth."
Southey.

gauf′-fĕr (au as **ō),** *v.t.* [Fr. *gaufrer* = to figure cloth, velvet, &c.] To plait, to crimp, to goffer.

"The ancient Egyptians *gauffered* their linen by pressing it between fluted boards."—*Knight: Dictionary of Mechanics.*

gauf′-fĕr-ĭṅg (au as **ō),** *pr. par., a.,* & *s.* [Gauffer.]

A. & **B.** *As pr. par. & particip. adj.:* (See the verb).

C. *As subst.:* The act of crimping or plaiting; goffering.

gauffering-iron, *s.* A crimping iron for gauffering frills, &c.

gauffering-press, *s.* A press in which pieces of fabric cut to the shapes of leaves, petals, &c., are pressed between dies to confer the ridges, indentations, creases, and other irregular features of the natural object.

gauffering-tool, *s.* A tool for giving the roundness, fluting, crimping, or other peculiar form to leaves, petals, calices, &c., for the construction of artificial flowers or sprays. The material is cambric, jaconet, and fine muslin, crape, gauze, taffeta, satin, and velvet, according to the natural appearance of the flower represented. Various other materials are necessary: silk thread, wire, wax, beads, floss-silk, chenille, gum-water, starch, gold-leaf, kid, colours, nap of cloth, &c.

gāuġe, gāġe, *v.t.* [O. Fr. *gauger*, *jauger* = to gauge, measure, from Low Lat. *gaugia* = the standard measure of a cask, a word related to Eng. *gallon* (q.v.).]

I. *Literally:*

1. To measure or ascertain the contents or capacity of, as of a pipe, cask, barrel, &c.

2. Measure in any way.

"*Gauged* ye depnesse of the dyche with a speare."—*Berners: Froissart; Cronycle*, vol. i., ch. cclxix.

II. *Fig.:* To measure in respect to capability, power, or quality; to appraise; to value; to estimate; to form an opinion of the value.

"Nay but I bar to-night; you shall not *gage* me
By what we do to-night."
Shakesp.: Merchant of Venice, ii. 2.

gāuġe, gage, *s.* [Gauge, *v.*]

I. *Ordinary Language:*

1. *Literally:*

(1) A measure; a standard of measurement.

"This plate must be a *gage* to file your worm and groove to equal breadth by."—*Moxon: Mechan. Exerc.*

(2) The measurement or capacity of a cask, &c., as gauged.

"The gager shall always leave with the brewer a note of his *gage*, so that he may not be further imposed on."—*Marvel: Works*, vol. i., p. 315.

2. *Fig.:* A standard by which to measure the value, capability or extent of anything.

"Another judges by a surer *gage*,
An author's principles or parentage."
Young: Love of Fame, sat. 3.

II. *Technically:*

1. *Mach.:* An instrument for determining distances, sizes, proportions, as the carpenters' gauges of various kinds; sheet-metal and wire gauges, which are standards of measurement of thickness; test-gauges or templets, by which work in detail is made to an exact set of standards, so that the pieces may be assembled.

2. *Join.:* A simple instrument made to strike a line parallel to the straight side of a board.

3. *Nautical:*

(1) The depth to which a vessel sinks in the water.

(2) The position of a ship with reference to another vessel and the wind; when to the windward she is said to have the weather-gauge, when to the leeward the lee-gauge.

4. *Physics:* An instrument for determining the condition of a fluctuating object: as a tide, stream, rain, water, wind, current gauge, &c. [Meter.]

5. *Plastering:*

(1) The quantity of plaster of Paris added to plastering mortar to facilitate setting.

(2) Fine mortar with an addition of plaster of Paris for a finishing coat.

6. *Print.:* A strip of reglet with a notch cut in it to indicate the length of a page.

7. *Rail. Eng.:* The width between the rails on a line of railway. In Great Britain the narrow gauge is 4 feet 8½ inches, the broad gauge 7 feet between the rails. The narrow gauge is the prevalent one. In Ireland the gauge is 5 feet 3 inches.

8. *Slating:* The length of a shingle, slate, or tile which is exposed to the weather. Also called the margin. The hidden portion is called the cover. Shingles are much used in the United States and the colonies, but are now seldom used in England; they are 18 inches long, and expose 6 inches. That is the gauge. There are thus three thicknesses on a roof. Plain-tiles are 10½ inches long, and have a gauge of 6½ inches. Pan-tiles are 14½ inches long; gauge, 10 inches. Slates vary in length and size. The gauge is usually nearly half the length, so that the slates have a little over two thicknesses on the roof.

9. *Type-found.:* A piece of hard wood, variously notched, used to adjust the dimensions, slopes, &c., of the various sorts of letters.

gauge-cock, *s.*

Steam-engine: One of two or more stop-cocks which are screwed into the boiler, one above the level at which water ought to stand in the boiler, and the other below it. The ejection of steam and water respectively from the cocks indicates the water-level in the boiler to be between the two gauge-cocks. Steam from both shows the water to be too low; water from both shows the water to be too high.

gauge-glass, *s.*

Steam-engine: A strong, vertical, glass tube, connected at its ends by two cocks to the boiler, and forming an indicator of the depth of water in the boiler. It is illuminated at night by a lamp.

gauge-ladder, *s.* A square timber frame for raising the ends of wheeling planks in excavating. A horsing-block.

gauge-lathe, *s.* A lathe designed to turn out chair-rounds, banister-columns, and all similar objects in which the cylindrical form is modified by contraction or enlargement of diameter, the formation of beads, &c., so as to present curves or broken lines in its contour.

gauge paper-cutter, *s.* A machine having a guillotine-knife descending with a draw-cut upon a pile of paper on a table. An adjustable fence regulates the gauge, or size.

gauge-pile, *s.*

Pile-driving: A preliminary pile to mark the desired course.

gauge-point, *s.*

Gauging: The diamete. of a cylinder that is one inch in height, and has a content equal to a unit of a given measure.

gauge-rod, *s.* [Gauging-rod.]

gauge-saw, *s.* A saw having an adjustable frame or clamp, which determines the depth of kerf. Used by comb-makers and others.

gauge-stuff, *s.* A stiff and compact plaster used in making cornices, mouldings, &c. It consists of two-thirds fine mortar one-third plaster of Paris, with a little w

gauge-wheel, *s.* A wheel attached forward end of a plough-beam, to gauge depth of furrow.

gāuġe′-a-ble, *a.* [Eng. *gauge*; *-able.*] may or can be gauged.

gāuġed, *pa. par.* or *a.* [Gauge, *v.*]

gauged-arches, *s. pl.* Arches built gauged brick (q.v.).

gauged-brick, *s.* Bricks for arch-ing, moulded or rubbed to a wedge shape suit the radius of the soffit.

gauged-piles, *s. pl.* [Gauge-pile.]

gauged-stuff, *s.*

Plast.: [Gauge, *s.*, II., 5 (2)].

gāuġ′-ĕr, *gāġ′-ĕr, *s.* [Eng. *gaug(e)*; One who gauges; specifically, one who ga casks, &c.; an excise-officer.

"To provide against the exactions of gauge *Macaulay: Hist. Eng.*, ch. x.

gāuġ′-ĭṅg, *gāġ′-ĭṅg, *pr. par., a.,* [Gauge, *v.*]

A. & **B.** *As pr. par. & particip. adj.:* the verb).

C. *As subst.:* The act or science of as taining the measure, capacity, or content casks or vessels.

gauging-caliper, *s.* A tool in w are combined dividers, inside and ou calipers, and a graduated double gauge. It is graduated to 16ths, 32nds, 64ths of an inch.

gauging-rod, *s.* An exciseman's or spector's measuring staff, for determining interior dimensions of casks and other ve holding liquids.

*****gâul, *gaule, *gawle, *goul, *go *youl, *yowle,** *v.i.* [Icel. *gaula.*] To to howl, to yowl.

"Summe *gouleden*, and summe dude ...
Old Eng. Miscell., p.

Gâul (1), *s.* [Lat. *Gallus* = a Gaul; *Gal* Gaul, France.]

1. A name of ancient France.

2. A native or inhabitant of Gaul.

* **gâul** (2), *s.* [Gale.]

† **gâul′-ĭn,** *s.* [A Jamaica negro word.]

Ornith.: Various Egrets. [Egret.]

*****gâul′-ĭṅg, *gawl-yng, *goul-y *yowl-yng,** *s.* [Gaul, *v.*] A cryi howling, a yowling.

"With *gawlyng* and grete, the grettist ...
Destruction of Troy

Gâul′-ĭsh, *a.* [Eng. *Gaul*; *-ish.*] Pertai to Gaul or the Gauls; Gallic.

gâult, *s.* [Originally the name given to rock in the south-east of England, but adopted and rendered universally curren geologists.]

Geol.: The lowest member of the Up Cretaceous group of rocks. It occurs in south-east of England, where it is usu about 100 feet thick. On the Continent exists in the Alps and elsewhere. Here a dark-blue marl, sometimes intermixed greensand. The most characteristic ceph pods are those called Hamites and Scaph In 1870, Lyell estimated the known Bri Ammonites in the Gault at twenty-one, which eight were peculiar to it, ten more b found also in the overlying Chloritic series

gâult, *v.t.* [Gault, *s.*]

Agric.: To dress land with gault.

"The process of *gaulting* or claying the soil."—... phens: *Book of the Farm*, 2,124.

gâul-thĕr′-ĭ-a, *s.* [Named after Gaulthe Canadian physician and botanist.]

Bot.: A genus of Heathworts, family A dromedidæ. The berries of *Gaultheria* p *cumbens*, *G. Shallon*, *G. hispida*, and *G. antip* are eaten. A tincture of Gaultheria oil, or of wintergreen, can be used as tea, and fruit steeped in brandy produces bitte (*Lindley.*)

gaultheria oil, *s.*

Chem.: Oil of wintergreen, a volatile

obtained by distilling with water the leaves of *Gaultheria procumbens*, an ericaceous plant growing in New Jersey and Canada. It is used for scenting soap. It consists of the methyl ether of salicylic acid, $C_6H_4(OH)\cdot CO\cdot OCH_3$, and a small quantity of terpene called Gaultherilene. It does not give a red colour with nitric acid if pure.

gâul-thĕr′-ĭ-lene, *s.* [Eng., &c. *gaultheri(a)*, *l* connective, and *-ene* (*Chem.*).]

Chem.: A hydrocarbon of the terpene series, $C_{10}H_{16}$, occurring in the oil of wintergreen, obtained by distilling the oil with a strong aqueous solution of caustic potash: methylic alcohol, water, and gaultherilene distil over, and salicylate of potassium remains in the retort; the distillate is washed with water and then dried. Gaultherilene is a colourless oil, smelling like pepper, and boiling at 160°.

gâum, *v.t.* [Cf. Mid. Eng. and Fr. *gomme* = gum.]

1. *Ord. Lang.:* To smear. (*Halliwell.*)

2. *Tech.:* To cover with a preservative solution.

"Edward the Confessor's Chapel, as it appeared before Westminster Abbey was *gaumed* with ——'s brown varnish."—*Athenæum*, Dec. 9, 1882, p. 780.

gâun, gawn, *s.* [A corruption of *gallon* (q.v.).] A small tub or lading vessel.

gâun, *pr. par. of v.* [Go, *v.*]

gâunch (1), *v.t.* [Gaunch.]

gâunch (2), *v.i.* [Gansch.] To snarl; to snatch at anything with open jaws.

gâunch, *s.* [Gaunch, *v.*] A bite; a snatch at anything with open jaws.

gâunt, ***gawnte,** ***gant,** *a.* [Etym. doubtful. Skeat suggests a connection with Norw. *gand* (= *gant*) = a thin, pointed stick, a tall and thin man.] Attenuated, thin; lean as with fasting or sickness.

"But his *gaunt* frame was worn with toil."
Scott: Marmion, i. 28.

gaunt-at-the-door, *s.* A booby; an indolent bumpkin.

"He gave but little application to his lessons, so that folk thought he would turn out a sort of *gaunt-at-the-door*, more mindful of meat than work."—*Galt: Ann. of the Par.*, p. 335.

gâunt (1), *v.i.* [A.S. *ganian.*] To yawn.

"He observed the captain was *gaunting* grievously."
—*Scott: Heart of Midlothian*, ch. xiv.

***gâunt** (2), *v.t.* [Gaunt, *a.*] To make lean.

"Rauening woolfdams vpscackt and *gaunted* in hunger." *Stanyhurst: Virgil; Æneid* ii. 366.

gâunt′-lĕt, ***gant-let,** *s.* [Fr. *gantelet* = a gauntlet; *gant* = a glove, from O. Sw. *vante* = a glove; Dan. *vante;* Dut. *want* = a mitten.]

I. *Ordinary Language:*

1. In the same sense as II. 1.

2. A long glove worn by ladies, covering the hand and wrist.

3. A mitten.

II. *Technically:*

1. *Old Arm.:* A glove of leather, covered with plate-metal to correspond with the other parts of the armour, and originally made without separate fingers, they being covered by large overlapping plates.

"When a knight's glove was a steel *gauntlet*, such a distinction would be reasonable enough."—*Tylor: Early Hist. Mankind*, ch. iii.

2. *Surg.:* A sort of bandage used to cover the hand and wrist, like a gauntlet.

¶ (1) *To take up the gauntlet:* To accept a challenge. (*Lit. & fig.*)

(2) *To throw down the gauntlet:* To challenge, to defy. (*Lit. & fig.*)

"The company *threw down the gauntlet* to all the maritime powers in the world."—*Macaulay: Hist. Eng.*, ch. xxiv.

gâunt′-lĭ, *adv.* [Eng. *gaunt; -ly.*] In a gaunt manner or state; leanly.

gâunt′-nĕss, *s.* [Eng. *gaunt; -ness.*] The quality or state of being gaunt or lean; leanness, thinness.

gâun′-treēs, gân′-treēs, *s.* [Prov. Eng. *gaun* = a tub, a cask, and Eng. *tree* = wood.] A stand or frame on which casks stand in a cellar. [Trees.]

"So young nor so handsome as to tempt a man to follow her to the *gauntrees*."—*Scott: Old Mortality*, ch. viii.

gâur, ga-ûr′, *s.* [The name of the animal in some Hindoo languages; cf. Mahratta *gaya;* Hind. *gae, gao* = a cow, and *ur*, the root from which Lat. *urus*, also *aur* in *aurochs*, comes.] [Aurochs.]

Zool.: A very large, fierce, and untameable ox, *Bos gaurus*, found in the Ramghur jungles in India. The adult male is six feet high at the shoulder, twelve feet long to the end of the tail, and above seven feet six inches in girth; the eyes are said to be blue; the forehead more arched than in the common ox, covered with whitish wool; hair on the other parts, smooth, shining brown; tail short, tufted.

"The Major has shot . . . many a *gaur*, rhinoceros, and elephant."—*C. Kingsley: Two Years Ago*, ch. xviii.

gâur′-a, *s.* [Gr. γαῦρος (*gauros*) = exulting in, majestic, from the splendid appearance of some species.]

Bot.: The typical genus of the tribe Gaureæ (q.v.). The species are beautiful. Some have pink, some scarlet, some purple, and some yellow flowers.

***gaure,** ***gaur-en,** *v.i.* [Gaze, *v.*] To gaze, to stare.

"Ronnen for to *gauren* on this mon."
Chaucer: C. T., 3,924.

gâur′-ĕ-æ, *s. pl.* [Mod. Lat. *gaur(a)*, and Lat. fem. pl. adj. suff. *-eæ.*]

Bot.: A tribe of Onagrads, type Gaura.

gâuze, ***gawse,** *s. & a.* [Fr. *gaze*, from Gaza in Palestine, where it was first manufactured; Low Lat. *gazzatum.*]

A. *As substantive:*

1. *Lit. & Fabric:* A light, transparent silk or cotton stuff. In gauze-weaving, between every two casts of the shuttle, the warp-threads are turned or twisted after receiving the woof from right to left, and the reverse, alternately, between each throw of the shuttle, so that the weft-threads are separated from each other, and a light, transparent texture produced. Gauzes have been occasionally made of thread, but the name has always signified a silk fabric. The manufacture of gauzes in this country was for a long time confined to Spitalfields.

"Brocades, and damasks, and tabbies, and *gawses*,
Are by Robert Ballentine lately brought over."
Swift: An Excellent New Song.

2. *Fig.:* Any slight, open material resembling this fabric: as, wire-*gauze.*

B. *As adj.:* Made of or resembling gauze; gauzy.

"In another case, we see a white, smooth, soft worm, turned into a black, hard, crustaceous beetle with *gauze* wings."—*Paley: Natural Theology*, ch. xix.

gauze-dresser, *s.* One whose occupation is to dress or stiffen gauze.

gauze-loom, *s.* A loom for weaving gauze.

gauze wire-cloth, *s.* A textile fabric, either plain or twilled, made of brass, iron, or copper wire, of various degrees of fineness. It is used for sieves, safety-lamps, respirators, &c.

gâuz′-ĭ, *a.* [Eng. *gauz(e); -y.*] Made of or resembling gauze; thin, like gauze.

găv′-aŭl-ĭng, ***gav-aul-ling,** ***gav-awl-ling,** *s.* [Etym. doubtful.] Gadding about in an idle or dissipated way.

"But thir jocose *gavaulings* are worthy of the occasion."—*Galt: The Entail*, iii. 282.

gāve, *pret. of v.* [Give.]

găv′-ęl (1), *s.* [O. Fr. *gavelle, gavile;* Fr. *javelle* = a small heap of corn, from Low Lat. *capella;* Lat. *capulus* = a handful; *capio* = to take hold; Sp. *gavilla;* Port. & Ital. *gavela;* cf. Wel. *gafael* = a hold, a grasp.]

1. Originally, a small parcel of grain in the straw. Now, enough of the grain to be bound into a sheaf; the grain is raked from the harvester platform in gavels. Binding makes it a sheaf. A stook, or collection of sheaves placed on end, leaning together and mutually supporting, is a shock.

2. The ground. (*Provincial.*)

"Let it lie upon the ground or *gavel* eight or ten days."—*Mortimer: Husbandry.*

găv′-ęl (2), *s.* [Etym. doubtful.]

1. A mason's setting maul.

2. A presiding officer's mallet.

***gāv′-ęl** (3), *s.* [Gable.]

***gāv′-ęl** (4), ***gav-ele,** ***gov-el,** *s.* [A.S. *gafol* = tribute; Low Lat. *gabulum;* Sp. *gabela;* Port. & Ital. *gabella.*]

1. Tribute, toll, custom.

"Hæhte heom senden here *gauel* of thissen londe."
Layamon, i. 413.

2. Interest, usury, extortion.

"Ine thise heste is uorbode roberie, thiefthe, stale, and *gauel*."—*Ayenbite*, p. 9.

gā′-vęl, ***ga-vell,** ***ga-vel-yn,** *v.t.* [Gavel (1), *s.*] To collect into gavels or small heaps to be bound into sheaves.

"*Gavelyn* corne or otherlyke. *Manipulo*."—*Prompt. Parv.*

***ġā′-vęl-çĕs-tĕr,** *s.* [Eng. *gavel*, and Lat. *sextarius*, in the term *sextarius vectigalis.*] A certain measure of rent-ale. [Oak-gavel, Tolchester.] (*Wharton.*)

gā′-vęl-ĕr, *s.* [Eng. *gavel* (4), *s.; -er.*] One who exacts or collects tribute, custom, or duties; a usurer; an extortioner.

"The poure . . . that is yualle in the hand of *gauelers*."—*Ayenbite*, p. 125.

***gā′-vęl-ĕt,** *s.* [Eng. *gavel* (4), *s.*; dim. suff. *-et.*]

Law: An ancient and special cessavit in Kent, where the custom of gavelkind continues, by which the tenant, if he withdraw his rent and service due to his lord, forfeits his lands and tenements.

***gā′-vęl-ĭng,** ***ga-vel-inge,** *s.* [Eng. *gavel* (4), *s.; -ing.*] Usury, extortion.

"Dyadliche zennes the uerste is *gauelinge*."—*Ayenbite*, p. 34.

***gā′-vęl-kīnd,** *s. & a.* [Ir. *gabhailcine*, from *gabhail* = a receiving, a tenure, and *cine* = race, tribe, family.]

A. *As substantive:*

Law: A custom, now only surviving in Kent, whereby the lands of a person dying without a will descended to all the sons in equal shares, and the issue, whether male or female, of a deceased son, inherited the father's part. In default of sons the land descended to the daughters, and in default of daughters to the brothers, sisters, or their issue.

"The custom of *gavelkind* in Kent, and some other parts of the kingdom (though perhaps it was also general till the Norman conquest) ordains, among other things, that not the eldest son only of the father shall succeed to his inheritance, but all the sons alike; and that, though the ancestor be attainted and hanged, yet the heir shall succeed to his estate, without any escheat to the lord."—*Blackstone; Comment.*, introd. § 3.

B. *As adj.:* Held under the custom described in A.

"Thus the rule of *gavelkind* tenure, by which all the sons take in equal shares, remains unaltered."—*Blackstone: Comment.*, bk. ii., ch. 11.

gā′-vęlled, *a.* [Eng. *gavel* (or *gavelkind*); *-ed.*]

Law: A term applied to lands held under the tenure of gavelkind.

***gā′-vęl-măn,** *s.* [Eng. *gavel* (4), *s.*, and *man.*] A tenant liable to tribute.

***gā′-vęl-mĕd,** *s.* [A. S. *gafolmǽd*, from *gafol* = tribute, and *mǽd* = a meadow.]

Law: The duty or work of mowing meadow grass, or cutting meadow-land, required by the superior from his customary tenants.

gav-el-ock, ***ga-vel-ok,** *s.* [A.S. *gafoluc* = a spear, a weapon; Icel. *gaflok, gaflak;* O. Fr. *gavelot;* Fr. *javelot;* Ital. *giavelotto*, M. H. Ger. *gabilot.*]

1. A spear, a javelin.

"*Gaveloke*s also thicke flowe
So gnattes ichil avowe."
Arthour & Merlin, p. 338.

2. An iron crowbar.

"The air sall haue ane pick, a mattock, ane *gavelok*, ane shool, ane ax, ane pair of turkisis, ane handsaw."—*Balfour: Practicks*, p. 235.

gā′-vĭ-al, gā-vĭ-ā′-lĭs, *s.* [Hind. *ghariyal*, the *r* of which, in the handwriting of the person who first wrote home from India regarding the animal, being mistaken for *v*, the word was Englished *gavial*, with the Mod. Lat. form *gavialis.*]

I. *Of the form* gavial:

Zool.: The Gangetic Crocodile (*Gavialis gangetica*), called also the Common Gavial. It has a large cartilaginous protuberance containing the nostrils at the end of the snout. Ælian knew this. The gavial is about twenty-five feet long; it feeds chiefly on fish, and does not as a rule attack man. It is not confined to the

Ganges, but is found in some other large Indian rivers.

II. *Of the form* gavialis :

1. *Zool.* : A genus of Crocodiles (Crocodilia), sub-order Procœlia of Owen, Eusuchia of Huxley. The jaws are very long and sub-cylindrical, dilated and convex to the end; the teeth very numerous and all nearly equal in size. The hind feet are indented at the external edge, and palmated to the end of the toes. [CROCODILIA.]

2. *Palæont.* : The genus first appears in the Upper Cretaceous rocks. (*Huxley*, in *Quar. Jour. Geol. Soc.*, xxxi. (1875), 431-2.) It occurs in British Eocene rocks, with true crocodiles and alligators, though these are now restricted to particular regions, and never occur together. Gavialis is found also in the Eocene of North America, though it is now confined to Asia. (*Nicholson.*)

ga-vŏt'te, ga-vŏt', *s.* [O. Fr. *gavote*; Fr. *gavotte*; Ital. *gavotta*: originally a dance of the Gavots or people of Gap, in the department of the Upper Alps, and the old province of Dauphiné.] A dance tune of a lively yet dignified character, of French origin, in common time. The description of the dance, "a brisk round for as many as will," identifies it with the country dance, and the form of the tune supports this resemblance. The gavot seems to have been more popular as an instrumental piece than as a dance, and to have been a favourite movement in suites, lessons, and sonatas from the latter part of the seventeenth century, the time when the word appears to have been brought into use.

"The disposition in a fiddle to play tunes in preludes, sarabands, jigs, and *gavots*, are real qualities in the instrument."—*Arbuthnot.*

gâw, *s.* [Etym. doubtful.]

1. A furrow or small trench made for drawing off water.

"*Gaw* is that slit or opening made by a plough or spade in the side of a pond, loch, or stagnated water, by which it is drained off."—*P. Kilmaurs. Ayrs. Statist. Acc.*, ix. 354. (Note.)

2. A hollow with water springing in it.

gaw-fur, gaw furrow, *s.* A furrow for drawing off water.

"As soon as a field is sown and harrowed, the *gaw-furs*, as they are provincially called, are neatly and perfectly cleared with the spade and shovel."—*Agric. Surv. E. Loth.*, p. 172.

gâw'-bȳ, *s.* [GABY.]

gâwd, *s.* [GAUD.]

* **gâw'-en,** *v.i.* [A variant of *gape* (q.v.).] To gape, to stare.

"Ne make thou namo men *gawen* on me."
Seyn Julian, 125.

gâwk, * goke, * gowke, *s.* [A.S. *geác* = a cuckoo; cogn. with Icel. *gaukr*; Dan. *giög*; Sw. *gök* = a cuckoo; O. H. Ger. *gouh*; M. H. Ger. *gouch*; Ger. *gauch* = a cuckoo, a simpleton; Lat. *cucus* = a cuckoo.]

1. A cuckoo.

"Thare galede the *gowke* one grevez fulle lawde."
Morte Arthure, 927.

2. A simpleton; a foolish, silly fellow.

"A certain *gawk*, named Chevalier de Gassand."—*Carlyle: Miscellanies*, iv. 98.

gâwk, *v.i.* [GAWK, *s.*] To play the fool.

gâw'-kȳ, * gâw'-kiĕ, *a.* & *s.* [Eng. *gawk*; *-y*.]

A. *As adj.* : Foolish, silly, stupid.

"As for the town of Brighton, it's what I would call a *gawkie* piece of London."—*Ayrshire Legatees*, p. 288.

B. *As subst.* : A foolish, silly, or stupid person; a simpleton.

"Or gentle born ye be; but youth,
In love you're but a *gawky*."
Ramsay: Poems, ii. 299.

gâw'-lĭn, *s.* [Etym. doubtful.] A species of sea-fowl.

"The *Gawlin* is a fowl less than a duck; it is reckoned a true prognosticator of fair weather; for when it sings, fair and good weather always follows, as the natives commonly observe."—*Martin: Western Islands*, p. 71.

gâwn, *s.* [GAUN, *s.*]

* **gawne,** *v.i.* [YAWN.]

gâwn'-treē, *s.* [GAUNTREE.]

gâw'-siĕ, *a.* [GAUCIE.]

gāy, * gai, * gaie, * gaye, *a.*, *adv.*, & *s.* [Fr. *gai*, from M. H. Ger. *gæhe*, (O. H. Ger. *gáhi*, *káhi*; Ger. *jähe*)=quick, sudden, rash, lively; Port. *gaio*; Ital. *gajo*.]

A. *As adjective* :

1. Excited with, or full of merriment; merry, jovial, lively, sportive.

"Preferring me to parents, and the choir
Of *gay* companions, to the natal roof."
Wordsworth: Excursion, bk. ii.

2. Pleased, happy, cheerful, blithe.

"A *gay* or pensive tenderness prevailed."
Wordsworth: Excursion, bk. iv.

3. Showy, gaudy, fine; bright in colour; brilliant.

"Can imagination boast,
Amid its *gay* creation, hues like hers?"
Thomson: Spring, 470.

4. Given to pleasure or lust; dissipated; of loose morals: as, a *gay* woman.

5. Excited with drink; intoxicated.

B. *As adv.* : Pretty, moderately, passably, fairly: as, *gay* gude = pretty good. (*Scotch.*)

* **C.** *As substantive* :

1. An ornament, a picture.

"Morose and untractable spirits look upon precepts in emblem, as they do upon *gays* and pictures, the fooleries of so many old wives' tales."—*L'Estrange: Fables.*

2. A show, gaiety.

"Given in deede to follow every *gaye*."
Breton: Toys of an Idle Head, p. 28.

¶ For the difference between *gay* and *cheerful*, see CHEERFUL: for that between *gay* and *showy*, see SHOWY.

* **gay-cards,** *s. pl.* Court cards.

† **gay-science,** *s.* Literature, poetry, especially the erotic compositions of the Troubadours.

gāȳ'-al, gȳ'-al, *s.* [Hind. *gayal*, *gavaï*; Bengali *gobaygoru*; Sansc. *gavaya*.] [GAUR.]

Zool. : An ox, *Bibos* (or *Bos*) *frontalis* (or *gayeus*), with horns depressed at the base and directed outwards. It is wild on the mountain ranges forming the Eastern frontier of Aracan, Chittagong, Tippera, and Silhet, between Bengal and Further India. It is a dull, heavy animal, of gentle disposition, lowing like a buffalo rather than a common ox, but not wallowing in the mire like the former animal. It breeds with the common Indian bull.

gāy'-bīne, *s.* [Eng. *gay*, and *bine*.] A popular name for several showy, twining plants belonging to the genus Pharbitis.

gāy'-dĭ-ăñg, *s.* [A native word.]

Naut. : A vessel of Annam, resembling a junk. It carries two or three masts with triangular sails, and is employed in carrying heavy cargoes from Cambodia to the Gulf Tonkin.

* **gāy'-e-tȳ,** *s.* [GAIETY.]

* **gāy'-ĭsh,** *a.* [Eng. *gay*; *-ish*.] Rather gay, or inclined to merriment or joviality.

* **gay-ler,** *s.* [GAOLER.]

gāy-lûs'-sīte, *s.* [Named after Nicolas François Gay Lussac, a celebrated chemist and physicist, who was born in 1778, and died in 1850.]

Min. : A monoclinic translucent mineral; its hardness 2 to 3; its sp. gr. 1·92 to 1·99. Compos.; carbonate of soda 34·5; carbonate of lime 33·8; water 30·3 = 100. Found in Maracaibo and in Nevada, in salt lakes. It can be produced artificially. (*Dana.*)

gāy'-nĕss, * gay-nesse, *s.* [Eng. *gay*; *-ness*.]

1. The quality or state of being gay; gaiety, fineness, finery.

"Our *gayness* and our gilt are all besmircht
With rainy marching in the painful field."
Shakesp.: Henry V., iv. 3.

*2. Choice language. (*Fairfax.*)

* **gāy'-sŏme,** *a.* [Eng. *gay*; *-some*.] Full of gaiety; gay, merry, jovial. (*Chapman.*)

gāy'-yoû, *s.* [A native name.]

Naut. : A narrow flat-bottomed fishing-boat, used in Annam, carrying two or three masts, and usually covered in the middle with a flat roof.

Găz'-a-rī, *s. pl.* [A corruption of Gr. καθαρόι (*katharoi*) (?) = pure. (*Mosheim.*)]

Ch. Hist. : A name given, especially in Italy, to the Paulicians and sects confounded with them.

gāze, * gase, *v.i.* & *t.* [Sw. dial. *gasa* = to gaze, stare, connected with *ghast* (q.v.).]

A. *Intrans.* : To fix the eye intently; to look earnestly or eagerly, as in curiosity, admiration, astonishment, or anxiety. (Followed by *at*, *on*, or *upon*, when the object is expressed.)

"Dismissed, again on open day I gazed
At houses, men, and common light, amazed."
Wordsworth: Female Vagrant.

* **B.** *Trans.* : To view steadfastly; to fix the eyes on earnestly or attentively; to stare or gaze at.

"Straight toward heaven my wondering eyes I turned,
And *gazed* awhile the ample sky."
Milton: P. L., viii. 258.

¶ For the difference between to *gaze* and to *gape*, see GAPE.

gāze, *s.* [GAZE, *v.*]

1. The act of gazing or looking intently at anything; an earnest, eager look; a look of curiosity, attention, admiration, or anxiety.

"He meanwhile shunned the public *gaze* with a haughty shyness which inflamed curiosity."—*Macaulay: Hist. Eng.*, ch. xxiii.

*2. That which is gazed at; that which causes one to gaze.

"Betrayed, captive, and both my eyes put out;
Made of mine enemies the scorn and *gaze*."
Milton: Samson Agonistes, 34.

¶ *At gaze; At a-gaze* :

*(1) *Ord. Lang.* : As one gazing or staring; gazing earnestly.

"And make the sun to stand *at gaze*,
Till he forgot his way."
Drayton: The Muses' Elysium, Nymph 1.

(2) *Her.* : Applied to an animal, as a hart, buck, stag, or hind, represented full-faced, or with the face directly to the front. [GARDANT.]

* **gāz-eē',** *s.* [Eng. *gaz(e)*; suff. *-ee*.] One who or that which is gazed at.

"Such a group would relieve both parties—gazer and gazee."—*De Quincey: Autobiog. Sketches*, i. 25.

* **ga-zē'-bō, * ga-zeē'-bō,** *s.* [GAZE, *v.*] A summer house commanding an extensive view.

* **gā'ze-fûl,** *a.* [Eng. *gaze*; *-ful(l)*.] Gazing; looking earnestly, anxiously, or intently.

"Then look, who list thy *gazefull* eyes to feed
With sight of that is fair."
Spenser: Hymn of Heavenly Beauty.

* **gā'ze-hoûnd, * gā'se-hoûnd,** *s.* [Eng. *gaze*, and *hound*.] A hound which hunts by sight, not by scent, as a greyhound.

"See'st thou the *gazehound*! how with glance severe
From the close herd he marks the destined deer."
Tickell: On Hunting.

* **gā'ze-lĕss,** *a.* [Eng. *gaze*; *-less*.] Unseeing, not looking, sightless.

"Desire lies dead upon the *gazeless* eyes."
Woolcot: P. Pindar, p. 8.

ga-zĕl'-la, *s.* [GAZELLE.]

*1. *Zool.* : A genus of Antelopes, of which the gazelle (q.v.) is the type. There are other species, as *Gazella albifrons*, the Blesbok; *G. euchore*, the Springbok; and *G. pygarga*, the Bontebok. These three are all from S. Africa.

2. *Palæont.* : The genus occurs in the Upper Miocene of Greece.

ga-zĕl'le, *s.* [Arab. *ghazál*, *ghazálah*; Fr. *gazelle*; Sp. *gazela*; Port. *gazella*; Ital. *gazzella*.]

Zool. : A kind of antelope, Gazella dorcas, formerly called Antilope dorcas. Dorcas is Latin, from Greek δορκάς (*dorkas*), which is from δέδορκα (*dedorka*), the perfect tense of δέρκομαι (*derkomai*) = to look, to see, with reference to the large bright eyes of the animal. From this characteristic, and its general gracefulness, it was sometimes used for a Greek female name, as in the case of Dorcas, who made garments for the poor (Acts ix. 36—end). The horns are rounded, thick, and black; the hair on the body light yellow on the back, while on the lower parts a broad band exists along each flank, a bunch of hair on each knee, and a deep pouch at each groin. It lives in North Africa, is gentle in character, but when a herd is attacked, it forms a circle presenting an array of horns, so as to leave no safe means to allow the assailant to break the ring of defence. Nevertheless, the gazelle is largely preyed on by the lion. It furnishes a constant theme for Arabic poetry.

ga-zĕl'-līne, *a.* [Eng. *gazell(e)*; suff. *-ine*.]

Zool. : Akin to the gazelle.

¶ Major Charles Hamilton Smith has a Gazelline group of antelopes.

* **gā'ze-měnt,** *s.* [Eng. *gaze*; *-ment.*] Gaze, view, sight.

"Then forth he brought his snowy Florimele,
Whom Trompart had in keeping there beside,
Covered from people's *gazement* with a veile."
Spenser: F. Q., V. iii. 17.

gāz'-ĕr, *s.* [Eng. *gaz(e)*; *-er.*] One who gazes; one who looks earnestly, eagerly, or anxiously at any sight; a spectator.

"Tower Hill was covered up to the chimney tops with an innumerable multitude of *gazers*."—*Macaulay: Hist. Eng.,* ch. v.

ga-zět'te, ***gazet,** *s.* [Originally an Italian word, meaning a small coin current at Venice, newspapers being first published there, and, being sold for a *gazette* coin, came to be called Gazettes.]

* 1. The above-mentioned coin.

"If you have a stool it will cost you a *gazet*, which is almost a penny."—*Coryat: Crudities,* vol. ii., p. 15.

2. A newspaper; a printed sheet, printed periodically, and containing an exact account of events of public or private interest. Specif., an official journal published in London, Dublin, and Edinburgh, containing a list of those appointed to any public office or commission, legal notices, lists of bankrupts, &c. The London *Gazette* appeared first on August 22, 1642.

"The next *gazette* mentioned that the King had pardoned him [the Duke of Monmouth] upon his confessing the late plot."—*Burnet: Own Time* (an. 1684).

¶ Johnson says that in the eighteenth century the pronunciation of the word was frequently *găz'-ĕtte*, as appears from the following lines—

"The senate's thanks, the *gazette's* pompous tale,"
Johnson: Vanity of Human Wishes. 177.
"Like the last *gazette* or the last address."
Pope: Ep. to Sat. ii. 227.

ga-zět'te, *v.t.* [GAZETTE, *s.*] To insert or publish in a gazette; to announce or publish officially: as, His promotion is *gazetted.*

găz-ĕt-teër', *s.* [Eng. *gazette*; *-er.*]

*1. A writer for a gazette; a writer of news.

"And monumental brass this record bears,
'These are—ah no! these were—the *Gazetteers*.'"
Pope: Dunciad, ii. 314.

*2. A gazette, a newspaper.

"Glasses and bottles, pipes and *gazetteers*.
Thomson: Autumn, 558.

3. A book containing descriptions and statistics of natural and political divisions—countries, cities, towns, rivers, mountains, &c. —in the whole or any portion of the world, alphabetically arranged; a geographical and topographical directory.

* **găz-ĕt-teër'-shĭp,** *s.* [Eng. *gazeteer*; *-ship.*] The office or post of a publisher or writer of news.

gāz'-ĭng, ***gas-yng,** *pr. par., a., & s.* [GAZE, *v.*]

A. & B. *As pr. par. & particip. adj.*: (See the verb).

C. *As subst.*: The act of looking earnestly, eagerly, or anxiously at anything.

"Thei be very desyrous of newe thinges, and straunge sightes, and *gasynges*."—*Hall: Henry VII.* (an. 11.).

gāz'-ĭng-stŏck, ***gaz-yng-stocke,** *s.* [Eng. *gazing*, and *-stock.*] A person gazed at with scorn or abhorrence; an object of curiosity and contempt.

"We were not onely a *gazyngstocke* to the worlde, whiche defieth Christe, . . . but also to the Deuels themselfes."—*Udal: Corinthians* iv.

găz'-ō-ġēne, *s.* [Fr. *gazogène*; from *gaz* = gas, and Gr. γεννάω (*gennaō*) = to produce.]

Mach.: An apparatus for manufacturing aërated or "soda" water. There are two glass globes, one placed above the other. There is a long funnel used to fill the lower globe with water, then a tube, running vertically through the two globes, is closed by the stopper, and bicarbonate of soda and tartaric acid are placed in the upper globe by means of a small funnel. The stopper is then withdrawn and the long tube inserted and screwed closely down. If, after remaining closed about two hours, the screw stopcock at the top be opened, the carbonated water will flow out. [SELTZOGENE.]

găz'-ō-līte, *s.* [Fr. *gaz* = gas; *o* connective, and Gr. λίθος (*lithos*) = stone.]

Min.: The same as ÆROLITE (q.v.).

găz'-ō-lȳteş, *s. pl.* [Fr. *gaz* = gas, and Gr. λυτός (*lutos*) = soluble; λύω (*luō*) = to dissolve.]

Chem.: The name given by Berzelius to those simple substances capable by their union with other simple substances of forming permanent gases. They were one of four classes of bodies into which simple substances were divided, the others being metals, metalloids, and halogens.

gaz-oṅ', *s.* [Fr., from O. H. Ger. *waso*; Ger. *wasen* = a turf.]

Fortif.: A piece of sod used as a revetment or lining for parapets and earthen banks.

* **găz-zā'-tŭm,** *s.* [Low Lat.] [GAUZE.]

Fabric: A fine species of silk, or linen stuff, like gauze.

G clef, *s.* The character placed at the beginning of a stave, to indicate the pitch of the notes. [CLEF.]

G dur, *s.* [Ger.] The key of G major.

ge-, *pref.* [A.S.] A common prefix in Anglo-Saxon. With nouns it often gives a collective sense to the word to which it is prefixed; as, *fera* = a traveller: *gefera* = a companion. To neuter verbs it often gives an active force; as, *winnan* = to fight: *gewinnan* = to win; *ridan* = to ride: *geridan* = to reach by riding. Frequently it appears to be a simple augment. It is common in past participles, appearing later as *i* or *y*, as *yclept.* It also appears now as *a* or *e*, as in *alike* = A.S. *gelic*, among = A.S. *gemang*, enough = A.S. *genog, genōh.*

* **ġēal,** ***gell-yn,** *v.i.* [Fr. *geler*; from Lat. *gelo* = to freeze.] To freeze, to congeal.

"Wer't no for houp, that darling bliss,
That cheers us wi' a fancied kiss,
Our very hearts wou'd *geal*."
Tarras: Poems, p. 19.

* **ġēal,** *s.* [GEAL, *v.*] Extreme coldness, frostiness.

gēan, *s.* [Fr. *guigne*; Sp. *guinda*; Low Lat. *guindolum*, and *guina.* According to Diez, cognate also with the following words, *gu* being replaced by *v*; Ital. *visciola*; O. H. Ger. *wihsela*; N. H. Ger. *weichsel*; Mod. Gr. βίσινον (*bisinon*). *Littré.*]

Bot.: The wild cherry, *Prunus avium*, by some botanists made a distinct species, but by Sir Joseph Hooker arranged as a sub-species of *Prunus cerasus.* It is a tree with flaccid drooping leaves, drooping peduncles, the calyx tube contracted at the top, the lobes sub-acute serrate, the petals sub-erect. Drupe black, the stone adhering to the flesh. It is believed to be wild in Britain. It occurs also on the continent of Europe, in North Africa, and in Western Asia to the Himalaya mountains. The fruit is excellent. The tree is the origin of the Morella cherry.

* **ġeant,** *s.* [GIANT.]

gëar, ***geir,** ***ger,** ***gere,** *s.* [A.S. *gearwe* = preparation, dress, ornament; *gearwian* = to prepare, fit out; *gearu* = ready; cogn. with O. Sax. *garuwi* = gear; Icel. *görvi, gjörvi*; O. H. Ger. *garawi*; M. H. Ger. *garwe* = gear; O. Sax. *garn*; O. H. Ger. *garo* = ready; Eng. *yare. Gear* is a doublet of *garb* (q.v.).]

I. *Ordinary Language*:

* 1. That which is prepared for dress, outfit or ornament; dress; ornaments.

"I fancy everybody observes me as I walk the street, and long to be in my old plain *gear* again."—*Addison: Guardian.*

† 2. Military outfit or accoutrements; arms.

"Then fond he armor and other *gere*."
Torrent of Portugal, 707.

3. The harness or furniture of domesticated animals; tackle or equipment for horses or cattle.

"[Pallas] then took her angry run
At king Eumelus, brake his *gears*."
Chapman: Homer; Iliad.

¶ In this sense it is common in the United States, and different kinds of harness are indicated by the names single gear, double-gear, lead-gear, hip-strap gear, Yankee-gear, &c.

4. Goods; property generally.

"I shall appear some harmless villager,
Whom thrift keeps up about his country *gear*."
Milton: Comus, 167.

5. Tools; implements; household necessaries.

6. Material; stuff.

"If fortune be a woman, she is a good wench for this *gear*."—*Shakesp.: Merchant of Venice,* ii. 2.

* 7. Matter; business; affair.

"I will remedy this *gear* ere long!"
Shakesp.: 2 Henry VI., iii. 1.

* 8. Manner; habits; customs.

"Wysse me fro my wylde *gerys*."
Penitential Psalms, p. 23.

* 9. Anything of no value; rubbish; trash. (*Latimer.*)

II. *Technically*:

1. *Machinery*:

(1) Furniture, rigging, tackle (jeers), apparatus, and appurtenances of an implement: *e.g.*, expansion-gear, valve-gear, pump-gear, plough-gear; the working-parts of a locomotive; the rigging of a spar or sail; the running parts of a wheeled vehicle, as the fore-gears, hind-gears, referring to the fore-axle and its wheels, the hind-axle and its wheels. To the former is attached the tongue and fore hounds, to the latter the hind hounds. Each carries its bolster. The term is also applied to other mechanical devices by which motion is transmitted; as change-gear, chain-gear, back-gear, overhead-gear: or by which parts are operated, as hoisting-gear.

(2) A cog-wheel. [GEARING.]

2. *Naut.*: A general term for the ropes, blocks, &c., belonging to any particular sail or spar: as, the mainsail *gear*, &c.

¶ (1) *Running gear*:

Naut.: Running rigging.

(2) *Pump-gear, windlass-gear*: The tackle belonging to the pumps, windlass, &c.

(3) *To throw anything out of gear*:

(*a*) *Lit.*: To disconnect gearing or couplings.

(*b*) *Fig.*: To cause anything not to work smoothly; to disturb.

"The most important body of facts with which history makes us acquainted is *thrown out of gear*."—*Miall: Bases of Belief,* pt. iv., § 14.

gear-cutter, *s.* A machine for making cog-wheels by cutting out the material between the teeth.

gear-gatherer, *s.* A money-making man. (*Scotch.*)

gear-wheel, *s.* Any cog-wheel, whether crown, spur, internal-cogged, bevel, or lantern, is a gear-wheel. The essential feature is the possession of cogs, which act upon the cogs of another wheel in the train or series to impart or transmit motion. [GEARING.]

* **gëar,** ***geir,** *v.t.* [GEAR, *s.*] To dress; to harness; to put gear on.

"That all maner of men . . . be reddy horsit and *geirit*."—*Acts James II.* (1456), ch. lxii.

* **geare,** *v.t.* [JEER, *v.*]

gëar'-ĭng, *s.* [Eng. *gear*, s.; *-ing.*]

1. *Ord. Lang.*: Harness, tackle.

2. *Mach.*: A train or series of wheels with cogs for transmitting motion; the parts in machinery by which motion is communicated. In spur-gearing the teeth are arranged round either the concave or convex surface of a cylindrical wheel in the direction of radii from the centre of the wheel, and are of equal depth throughout. In bevelled-gearing the teeth are placed upon the exterior periphery of a conical wheel in a direction converging to the apex of the cone, and the depth of the teeth gradually diminishes from the base.

gearing-chain, *s.*

Mach.: An endless chain transmitting motion from one toothed wheel to another.

gearing-rails, *s. pl.* The ladder-like rails at the side of a cart or waggon; the raves.

ġē-ark'-sụ-tīte, *s.* [Gr. γῆ (*gē*) = earth, and Eng., &c. *arksutite* (q.v.).]

Min.: A dull, white, earthy mineral, like kaolin. Compos.: Fluorine 41·18, aluminum 13·75, lime 19·25, soda 2·46, water 20·22. Occurs in Greenland with cryolite. (*Dana.*)

* **gëar'-měnt,** *s.* [Eng. *gear*; *-ment.*] Rubbish, trash.

* **gēaṣ'-ŏn, geaz-on,** ***ges-on,** ***ges-oun,** *s.* [A.S. *gǽsne* = empty, barren.] Scarce, uncommon, unusual.

"The lady, hearkning of his senseful speech,
Found nothing that he said vnmeet nor geason."
Spenser: F. Q., VI. iv. 37.

ġē-as'-tĕr, ġē-as'-trŭm, *s.* [Gr. γῆ (*gē*) = the earth, and ἀστήρ (*astēr*) = a star. So called from the stellate appearance of the species when burst and lying on the ground.]

Bot.: Earth stars. A genus of gasteromyce-

tous fungi, sub-order Trichogastres. It was formed by Micheli to include the Puffballs having astellated volva. They are small fungi, often of a brown colour, found chiefly in the South of England in pine-woods and pastures during the autumn months. *Geaster hygrometricus*, as the name implies, readily absorbs and retains moisture.

ġēat (1), *s.* [A.S. *geotan* = to pour; Low Ger. *geten.*]

Found.: The hole or channel through which molten metal descends into the mould.

* **ġēat** (2), *s.* [JET.]

gēave, *v.i.* [Etym. doubtful.] To look in an unsteady manner.

"Callant, clap the lid down on the pat; what hae they't hinging *geaving* up there for?"—*Perils of Man*, i. 55.

gê′-băńg, *s.* [A Javanese word.]

Bot.: (For def. see compound).

gebang-palm, *s.*

Bot.: *Corypha Gebanga.* It is a native of Java, where the leaves are used for thatching, plaiting, &c., and the root for diarrhœa, while a kind of sago is prepared from the interior of the trunk.

geb-bie, gab-bie, *s.* [Fr. *jabot.*] The crop or craw of a bird.

ġē′-bĭ-a, *s.* [Gr. γῆ (*gē*) = the earth, and βία (*bia*) = strength, force, power, might.]

Zool.: A genus of long-tailed decapodous Crustaceans, family Thalassinidæ. Type *Gebia stellata*, a crab about an inch and a half long found on the coasts of England.

Gē′-bĕr, *s.* [GUEBRE.]

ġĕ-car-çī′-nĭ-dæ, *s. pl.* [Mod. Lat. *gecarcin(us)*, and Lat. fem. pl. adj. suff. *-idæ.*]

Zool.: Land Crabs. A family of short-tailed Crustaceans, containing various tropical land crabs. They live often at a distance from the sea in dry woods in burrows, which they excavate, sallying forth by night in quest of food. At a certain season they migrate in numbers to the sea to deposit their eggs.

ġĕ-car-çī′-nŭs, *s.* [Gr. γῆ (*gē*) = land, and καρκίνος (*karkinos*) = a crab.]

Zool.: Land Crab. The typical genus of the family Gecarcinidæ (q.v.).

ġĕ-çĭ-nī′-næ, *s. pl.* [Mod. Lat. *gecin(us)*, and Lat. fem. pl. adj. suff. *-inæ.*]

Ornith.: A sub-family of Picidæ (Woodpeckers), established by Mr. George R. Gray, in which the ridge of the bill is near its dorsal line. Type, Gecinus (q.v.).

ġĕ-çī′-nŭs, *s.* [Gr. γῆ (*gē*) = the earth, and κινέω (*kineō*) = to move.]

Ornith.: The typical genus of the sub-family Gecininæ (q.v.). *Gecinus (Picus) viridis* is the Green Woodpecker of Britain. [WOODPECKER.]

* **gĕck,** *s.* [Ger. *geck*; Dut. *gek* = a coxcomb, a simpleton. Cf. also A.S. *geác* = a cuckoo.] [GECK, *v.*, GAWK.]

1. A toss of the head in derision or contempt; a taunt, a gibe.

2. An object of scorn, derision, or contempt; a dupe.

"And to become the *geck* and scorn
O' the other's villany."
Shakesp.: Cymbeline, v. 4.

gĕck, *v.t.* & *i.* [Dan. *giecker* = to jest, to jeer.] [GECK, *s.*]

A. *Transitive:*

1. To deride; to laugh or sneer at.

2. To befool, to cheat, to trick.

"Hame to the Prowest it was directit;
But ye shall heir whow he was *geckit.*"
Legend: Bp. St. Androis; Poems (16th cent.), p. 336.

B. *Intrans.:* To sneer, to deride; to manifest contempt or derision.

"During our whole journey she *gecked* and scorned at my northern speech and habit."—*Scott: Antiquary*, ch. xxxiii.

gĕc′-kō, gĕk′-kō, *s.* [Fr. *gecko*; Mod. Lat. *gekko*, said to be imitated from the sound of the animal's voice.]

Zool.: The typical genus of the family Geckotidæ (q.v.). *Gecko verus* is common in India and the adjacent countries, being often seen on the walls of rooms or running up the window-panes. The spider "which taketh

GECKO.

hold with her hands, and is in king's palaces" (Prov. xxx. 28), seems to be not a genuine arachnidan, but a gecko lizard.

gĕc-kŏt′-ĭ-dæ, *s. pl.* [Eng., &c. *gecko*, *t* connective, and Lat. fem. pl. adj. suff. *-idæ.*]

Zool.: A family of Lacertilia (Lizards), sub-order Pachyglossa. The eyes are large, the tongue not very protrusible, the teeth numerous, the toes furnished below with imbricated plates, or adhesive discs, which exude a viscous fluid. These, acting like the suckers of the domestic fly, enable the animals to walk up panes of glass or go along the ceilings of rooms. They feed on insects. There are many species in the hotter parts of both the Old and the New Worlds. Though reported venomous, they are really harmless. For *Gecko verus* see Gecko. The Croaking lizard, *Thæcadactylus lævis*, is common in the boiling-houses on estates in Jamaica.

gĕd, gĕdd, *s.* [Icel. *gedda*; Sw. *gadde*; cf. Icel. *gaddo*; A.S. *gád* = a goad.] [GOAD, *s.*]

Zool.: The pike. (*Scotch.*)

"A *gedd*, or a dish of perch now and then."—*Scott: Rob Roy*, ch. xxxvi.

gêd′-rīte, *s.* [From Gedres, in France, near which it occurs.]

Min.: A variety of Anthophyllite, with microscopic black spinels.

ġeē, jeē, *v.i.* [Prob. a variant of *go* (q.v.). Mahn refers the second and third senses to Fr. *deá*, used to turn a horse to the left, in Switzerland to the right; Arm. *día*, *diou*; Ir. *deas* = to the right hand.]

*1. To agree, to fit, to suit.

2. To go or turn to the off-side; used as a direction to horses.

3. To move faster: as a teamster cries to his horses, *gee*-up.

geër, *s.* [GEAR, *s.*]

geēse, *s. pl.* [GOOSE.]

geēst, *s.* [Low Ger. *geest*, *geestland* = dry, sandy land; O. Fris. *gést*, *géstlond*, from *gást* = barren.] Alluvial matter on the surface of land, not of recent origin.

geêz, *s.* [Arabic.] A dialect of Arabic, called also Literary Ethiopic, the ancient language of Abyssinia. It is not now a spoken language, having been superseded by the Amharic. Its literature reaches back to the fourth century.

Gĕ-hĕn′-na, *s.* [Lat. *Gehenna*; Gr. Γέεννα (*Geenna*), Γαίεννα (*Gaienna*), from Heb. גֵיא הִנֹּם (*Ge Hinnom*), the valley of Hinnom: גַּיְא (*gai*) גֵּיא (*ge*), גֵּא (*ge*), and גֵּי (*ge*) = valley, and הִנֹּם (*Hinnom*). (See def.).]

1. *Scrip. Geog.:* A valley anciently belonging to a man, Hinnom, of whom nothing is known (Josh. xviii. 6), and inherited by his son or sons, whence it is called the Valley of the Son of Hinnom (Josh. xv. 8), or of the children of Hinnom (2 Kings xxiii. 10). In Joshua it is described as lying south of Jebusi, the Jebusite capital, which afterwards became Jerusalem (xviii. 16). Here, during the later period of the Jewish kings, men made their sons and daughters pass through the fire to Molech or Moloch, the Ammonite fire-god (2 Kings xxiii. 10; 2 Chron. xxxiii. 6), or actually burnt them in the fire (2 Chron. xxviii. 3). Tophet was in it (2 Kings xxiii. 10), and a prophetic passage mentions the size and fierceness of the fires there burning for the "king" [Moloch me… king] (Isaiah xxx. 33). Joshua put an en… these cruel practices, and defiled the pla… Kings xxiii. 10). It was doomed afterwar… become an overcrowded cemetery (Jer. vii… When the Jews outgrew all love of hu… sacrifice, they regarded the place with ho… the Rabbins deeming it the gate of hell… The valley, which the Arabs call Gehen… is thoroughly known. It is narrow and d… with rugged limestone cliffs, excavated… tombs, and the mountain sides overtopping…

"The pleasant valley of Hinnom, Tophet thence
And black *Gehenna* called, the type of Hell."
Milton: P. L., i.

2. *Scrip. Doctrine:* Hell, the place of pun…ment, the sufferings of the lost being comp… to those of the children sacrificed to Mo… [1.]

"Whosoever shall say Thou fool, shall be in da… of the hell of fire (margin, Gr. *Gehenna* of fire…). *Matt.* v. 22 (Revised Version).

gêh′-lĕn-īte, *s.* [Ger. *gehlenit.* Named… Fuchs after his colleague Gehlen.]

Min.: A greyish-green or brown tetrag… mineral; its hardness 5·5 to 6; its sp. gr… to 3·1; its lustre resinous or vitreous; its f…ture uneven to splintery. Compos.: S… 29·9; alumina 21·5; sesquioxide of iron… lime 42·0 = 100. It has feeble double re…tion. It is known native only in the F… valley, but occasionally occurs among… scoriæ of furnaces. (*Dana.*)

ġē′-ĭc, *a.* [Gr. γῆ (*gē*) = the earth; -ic.] Ear… pertaining to or derived from earth; …

geic-acid, *s.* [ULMIC-ACID.]

geī′-ĕr-īte, *s.* [From Geyer in Saxony, w… it occurs.]

Min.: The same as Leucopyrite (q.v.).

ġē′-ĭne, *s.* [Gr. γήϊνος (*gēinos*) = mortal; … ject to decay.] [ULMIN.]

geiz′-en, gĭz′-zen, *v.i.* [Sw. *gisna* = to… up; Icel. *gisin* = dried.] To become dry… shrink for lack of moisture; to wither… fade.

"Gude-will, man, is a *geizen'd* tub that hau… liquor."—*Scott: Bride of Lammermoor*, ch. xiv.

gĕk′-kō, *s.* [GECKO.]

* **ġĕl′-a-ble,** *a.* [Lat. *gelo* = to congeal; *ge…* frost.] That may or can be congealed; ca… of being converted or concreted into a jel…

ġĕl′-a-da, *s.* [An Abyssinian word (?).]

Zool.: A baboon closely allied to Ha…dryas, discovered by Rüppel in Abys… and in consequence named *Gelada Rupp…* It figures in the list of the Zoological Soc… as *Theropithecus gelada.*

ġĕl-a-læ′-an, *a.* [Named after Gelal-e-I… Sultan of Khorassan.]

Chron.: See etym. and compound.

gelalæan-era, *s.*

Chron.: An era introduced by Gelal-e-I… and commencing March 4, A.D. 1079. (… *Harris Nicolas*, &c.)

ġĕ-lăs′-ĭ-mŭs, *s.* [Gr. γελάσιμος (*gelasi…*) = laughable, from γελάω (*gelaō*) = to lau… What is ludicrous about the matter is to… such marine-looking animals as crabs ask… and flourishing an abnormally large cla… the face of their foes.]

Zool.: [CALLING CRAB].

* **ġĕ-lăs′-tĭc,** *a.* & *s.* [Gr. γελαστικός (*gelas…tikos*) = inclined to laugh; γελάω (*gelaō*) = … laugh.]

A. *As adj.:* Of or pertaining to laughter…

"Expanding the *gelastic* muscles."—*T. Brown…* *Works*, ii. 140.

B. *As subst.:* Laughter, merriment.

"When he had made up his mind to a dre… course of drastics, should find that *gelastics* had … substituted."—*Southey: Doctor*, ch. extracted.

ġĕl-a-tĭġ′-ĕn-oŭs, *a.* [Eng. *gelatine*, and G… γεννάω (*gennaō*) = to produce.] Produci… yielding gelatine.

gelatigenous-tissues, *s. pl.*

Anat.: Animal tissues which, on be… treated with boiling water, yield gelati… These are the skin, the serous membranes, … cellular sheaths of the muscles, the orga… portion of bone, &c.

ġĕ-lăt′-ĭ-nāte, *v.i.* & *t.* [Eng. *gelatin(e)*; *-ate.*]

A. *Intrans.*: To become converted or concreted into a substance like jelly.

B. *Trans.*: To concrete or convert into a substance like jelly.

ġĕ-lăt-ĭ-nā′-tion, *s.* [Eng. *gelatin(e)*; *-ation.*] The act or process of converting into a substance like jelly; the state or process of becoming gelatinated.

gĕl′-a-tĭne, ġĕl-a-tĭn, *s.* & *a.* [Fr. *gélatine*; Sp., Port., & Ital. *gelatina*, from Lat. *gelatus* = frozen, pa. par. of *gelo* = to cause to freeze; *gelu* = frost, cold.] So named from the tendency which the substance has to congeal and become to a certain extent solid.

A. *As substantive*:

Chem.: *Gelatin*, $C_{75}H_{124}N_{24}O_{29}$.? Animal glutin, obtained by treating bones with dilute hydrochloric acid, which dissolves the mineral constituents of the bone, consisting of phosphates and carbonates of calcium, magnesium, &c., and leaves the bone cartilage. [OSSEIN.] This, when boiled for a long time with water, dissolves, and forms gelatine, which can be purified by dissolving in hot water and precipitating by alcohol. A pure variety is obtained from the swimming-bladder of the sturgeon, or other species of *Acipenser*. Impure gelatine, called glue, is prepared by boiling down pieces of hide, horn, hoof, cartilage, &c., with water under pressure. Pure gelatine is amorphous, transparent in thin plates, of a yellowish-white colour; it has neither taste nor smell, and is neutral to vegetable colours; it is insoluble in alcohol and in ether. In contact with cold water it swells up, and is soluble in hot water. It is not precipitated by acids, except by tannic acid, which gives a flaky precipitate, which is insoluble in water, alcohol, and ether: this reaction takes place in the formation of leather (q.v.). The aqueous solution of gelatin turns the plane of polarization to the left. Gelatin subjected to dry distillation yields methylamine, cyanide of ammonium, pyrrol, &c.; by oxidation with sulphuric acid and manganese dioxide, or with chromic acid mixture, it yields hydrocyanic acid, acids of the fatty series, benzoic aldehyde and benzoic acid, &c. Gelatine boiled with caustic potash yields glycocine and leucine. Gelatine contains about about 50 per cent. of carbon, 6·6 of hydrogen, and 18·4 of nitrogen; when pure it probably contains no sulphur. Moist gelatine exposed to the air rapidly putrefies, the liquid becoming first acid, but afterwards it gives off ammonia. Dry gelatine is unaltered by the air. Gelatine gives no precipitate with lead acetate, alum, or ferrocyanide of potassium. A mixture of gelatine with potassium dichromate becomes, when exposed to the action of light, insoluble in water.

B. *As adj.*: Composed of, or in any way connected with gelatine; gelatinous.

ġĕl-a-tĭn′-ĭ-form, *a.* [Eng. *gelatin(e)*; *i* connective; *-form.*] Having the form of gelatine; gelatinous.

ġĕ-lăt′-ĭn-īze, *v.t.* & *i.* [Eng. *gelatin(e)*; *-ize.*] The same as GELATINATE (q.v.).

ġĕ-lăt-ĭ-nō-, *in comp.* [GELATINE.] Containing gelatine.

gelatino-sulphurous, *a.* Consisting of gelatine and sulphur.

ġĕ-lăt-ĭ-nō′-sī, *s. pl.* [Mas. pl. of Mod. Lat. *gelatinosus* = gelatinous.]

Zool.: The name given by Cuvier to his second order of Polypi. He includes under it his genera Hydra, Corine, Cristatella, Vorticella and Pedicellaria. (*Cuvier*, ed. *Griffith.*)

ġĕ-lăt′-ĭ-noŭs, *a.* [Eng. *gelatin(e)*; *-ous.*] Of, pertaining to, or consisting of gelatine; resembling, or of the nature or consistency of gelatine; viscous, jelly-like

"The *gelatinous* substance being nothing but the half-digested remains of earthworms, on which these birds feed."—*Pennant: British Zoology; Common Gull.*

gelatinous-lichens, *s. pl.*

Bot.: Lichens having a gelatinous thallus. Examples: Iceland Moss (*Cetraria islandica*), and Reindeer Moss (*Cladonia rangiferina*).

gelatinous-tissues, *s. pl.* [GELATIGENOUS TISSUES.]

* **gĕld,** * **gĕlt** (1), *s.* [A.S. *geld, gild* = tribute, custom; O. Sax. *geld*; O. Fris. *jeld*; O. H. Ger. *gelt*; Goth. *gild*; Ger. & Dut. *geld* = money, tribute.]

1. Money, tribute, compensation, ransom. Generally, in composition, as Dane*gelt*, or Dane*geld* (q.v.).

"Free from all *gelts* and payments."—*Fuller: Waltham Abbey*, p. 7.

2. A guild (q.v.).

* **gĕld** (2), * **geldē,** *a.* & *s.* [GELT.]

gĕld, * **geel-dyn,** * **gelde,** * **gel-den,** * **gel-dyn,** * **gild,** *v.t.* [Icel. *gelda*; cogn. with Sw. *gälla*; Dan. *gilde.*] [GALT, GELT.]

I. *Lit.*: To castrate, to emasculate; to deprive of the power of generation.

"Som beeth *igilded* that *gildeth* hem self for the kyngdom of God."—*Trevisa*, v. 53.

* II. *Figuratively*:

1. To deprive of any essential part; to mutilate.

"Bereft and *gelded* of his patrimony."
Shakesp.: Richard II., ii. 1.

2. To clear or free from anything immodest or obscene; to expurgate.

"They were diligent enough to make sure work, and to *geld* it so clearly in some places, that they took away the very manhood of it."—*Dryden: Juvenal.* (Pref.)

* **gĕld′-a-ble** (1), *a.* [Eng. *geld*, v.; *-able.*] That may or can be gelded.

* **gĕld′-a-ble** (2), *a.* [Eng. *geld* (1), s.; *-able.*] Liable to pay taxes.

gĕld′-ĕr (1), * **geld-ere,** *s.* [Eng. *geld*, v.; *-er.*] One who gelds or castrates; a gelding.

"Geld later with *gelders*, as many one do,
And look of a dozen to geld away two."
Tusser: Husbandrie.

gĕld′-ĕr (2), *s.* [GUELDER.]

gelder-rose, *s.* [GUELDER-ROSE.]

* **gĕld′-hood,** * **geld-hede,** *s.* [Eng. *geld*, v.; *-hood.*] Barrenness.

gĕld′-ĭng, * **geld-inge,** * **geld-yng,** * **geld-ynge,** * **gueld-ing,** *pr. par., a.,* & *s.* [GELD, *v.*]

A. & **B.** *As pr. par. & particip. adj.*: (See the verb).

C. *As substantive*:

I. *Literally*:

1. The act of castrating; castration.

2. One who has been gelt or castrated; applied—

* (1) To men, and equivalent to the more modern word eunuch (q.v.).

"And whenne thei weren come up of the watir, the spirit of the Lord ravysched Filip, and the *geldynge* say him no more."—*Wycliffe: Acts* viii. 39.

(2) To animals; specifically, a castrated horse.

"A coach and ten *geldings* for the more easy conveying of him to Mosco."—*Hackluyt: Voyages*, i. 459.

* II. *Fig.*: An emasculating or depriving of strength or force.

"*Gelding*, signifieth a subduing of our affections, and taming the foul lust of pleasure, vnto the will of reason."—*Wilson: The Arte of Rhetorique*, p. 97.

ġĕ-lĕch′-ĭ-dæ, *s. pl.* [Gr. γηλεχής (*gēlechēs*) = sleeping on the ground; Lat. fem. pl. adj. suff. *-idæ.*]

Entom.: A family of Moths, tribe Tineina. It contains 173 British species, more than a fourth of the whole number. (*Stainton.*)

* **ġĕl′-ĭ-çīde,** *s.* [Lat. *gelicidium*, from *gelu* = frost, and *cado* = to fall.] A frost. (*Coles.*)

* **ġĕl′-ĭd,** * **gel-ed,** *a.* [Lat. *gelidus*, from *gelu* = frost.] Extremely cold or cool.

"By *gelid* founts and careless rills to muse."
Thomson: Summer, 208.

ġĕl-ĭd-ĭ-ā′-çĕ-æ, *s. pl.* [Mod. Lat. *gelidi(um)*, and Lat. fem. pl. adj. suff. *-aceæ.*]

Bot.: A family, tribe, or order of rose-spored Algæ, and belonging to the group Desmiospermeæ, *i.e.*, those bearing necklaces of spores. Some of the foreign species are very beautiful. Type, Gelidium (q.v.).

* **ġĕ-lĭd′-ĭ-tȳ,** *s.* [Eng. *gelid*; *-ity.*] The quality or state of being gelid; extreme cold.

ġĕl-ĭd′-ĭ-ŭm, *s.* [Dimin. of Lat. *gelidus* = icy cold, from *gelu* = icy coldness.]

Bot.: The typical genus of Gelidiaceæ (q.v.). *Gelidium corneum* is a common seaweed with a red pinnated horny frond from two to six or eight inches high.

* **ġĕl′-ĭd-lȳ,** *adv.* [Eng. *gelid*; *-ly.*] In an extremely cold manner; coldly, frigidly.

* **ġĕl′-ĭd-nĕss,** *s.* [Eng. *gelid*; *-ness.*] Extreme cold; gelidity.

ġĕl-ĭn′-ĕ-æ, *s. pl.* [From Lat. *gel(o)* = to cause to freeze; fem. pl. adj. suff. *-ineæ.*]

Bot.: Cells in algals secreting vegetable jelly. (*Treas. of Bot.*)

* **gell** (1), *v.i.* [Ger. *gellen.*] To tingle; to thrill with acute pain.

"Your wounds they will both glow and *gell*,
Sow full sore, and be full ill." *Sir Egeir*, p. 13.

* **gell** (2), *v.i.* [Icel. *geil* = a crack, a fissure.] To crack in consequence of heat; a phrase used concerning wood which cracks in drying.

gell (3), *v.i.* [GALE, *v.*] To sing loudly; to bawl in singing; to yell.

* **ġĕll** (4), *v.t.* & *i.* [GEAL, *v.*]

A. *Trans.*: To form into a jelly, to congeal.

B. *Intrans.*: To assume the consistence of jelly; to set.

* **gell** (1), *s.* [Etym. doubtful.] A leech.

gell (2), *s.* [GELL (2), *v.*] A rent, crack, or split in wood.

"I stevellit backe, and lowten doune, set mai nebb to ane *gell* in the dor."—*Hogg: Winter Tales*, ii. 41.

gell (3), **gill,** *s.* [GILL (1), *s.*]

Bot.: A labiate plant, *Nepeta Glechoma.*

* **gel-loch,** *s.* [GELL (3), *v.*] A shrill cry, a yell.

"We'll never mair scare at the poolly-woolly of the whaup, nor swirl at the *gelloch* of the ern."—*Brownie of Bodsbeck*, i. 288.

gel-lock, *s.* [A corrup. of *gavelock* (q.v.).] An iron crow-bar.

* **ġĕl′-lȳ,** *s.* & *a.* [JELLY.]

A. *As subst.*: Jelly.

B. *As adj.*: Clotted.

"They softly wipt away the *gelly* blood."
Spenser: F. Q., III. iv. 40.

* **ġĕ-lŏs′-cō-pȳ,** *s.* [Gr. γέλως (*gelōs*) = laughter, and σκοπέω (*skopeō*) = to see.]

Antiq.: An old kind of divination by the laughter of any person; the inferring or discovering the qualities, &c., of any person by the nature of his laughter.

* **ġĕl′-oŭs,** *a.* [JEALOUS.]

ġĕl′-sĕ-mĭne, *s.* [Eng., &c. *gelsem(ium)*, and suff. *-ine* (*Chem.*) (q.v.).]

Chem.: An alkaloid, $C_{22}H_{38}N_2O_4$, occurring in the root of *Gelsemium sempervirens*. It is an amorphous transparent mass, slightly soluble in water, soluble in alcohol and in ether. It tastes bitter and is poisonous; when it is dissolved in sulphuric acid, and potassium dichromate is added, the solution turns a cherry-red colour, then violet, and then green.

ġĕl-sē′-mĭ-ŭm, *s.* [Ital. *gelsomino* = jasmine.]

1. *Bot.*: A genus of Loganiaceæ, or, in the opinion of some, of Bignoniaceæ. *Gelsemium nitidum* or *sempervirens*, a climbing shrub with fragrant yellow flowers, is the Carolina Jessamine. It has been introduced into British greenhouses.

2. *Phar.*: Tincture of gelsemium root is used in America as a sedative; in overdoses it causes death by paralysis of the respiratory muscles.

gĕlt, *pa. par.* [GELD, *v.*]

gĕlt, * **geld,** * **gelde,** * **gild,** * **yeld,** *a.* & *s.* [Icel. *geldr*; O. Sw. *galder*; Sw. *gall*; Dan. *gold.*] [GELD, *v.*]

A. *As adjective*:

I. *Literally*:

1. Castrated, gelded.

"Geldynge or *gelde* horse. *Canterius.*"—*Prompt. Parv.*

* 2. Barren, unfruitful.

"Elesabeth thi cosyn, that is cald *geld*
She has conceyffed a son."
Towneley Mysteries, p. 75.

* II. *Figuratively*:

1. Emasculated; having lost the power of generation.

"Elde maketh me *geld* an growen al grai."
Early English Poems, p. 148.

2. Weak, feeble, spiritless.

"Myn gomenes waxeth *gelde.*" *Lyric Poems*, p. 24.

B. *As subst.:* A gelding.

"The spayed *gelts* they esteem the most profitable." —*Mortimer: Husbandry.*

* **gĕlt** (1), *s.* [GILT.] Tinsel or gilt surface; or perhaps gold.

"I won her with a girdle of *gelt*,
Embost with bugle about the belt."
Spenser: Shepheards Calender; Feb.

* **gĕlt** (2), *s.* [GELD (1), *s.*]

ġĕm, * gemme, *s.* [O. Fr. *gemme*, from Lat. *gemma* = a bud, a gem; Ital. *gemma;* Sp. *yema;* Port. *gomo, gemma.*]

I. *Ordinary Language:*

1. A precious stone, as the diamond, ruby, emerald, &c., especially when cut and polished for ornamental purposes; a jewel.

"The shining circlets of his golden hair . . .
Instarred with *gems* and gold, bestrow the shore."
Pope: Homer; Iliad xvii. 55.

* 2. A bud. [GEMMULE.]

"From the joints of thy prolific stem
A swelling knot is raised, called a *gem*."
Denham: Of Old Age. 576.

3. Anything resembling a gem in beauty or brilliancy; as a drop of dew.

4. Anything of the greatest value, beauty, or rareness.

II. *Zool.:* The same as GEMMULE (q.v.).

¶ *Artificial gems:* Factitious stones are made of very pure, fusible, highly transparent, and dense glass, usually called paste or strass. The composition is silica, potassa, and oxide of lead, with some other ingredients at times, and metallic oxides for colouring. The beauty depends upon the clearness and the exact imitation of the natural gem, and also upon the care and skill in the cutting.

¶ Obvious compounds are *gem-adorned* (*Byron*); *gem-illumined, gem-surpassing, gem-tipt* (*Cowper*), &c.

gem-cutting, *s.* The surfaces of gems are cut into facets to increase their brilliancy. The greater the natural brilliancy, the fewer facets are required to obtain a given brilliancy.

gem-engraving, *s.* The art of engraving on gems. It is performed by small revolving wheels or points charged with diamond dust, emery, &c., according to the hardness of the gem. It is also called Gem-sculpture, or Lithoglyptics (q.v.). [CAMEO, INTAGLIO.]

gem-sculpture, *s.* The same as GEM-ENGRAVING (q.v.).

* **ġĕm,** *v.t. & i.* [GEM, *s.*]

A. *Transitive:*

1. To adorn with gems, jewels, or precious stones.

2. To bespangle or adorn, as with gems.

"In the vase mysterious fling
Pinks and roses *gemm'd* with dew."
Jones: Muse Recalled.

3. To put forth in buds.

"Rose, as in dance, the stately trees, and spread
Their branches, hung with copious fruit, or *gemmed*
Their blossoms." *Milton: P. L.,* vii. 325.

B. *Intrans.:* To put forth the first buds.

Gĕ-ma'-rạ, *s.* [Aramæan גְּמָרָא (*gemara*), which according to Buxtorf is = supplement or complement, but according to Dr. Samuel Davidson is = doctrine, being derived from גְּמַר (*gemar*) = to learn.]

Hebrew Literature: One of the two leading portions of the Talmud, which is divided into the Mishna or Text, and the Gemara or Commentary. [TALMUD.]

* **gĕ-mar'-ĭc,** *a.* [Eng. *gemar(a); -ic.*] Of or pertaining to the Gemara.

ġĕm'-ĕl, *s.* [Lat. *gemellus* = twin, paired; Sp. *gemilo;* Ital. *gemello;* O. Fr. *gemeau.*]

* **I.** *Ordinary Language:*

1. One of twins.

"*Gemels* apereden in the wombe."—*Wycliffe: Genesis* xxxviii. 27.

2. A hinge. [GEMEL-HINGE.]

"A stone-wrought door of no meane weight:
Yet from itselfe the *gemels* beaten so
That little strength could thrust it to and fro."
Browne: Britannia's Pastorals, bk. ii., s. 2.

II. *Her.:* A term applied to two bars or barralets, placed parallel to each other.

"Two *gemels*, silver, between two griffins passant. —*Strype: Life of Smith,* ch. i., note *a.*

gemel-hinge, *s.*

Locksmith.: A hinge consisting of an eye or loop and a hook.

gemel-ring, *s.* A ring with two or more links; a gimbal.

gemel-window, *s.*

Arch.: A window with two bays.

ġĕm-ĕl-lär'-ĭ-ạ, *s.* [Lat. *gemellaria, gemellar* = a vessel for holding oil.]

Zool.: The typical genus of the family Gemellariadæ (q.v.). The cells are joined back to back, all the pairs facing the same way.

ġĕm-ĕl-lär-ĭ'-ạ-dæ, *s. pl.* [Mod. Lat. *gemellar(ia)*, and Lat. fem. pl. adj. suff. *-idæ.*]

Zool.: A family of infundibulate polyzoa, sub-order Cheilostomata. It was founded by Prof. Busk. The cells are opposite in pairs, the polyzoary continuous.

ġĕ-mĕl'-lī, *s. pl.* [GEMELLUS.]

* **ġĕm-ĕl-lĭp'-ạ-roŭs,** *a.* [Lat. *gemellus* = twin, and *pario* = to bring forth.] Bearing or producing twins.

ġĕ-mĕl'-lŭs (pl. **ġĕ-mĕl'-lī**), *s.* [Lat. = twin.]

Anat.: One of two small twin muscles in the thigh. There is a *gemellus superior* and a *gemellus inferior.*

* **ġĕm'-ĕnt,** *a.* [Lat. *gemens*, pr. par. of *gemo* = to groan.] Groaning. (*Blount.*)

* **ġĕm'-ĭn-ạl,** *s.* [Lat. *geminus* = twin-born.] A pair, a doublet.

"The often harmony thereof softened the verse more than the majesty of the subject would permit, unless they had all been *geminals* or couplets."—*Drayton: Barons' Wars.* (Pref.)

* **ġĕm'-ĭ-nāte,** *a.* [Lat. *geminatus*, pa. par. of *gemino* = to double; *geminus* = twin-born.]

Bot.: United or collected in pairs.

geminate-flowers, *s. pl.*

Bot.: Twin flowers; flowers produced in pairs.

geminate-leaves, *s. pl.*

Bot.: Leaves arranged in pairs; leaves springing from the same node, but not opposite to each other.

* **ġĕm'-ĭ-nāte,** *v.t.* [Fr. *géminer*; Ital. *geminare;* Sp. *geminer.*] [GEMINATE, *a.*] To double.

"W is but the v *geminated* in the full sound."—*Ben Jonson: English Grammar.*

* **ġĕm-ĭ-nā'-tion,** *s.* [Lat. *geminatio*, from *geminatus*, pa. par. of *gemino* = to double.]

1. The act of doubling; duplication.

"They admit a *gemination* of principal parts."—*Browne: Vulgar Errours,* bk. iii., ch. xv.

2. Duplication; reduplication; an increasing twofold.

"If the evill be in the sense and in the conscience both, there is a *gemination* of it."—*Bacon: Colours of Good & Evil,* § 5.

ġĕm'-ĭ-nī, *s. pl.* [Masc. pl. of Lat. *geminus* = twin, produced at the same birth with another.]

Astron.: The third of the zodiacal constellations [♊]. The name is given from two conspicuous stars, α and β Geminorum, the former named after the example of the Greeks Castor; the latter, Pollux. If an imaginary line be drawn through the belt of Orion and two bright stars in the line of the belt, it will nearly pass through Gemini. If again Regulus and Aldebaran be above the horizon, and the space between them be equally divided, the point of bisection will be in Gemini. Castor is a remarkable binary star of the first magnitude, Pollux is of the second. The sun enters the third sign of the zodiac which is different from the actual constellation about May 21, and passes from it to Cancer about June 21.

¶ *Gemini* (*geminy, jiminy*) is used as a kind of mild oath or interjection; but in this case the word is, according to Mr. Palmer (*Folk-Etymology*), identical with Ger. *O Gemine;* Dut. *Jemy, Jemini*, which are shortened forms of Lat. *O Jesu Domine*, or perhaps merely from *Jesu meus;* Ital. *Giesu mio.*

ġĕm-ĭ-nĭf-lŏ-roŭs, *a.* [Lat. *geminus* = twin, double; *flos* (genit. *floris*) = a flower; Eng. adj. suff. *-ous.*]

Bot.: Twin-flowered; having two flowers growing together.

* **ġĕm'-ĭn-oŭs,** *a.* [Lat. *geminus* = twin.] Double; in pairs; twin.

"Christians have baptized these *geminous* births and double connascencies, with several names, as conceiving in them a distinction of souls."—*Browne: Vulgar Errours,* bk. iii., ch. xv.

* **ġĕm'-ĭ-nỹ,** *s.* [GEMINI.] A pair, a [illegible] a couple.

"I have grated upon my good friends for [illegible] prieves for you, and your [illegible] you had looked through the grate, like a [illegible] baboons."—*Shakesp.: Merry Wives of Windsor.*

ġĕm-ĭ-tōr'-ēs, *s.* [Lat. *gemitus* = a [illegible] groan; from *gemo* = to sigh, to groan. [illegible] name is not a good one. *Gemis* does not [illegible] to coo, and the cheerful love-song of [illegible] pigeons is neither a sigh nor a groan.]

Ornith.: Cooers. The same as the sub-[illegible] Columbacei (q.v.). It contains the pigeons.

ġem'-mạ (pl. **ġĕm'-mæ**), *s.* [Lat. = [illegible] eye, or gem of a plant.]

I. *Botany:*

1. The name given by Linnæus to a [illegible] bud, as distinguished from the flower-bud [illegible] a plant.

2. (*Pl.*): Minute green bodies in the [illegible] tulæ or open cups which constitute the [illegible] fication of Marchantia. They occur also [illegible] some Mosses and Hepaticæ.

II. *Zool.* (*Pl.*): The buds produced by [illegible] animal, whether detached or not.

* **ġĕm-mā'-çĕ-oŭs** (or **ceous** as **shus**) [Lat. *gemma;* Eng. adj. suff. *-ous.*] [illegible] taining to gems or leaf-buds; of the nature [illegible] or resembling gems.

ġĕm'-mæ, *s. pl.* [GEMMA.]

ġem'-mạn, *s.* [A vulgar contraction [illegible] *gentleman* (q.v.).] A gentleman. (Vulgar.)

"At home, our Bow-street *gemmen* keep the [illegible]
And here a sentry stands within your [illegible]"
Byron: Beppo.

* **ġĕm'-mạ-rỹ,** *a.* & *s.* [Eng. *gem; -ary.*]

A. *As adj.:* Pertaining to gems or jewels.

"The principle and *gemmary* affection is [illegible] lucency."—*Browne: Vulgar Errours,* bk. ii., ch. [illegible]

B. *As substantive:*

1. A depository for gems; a jewel-[illegible] (*Blount.*)

2. A knowledge of gems.

"In painting and *gemmary* Fortunio was a [illegible] —*E. A. Poe: Cask of Amontillado.*

ġĕm'-māte, *a.* [Lat. *gemmatus*, from *gemma* = a gem.]

Bot.: Having buds.

* **ġĕm'-māt-ĕd,** *a.* [Lat. *gemmatus*] Adorned or set with gems or jewels.

ġĕm-mā'-tion, *s.* [Lat. *gemmatus* = (1) [illegible] ing gems, (2) bearing buds, from *gemma* [illegible] gem, a bud; Fr. *gemmation.*]

1. *Botany:*

(1) The act of budding; specif. the [illegible] tion of buds in the axils of the floral [illegible] the former developing into new flowers [illegible] florescences. This is seen occasionally [illegible] Scabiosa and Dipsacus.

(2) The manner in which young leaves [illegible] folded up in a bud before it opens; vernation.

† (3) The time when buds come forth.

2. *Zool.:* Generation by the development [illegible] buds, which in some species, as Cha[illegible] grows out of the forepart of the body, [illegible] others, as Vorticella, from the hind part [illegible] the stem, or from the stem itself, from [illegible] the young animal soon detaches itself. [illegible] Nicholson considers that the simplest [illegible] gemmation is seen in the power possessed [illegible] crustacean to replace a lost limb. A[illegible] form of it is when a foraminifer, consisting of a little sphere of sarcode, develops a s[illegible] one like the first, than a third one like [illegible] second, till quite a group of these little [illegible] has been formed, after which the whole [illegible] surrounded by a complex shell. A[illegible] kind of it is seen in the Flustra, in which [illegible] single polypide, by developing a series of [illegible] which remain in contact with the parent [illegible] finally makes the complex sea mat, which [illegible] unobservant mistake for an algal. T[illegible] called continuous gemmation. When, as [illegible] case of the fresh-water Hydra, the new [illegible] developed from buds become discon[illegible] from their parents, and set up a separate [illegible] istence, the phenomenon is called discontinuous gemmation. Finally when the young [illegible] viduals remain within the body of the [illegible] till that parent dies, this is termed [illegible] gemmation. It occurs in some p[illegible] (*Nicholson.*)

ġĕm'-mĕls, *s. pl.* [GEMEL.] A pair of [illegible]

ġĕm´-mĕ-oŭs, *a.* [Lat. *gemmeus,* from *gemma* = a gem, a bud.]

1. Pertaining to or of the nature of gems.

"Sometimes we find them in the *gemmeous* matter itself."—*Woodward: On Fossils.*

2. Resembling gems.

"The blue is of an inexpressible splendour, the richest cœrulean glowing with a *gemmeous* brilliancy."—*Pennant: British Zoology; Gemmeous Dragonet.*

ġĕm-mĭf´-ĕr-oŭs, *a.* [Lat. *gemmifer,* from *gemma* = a gem, a bud, and *fero* = to bear; Eng. adj. suff. *-ous.*] Reproducing by buds, as vegetables, and certain animals of the lowest class, as Hydrozoa; gemmiparous.

* **ġĕm´-mĭ-nĕss,** *s.* [Eng. *gemmy; -ness.*] The quality or state of being gemmy; spruceness, smartness.

* **ġĕm´-mĭng,** *s.* [Eng. *gem; -ing.*] The science of gems; collecting of gems.

gĕm-mĭ-păr´-ĭ-tỹ, *s.* [Eng. *gemmipar(ous); -ity.*]

Zool.: The state of being gemmiparous (q.v.).

ġĕm-mĭp´-a-roŭs, *a.* [Lat. *gemma* = a gem, a bud; *pario* = to bring forth, and Eng. adj. suff. *-ous.*]

I. *Ord. Lang.:* Producing gems or buds.

II. *Zool.:* Propagating itself by new individuals, issuing in buds from the body of the parent. [GEMMATION.]

* **ġĕm-mŏs´-ĭ-tỹ,** *s.* [Lat. *gemmos(us)* = full of or set with gems; Eng. suff. *-ity.*] The quality of being a gem or jewel; abundance of gems.

* **gĕm´-mu-lar,** *s.* [Eng. *gemmul(e); -ar.*] Pertaining to or of the nature of gemmules.

ġĕm´-mule, *s.* [Fr. from Lat. *gemmula,* dimin. of *gemma* = a gem, a bud.]

1. *Botany:*

(1) The plumule of the embryo in a seed.

(2) The terminal bud of the plumule.

(3) An ovule.

(4) The bud of a moss.

(5) One of the reproductive spores of an algal.

2. *Zoology:*

(1) An embryo of a radiated animal at the stage when it resembles a ciliated monad.

(2) An encysted mass of sponge-particles, from which new ones are produced. (*Huxley.*)

ġĕm-mu-lĭf´-ĕr-oŭs, *a.* [Lat. *gemmula* = a little gem or bud; *fero* = to bear, and Eng. adj. suff. *-ous.*] Bearing gemmules.

ġĕm´-mỹ, *a.* [Eng. *gem; -y.*]

1. Full of gems; set with gems; bright, glittering.

"Famed Oberon with damasked robe so gay,
And *gemmy* crown." *Philips: Past.* 6.

2. Containing gems.

"Not venal, you request no eastern stores,
Where ruddy waters lave the *gemmy* shores."
Grainger: Tibullus; Elegy ii., bk. ii.

3. Spruce, smart, neat.

* **gĕm´-ô-nỹ,** *s.* [Lat. *Gemoniæ* [*scalæ*] = the Sad Steps (cf. the Bridge of Sighs), situated on the Aventine Hill, leading to the Tiber, to which the bodies of executed criminals were dragged by hooks, to be thrown into the river.] Pain, torment.

"Anguish through every member flies
And all those inward *gemonies*
Whereby frail flesh in torture dies."
Oldham: To the Memory of Mr. C. Morwent, xxxiii.

gĕ-mō´te, *s.* [A.S. *gemót.*] A meeting; the court of a hundred. [MEET, MOOT, MOTE.]

gĕms´-bŏk, gĕms´-bŏc, *s.* [Ger. *gemsbock* = the male of the chamois: *gemse* = chamois, and *bock* = buck.]

Zool.: An antelope, *Oryx Gazella,* called by Pallas *Antilope Oryx,* of a heavy stout build, about five feet long, three feet two inches high, with straight horns from two to two and a half feet long. It is of a rusty brown colour, variegated with black and white. It is a fierce animal, dangerous when wounded to hunters, and at times holding even the lion at bay. It inhabits the karroos of Southern Africa. Pennant called it the Egyptian Antelope, but it is not found in the Nile valley.

"And the *gemsbok* and eland unhunted recline
By the skirts of grey forests o'erhung with wild vine." *Thos. Pringle: Afar in the Desert.*

gĕms´-horn, *s.* [Ger.

Music:

1. An instrument made of the horn of the chamois goat.

2. An organ-stop, 8, 4, or 2 feet in length, the pipes of which, generally of metal, are taper-shaped, being only about one-third the size at the top that they are at the mouth,

GEMSHORN.

with a tone somewhat lighter than a cylindrical stop of the same scale at the mouth, and very musical. It was first introduced here by Father Smith, who placed one in the choir organ at the Temple. It passed out of sight for many years, but was reintroduced by the late Mr. William Hill. (*E. J. Hopkins,* in *Grove's Dict. of Music.*)

-ġĕn, *suff.* [Gr. γεννάω (*gennaō*) = to produce.]

Chem.: A suffix, as in hydro*gen.*

ġĕn, *s.* [Pers.]

Bot., Phar., &c.: Persian manna. [MANNA.]

ġē´-na, *s.* [Lat. *gena* = the cheek; Gr. γένυς (*genus*) = the under jaw; Sans. *hanu* = the jaw.]

† 1. *Anat.:* The upper part of the face, between the nose and ears.

2. *Zool.:* A sub-genus of Gasteropoda, genus Stomatella. Found in the seas of Southern Asia, &c.

ġĕ-năp´pe, *s.* [From the place of its manufacture.]

Fabric: A worsted yarn, whose smoothness enables it to be conveniently combined with silk, and so well adapted for braids, fringes, &c.

gendarme (as **zhaṅ-darm´**), *s.* [Fr.]

1. *Lit.:* One of the armed police of France. They are divided into horse and foot gendarmes. They are all picked men, and are usually selected from the military forces for their courage and good character. They are divided into brigades, and a number of brigades form a departmental company.

"When the Peers withdrew, it seems the proofs about his design of raising the North, or the city, or of the killing the *gendarmes,* did not satisfy them."—*Burnet: Hist. of the Reformation* (an. 1551).

¶ The *gens-d'armes* were originally the king's horse-guards only, but afterwards the king's *gardes-du-corps;* the musketeers and light-horse were reckoned among them. There was also a company of gentlemen (in number about 250) bearing this name.

2. *Fig.:* (See extract).

"Pollinger and his followers were nearly brought to a standstill by one of those projecting pieces of rock which are called *gendarmes:* apparently from their frequently stopping travellers."—*Saturday Review,* Feb. 17, 1883, p. 208.

gendarmerie (**zhaṅ-darm´-rĕ**), **ġĕn-dar´-mĕr-ỹ,** * **gen-darm-or-y,** * **gen-dar-mour-ie,** *s.* [Fr. *gendarmerie.*]

* 1. A body of armed men.

"To have the *gendarmory* and bands of horsemen . . . in a readiness."—*Strype: Memorials,* 1551.

2. The body of gendarmes.

ġĕn-da-rŭs´-sa, *s.* [A corruption of the Indian name.]

Bot.: The typical genus of the tribe or section Gendarusseæ (q.v.). The only known species, *Gendarussa vulgaris,* is from India. When its leaves and stalks are rubbed, they emit a not unpleasant smell. After being roasted they are given in India in chronic rheumatism with swelling of the joints. (*Lindley.*)

ġĕn-da-rŭs´-sĕ-æ, *s. pl.* [Mod. Lat. *gendarus(a),* and Lat. fem. pl. adj. suff. *-eæ.*]

Bot.: A tribe or section of Acanthaceæ.

* **gende,** *a.* [GENT, *a.*]

ġĕn´-dĕr (1), * **gen-dre,** * **gen-er,** * **gen-dyr,** *s.* [Fr. *genre,* from Lat. *genere,* ablat. sing. of *genus* = a kind, a kin; Ital. *genere* = kind; Sp. & Port. *genero.*]

I. *Ordinary Language:*

* 1. A kind, a sort, a class.

"Our bodies are our gardens . . . if we will supply it with one *gender* of herbs, or distract it with many, the power or corrigible authority of this lies in our will."—*Shakesp.: Othello,* i. 3.

* 2. A class or rank of people.

"Why, to a public count I might not go,
Is, the great love the general *gender* bear him."
Shakesp.: Hamlet, iv. 7.

* 3. A sex.

4. In the same sense as II.

II. *Gram.:* One of those classes or categories into which words are divided according to the sex, natural or figurative, of the objects which they represent; a class of words distinguished by similarity of ending, such ending marking a distinction in sex, as seen in adjectives, nouns, participles, &c.; a grammatical category in which words of a similar ending are classed together. In English, words denoting males are said to be of the masculine gender, those denoting females of the feminine gender, and those denoting things of no sex of the neuter gender. Grammatical gender is that which is marked by different terminations, as *dominus* (m.), *domina* (f.). Grammatical gender existed in Anglo-Saxon, but went out of use gradually after the Norman Conquest.

"*Gender* is a grammatical distinction, and applies to words only. Sex is a natural distinction, and applies to living objects."—*Morris: Outlines of English Accidence,* § 66.

¶ Crabb thus discriminates between *gender* and *sex:* "*Gender* signifies properly a *genus* or kind; *sex* signifies the habit or nature. The *gender* is that distinction in words which marks the distinction of *sex* in things: there are, therefore, three *genders,* but only two *sexes.* By the inflections of words is denoted whether things are of this or that *sex,* or of no *sex.* The *genders,* therefore, are divided in grammar into masculine, feminine, and neuter; and things are divided into male and female *sex.*" (*Crabb: Eng. Synon.*)

ġĕn´-dĕr (2), *s.* [Etym. doubtful.]

Music: A Javanese musical instrument, introduced into England by Sir Stamford Raffles. It consists of a row of parallel metallic plates supported horizontally by two strings passed through the respective nodal lines of the plates. Underneath each plate is an upright bamboo, containing a column of air of such a height as to reciprocate the sound of the plate above.

ġĕn´-dĕr, * **gen-dre,** *v.t.* & *i.* [A contr. form of *engender* (q.v.).]

* **A.** *Transitive:*

1. To beget, to produce.

"And all old Ocean *genders* in his round."
Thomson: Castle of Indolence, i. 34.

2. To produce, to cause; to give rise or origin to; to heed.

"Foolish and unlearned questions avoid, knowing that they do *gender* strife."—2 *Timothy* ii. 23.

* **B.** *Intrans.:* To breed, to copulate.

"A cistern for foul toads
To *gender* in." *Shakesp.: Othello,* iv. 2.

* **ġĕn´-dĕr-ĕr,** * **gen-drer,** *s.* [Eng. *gender,* v.; *-er.*] One who begets or gives birth to; an engenderer.

"His fadir and modir, *gendrers* of hym."—*Wycliffe: Zechariah* xiii. 3.

ġĕn´-dĕr-ĭng, * **gen-drynge,** *pr. par., a., & s.* [GENDER, *v.*]

A. & B. *As pr. par. & particip. adj.:* (See the verb).

C. *As subst.:* The act of engendering; the thing engendered.

"I . . . beheld . . . his *gendrynge* in his kyndes."
Chaucer: Hous of Fame, ii. 457.

* **ġĕn´-drûre,** *s.* [O. Fr. (*en*)*gendrure.*]

1. The act of begetting or procreating.

"The sinewis of his stones of *gendrure* ben foldid togidere."—*Wycliffe: Job* xl. 12.

2. That which is engendered; produce, issue.

"Gentille *gendrure* to make."
Robert de Brunne, p. 288.

ġĕn-ĕ-a-ġĕn´-ĕ-sĭs, *s.* [Gr. γενεά (*genea*) = race, stock, family, and γένεσις (*genesis*) = origin, source.]

Biol.: The same as PARTHENOGENESIS (q.v.).

ġĕn-ĕ-a-lŏġ´-ĭc-al, * **ġĕn-ĕ-a-lŏġ´-ĭc** (or **ġĕn-ĕ** as **gē-nĕ**), *a.* [Eng. *genealog(y); -ic, -ical.*]

1. Of or pertaining to the descent of families; exhibiting the succession of families from a progenitor.

"There are many incidental verities, historical, geographical, *genealogical,* chronological, &c."—*Waterland: Works,* viii. 108.

2. According to the descent of a person or

family from an ancestor: as, a *genealogical* order.

"The golden fruit of true patriotism, real personal greatness, and nobility unindebted to a *genealogical* table."—*V. Knox: Letters to a Young Nobleman*, let. 55.

genealogical-tree, *s.* The genealogy or succession of a family from a progenitor drawn out in the figure of a tree, with the root, stem, branches, &c.

ġĕ-nĕ-a-lŏġ'-ĭc-al-lỹ, *adv.* [Eng. *genealogical*; *-ly*.] In a genealogical manner; according to genealogy.

ġĕ-nĕ-ăl'-ŏ-ġĭst, *s.* [Eng. *genealog(y)*; *-ist*; Fr. *généalogiste*; Sp. & Port. *genealogista*.] One who is skilled in tracing the genealogy or descent of families.

"With whatever delight the Cambrian *genealogist* might pursue the line of his ancestry."—*Lord Teignmouth: Life of Sir W. Jones.*

ġĕ-nĕ-ăl'-ŏ-ġīze, *v.i.* [Eng. *genealog(y)*; *-ize*.] To investigate or trace the genealogies or descents of families.

ġĕ-nĕ-ăl'-ŏ-ġỹ, *ġĕ-nĕ-ăl'-ŏ-ġiĕ, *ge-nel-o-gie, *s.* [Fr. *généalogie*, from Lat. *genealogia*, from Gr. γενεαλογία (*genealogia*) = an account of a family: γενεά (*genea*) = birth, race, descent, and λογία (*logia*) = an account; λόγος (*logos*) = a discourse; λέγω (*legō*) = to tell, to speak of; Ital. & Sp. *genealogia*.]

1. The history or account of the succession of families; an enumeration or exhibition of descent in the natural order of succession; a pedigree.

"This is the *genelogie* from S. Margarete the quene
Of kynges bi & bi in kynde that has bene."
Robert de Brunne, p. 111.

2. A pedigree, a lineage; the descent of a family from a progenitor.

"The ancients ranged chaos into several regions; and in that order sucessively rising one from another, as if it was a pedigree or *genealogy*."—*Burnet: Theory of the Earth.*

* 3. Offspring, generation.

"Their several wives, and a joyous *genealogy* out of them."—*Sterne: Sentimental Journey; The Supper.*

* **ġĕn'-ĕ-arch,** *s.* [Gr. γένος (*genos*) = a race, a tribe, and ἄρχω (*archō*) = to rule, to govern.] The governor of a tribe; the chief of a family.

* **ġĕn'-ĕr,** *s.* [Fr. *genre*.] [GENDER, *s.*] A gender, in grammar.

"How mony *generes* is thare in ane pronowne?"—*Vaus: Rudiment.*, Dd. iiij. b.

* **ġĕn'-ĕr,** *v.t.* [Lat. *genero*, from *genus* (genit. *generis*) = a race.] To gender, to generate.

ġĕn'-ĕr-a, *s. pl.* [Lat.] The plural of genus (q.v.).

* **ġĕn-ĕr-a-bĭl'-ĭ-tỹ,** *s.* [Eng. *generable*; *-ity*.] Capability of being generated or produced.

* **ġĕn'-ĕr-a-ble,** *a.* [Lat. *generabilis*, from *genero* = to beget; Ital. *generabile*; Sp. *generable*.] Capable of being begotten, produced, or generated.

"But we speak here of the original life of the soul itself, that this is substantial, neither *generable* nor corruptible."—*Cudworth: Intellectual System*, p. 862.

ġĕn'-ĕr-al, * gen-er-all, * gen-er-alle, *a., adv., & s.* [Fr. *général*, from Lat. *generalis* = pertaining to a genus or race; *genus* (genit. *generis*) = a race; Sp. *general*; Ital. *generale*.]

A. *As adjective:*

1. Relating or pertaining to a whole genus, kind, class, or order; not special; not particular.

"They, because some have been admitted without trial, make that fault *general* which is particular."—*Whitgifte.*

* 2. Collective.

"Our *general* forces at Bridgenorth shall meet."
Shakesp.: 1 Henry IV., iii. 2.

3. Relating or pertaining to the whole community; public, common.

"Nor failed they to express how much they praised,
That for the *general* safety he despised
His own." *Milton: P. L.*, ii. 481.

4. Common to many or the majority; extensive, though not universal.

"A writer of tragedy must certainly adapt himself more to the *general* taste."—*Mason: Elfrida* (Introd. Letters).

5. Not directed to any single or particular object; taking in the whole: as, To take a *general* view of a subject.

6. Lax in signification; not confined to any particular or special use or import; not specific; indefinite, vague.

"Where the author speaks more strictly and particularly on any theme, it will explain the more loose and *general* expressions."—*Watts.*

7. Not restrained by narrow or distinctive limitations; wide.

"No *general* characters of parties (call them either sects or churches) can be so fully and exactly drawn, as to comprehend all the several members of them; at least all such as are received under that denomination."—*Dryden: Hind & Panther.* (Pref.)

8. Common, usual, ordinary.

"I've been bold,
For that I knew it the most *general* way."
Shakesp.: Timon of Athens, ii. 2.

9. In all; taken or viewed as a whole or in the gross.

"His *general* behaviour vain, ridiculous."—*Shakesp.: Love's Labour's Lost*, v. 1.

* **B.** *As adv.:* Generally, commonly.

"Should go so *general* current."
Shakesp.: 1 Henry IV., iv. 1.

C. *As substantive:*

I. *Ordinary Language:*

1. The whole; that which comprehends or includes all, or the chief part; that which is general; opposed to *particular*; general principles.

"To conclude from particulars to *generals* is a false way of arguing."—*Broome.*

* 2. The public, the community; the general body of the people.

"'Twas caviare to the *general*."—*Shakesp.: Hamlet*, ii. 2.

* 3. That which is general or common to all.

"All our abilities, . . .
Severals and *generals* of grace."
Shakesp.: Troilus & Cressida, i. 3.

4. In the same sense as II. 2 (1).

"The war's whole art each private soldier knows,
And with a *general's* love of conquest glows."
Addison: The Campaign, 296.

* 5. A leader, a chief.

"The *general* of your woes.'
Shakesp.: Romeo & Juliet, v. 3.

II. *Technically:*

1. *Eccles.:* The chief or head of an order, or of all the houses or congregations established under the same rule.

"After the bishops come the mitred abbots . . . with the *generals* of the religious orders."—*Dr. H. Vaughan: Year of Preparation for Vatican Council*, ch. iii.

2. *Military:*

(1) One of the chief military officers of a country or government; the commander of an army or of a division or brigade; a general officer. They are known in order of rank as Generals, Lieutenant-Generals, Major-Generals and Brigadier-Generals.

(2) A general drum-call beaten in the morning, to give notice to the infantry to be ready to march. [GENERALE, (2).]

* 3. *Naut.:* An admiral.

"Amongst which ships (being all of small burthen) there was one so well liked, which also had no man in her, as being brought unto the *generall* [Sir F. Drake], he thought good to make stay of her for the service."—*Sir F. Drake: West India Voyage*, p. 5.

¶ *In general*, * *In the general*, * *For the general:* In the main; generally speaking; as a rule; for the most part.

"The cloth, *in general*, will resist water for some time; but that which has the strongest glaze will resist longest."—*Cook: Third Voyage*, bk. ii., ch. xi.

¶ *General* is commonly affixed to words expressive of rank or office; with the force of highest or senior: as, *Adjutant-General*, *Attorney-General*, *Postmaster-General*, *Solicitor-General*, *Vicar-General*, &c. (See these words.)

general-agent, *s.*

Law: A person authorized by his principal to sign all contracts, execute all deeds, and act in every way as his agent.

General Assembly, *s.*

Ecclesiol.: The highest court in the Established and Free Churches of Scotland. It meets statedly once a year for the purpose of receiving reports from the several committees, appeals from the synods, &c. It consists of a certain number of representatives, one-half of them ministers, the other half elders, from the several presbyteries. It is presided over by a moderator, who is elected by votes at the commencement of each assembly.

general-bass, *s.*

Music: Thorough bass.

general-charge, *s.*

Scots Law: A charge the use of which is to cause the heir either to represent his ancestor or to renounce the succession.

general-council, *s.*

Ch. Hist.: [COUNCIL, ŒCUMENICAL].

general-court, *s.* A court of legislature.

general-dealer, *s.* One who ... all the articles of daily use, instead of ... ing himself to one particular branch of ...

general-demurrer, *s.*

Law: [DEMURRER].

general-issue, *s.*

Law: An issue which traverses and ... at once the whole declaration, without ... any special matter whereby to evade it.

"As in trespass, *non culpabilis*, not guilty; ... upon contract, *nunquam indebitatus*, that ... was indebted; in debt on bond, *non est factum*, ... his deed; on an *assumpsit*, *non assumpsit* ... such promise: or in an action on a warranty ... did not warrant, or on an agreement, that ... agree. These pleas are called the general ... by importing an absolute and general denial ... is alleged in the declaration, they amount at ... an issue: by which we mean a fact affirmed ... side and denied on the other."—*Blackstone: Com.* bk. iii., ch. 11.

general-lien, *s.*

Law: The right to detain a chattel ... until payment be made not only for the ... cular article, but of any balance that ... due on a general account in the same ... business.

general-officer, *s.*

Mil.: An officer commanding an ... division, or a brigade; a general.

general post-office, *s.* [Post-...

general-service, *s.*

Scots Law: A form of service carrying ... heritable rights belonging to the ... do not require sasine, or such as ... sonally vested in him, no sasine having ... taken on them by the ancestor, and ... all that by the law goes to the heir ... [SERVICE.]

general-ship, *s.*

Naut.: A ship advertised by the ... a general carrier, and not under special ... tract to any particular merchant or ...

general special-charge, *s.*

Scots Law: A writ passing the Signet ... object of which is to supply the ... general service, and to vest, by a fiction ... those subjects which would have ... general-service to have vested them in the ...

general-staff, *s.*

Mil.: The staff of an army. [STAFF.]

general-tail, *s.*

Law: An estate-tail where one parent ... is specified whence the issue must be ...

general-term, *s.*

Logic: A term which is the sign of a ... conception or notion.

¶ *General term of a series:* That term ... which any term whatever may be deduced ... assigning proper values to the arbitrary ... stants which enter it.

general-warrant, *s.*

Law: A warrant to apprehend all ... persons, without naming any particular ... vidual. The last general-warrant ... England was that on which Wilkes was ... mitted to the Tower, on April 30, 1763, ... attack on the king's speech in No. 45 ... *North Briton.*

"This warrant is unconstitutional, illegal ... lutely void: it is a *general-warrant* directed ... messengers, to take up any persons without ... or describing them with any certainty, and ... hend them together with their papers."—... *den: Charge to the Jury in Wilkes' case.* ...

¶ Crabb thus discriminates between ... and *universal*: "The *general* is to the ... what the part is to the whole. What is ... includes the greater part or number; ... *universal* includes every individual ... The *general* rule admits of many exceptions; ... the *universal* rule admits of none. ... government has the *general* good for ... ject: the government of Providence is ... to *universal* good. *General* is opposed ... ticular, and *universal* to individual." ... *Eng. Synon.*)

* **ġĕn-ĕr-ā'-lĕ** (*pl.* **gĕn-ĕr-ā'-lĭ-a**) ... [Lat. neut. sing. of *generalis* = general ...

1. That which is general.

2. The usual commons in a religious ...

3. (*Pl.*): Generalities; general terms ...

"Destined to serve as the *generalia* or first ... of the various arts."—*J. S. Mill.* ...

***ğĕn′-ĕr-ale** (2), *s.* [Fr.]

Milit.: Formerly a beat of drum for the assembly of all the troops preparatory to a march or to going into action. When beaten unexpectedly it was the signal for the whole of the troops to assemble at the alarm-posts. (*Voyle.*)

"Hurrah, boys! the morning of battle has come,
And the *generale* 's beating on many a drum."
Davis: Battle-Eve of the Brigade.

***ğĕn′-ĕr-al-ĕss,** *s.* [Eng. *general; -ess.*] A female general or commander.

"He hastily nominates *generalesses.*"—*Carlyle: French Revolution*, pt. i., bk. vii., § 5.

***ğĕn′-ĕr-al-ĭsm,** *s.* [Eng. *general; -ism.*]

1. A general conclusion.

2. A platitude.

"He began with *generalisms* about humility."—*Burton: City of the Saints*, ch. v

ğĕn-ĕr-al-ĭs′-sĭ-mō, *s.* [Ital. & Sp.; Fr. *généralissime.*] A commander-in-chief; the chief commander of an army consisting of two or more grand divisions under separate generals. The term is not now in use in the British army.

"In case of any foreign invasion, the King was by law to be *generalissimo*, to command the people for their own safety."—*Ludlow: Memoirs; King Charles's Case.*

ğĕn-ĕr-ăl′-ĭ-tў, *gen-er-al-i-tie, *s.* [Fr. *généralité*, from Lat. *generalitas*, from *generalis* = general; Sp. *generalidad;* Ital. *generalità.*]

*1. The state of being general; the quality of including species or particulars.

"*Generalité. Generality*, generallnesa."—*Cotgrave.*

2. A general statement; a statement which is not specific, but applies to a whole class taken collectively; a statement which is not confined to any one particular case.

"To conclude under one consideration a specialtie and a *generalitie.*"—*Bp. Gardner: Of the Presence of the Sacrament*, fo. 58.

3. The main body; the bulk; the greatest part; the majority.

"The *generality* of men are prone to approve the laws and rules directing to justice, sincerity, and beneficence."—*Barrow*, vol. ii., ser. 7.

*4. (*Pl.*): General affairs; the interests of the general public.

*5. A district governed by a general.

ğĕn′-ĕr-al-īz-a-ble, *a.* [Eng. *generaliz(e); -able.*] That may or can be generalized or reduced under a general rule, or referred to a particular class or genus.

"Extreme cases are, *ipso nomine*, not *generalizable.*" —*Coleridge.* (*Webster.*)

ğĕn-ĕr-al-īz-ā′-tion, ğĕn-ĕr-al-īs-ā′-tion, *s.* [Fr. *généralisation;* Sp. *generalizacion.*] [GENERALIZE.]

1. The act or process of generalizing; the act of making general, or of bringing several objects agreeing in some point under a common or general name, head, or class; an extending from particulars to generals.

"This has led some philosophers to suppose that another faculty besides abstraction, to which they have given the name of *generalisation*, is necessary to account for the formation of genera and species."—*Stewart: On the Human Mind*, pt. iv., § 1.

2. A general inference.

ğĕn′-ĕr-al-īze, *v.t.* & *i.* [Fr. *généraliser;* Sp. *generalizar*, from Lat. *generalis*=general(q.v.).]

A. *Transitive:*

1. To reduce to or arrange in a genus; to view in relation to a genus or genera; to bring, as a particular fact or series of facts, into relation with a wider circle of facts.

"The mind, therefore, makes its utmost endeavours to *generalize* its ideas, begins early with such as are most familiar, comes in time to those that are less so." —*Bolingbroke: Essay on Human Knowledge*, § 5.

2. To deduce or infer as a general principle from many particulars.

"A mere conclusion, *generalized* from a multitude of facts."—*Coleridge.* (*Webster.*)

B. *Intrans.:* To employ oneself in generalization; to generalize objects.

ğĕn′-ĕr-al-lў, *gen-er-al-i, *gen-er-al-liche, *gen-er-al-lye, *adv.* [Eng. *general; -ly.*]

1. In general; without specification or exact limitation.

"*Generally* we would not have those who read this work of *Sylva Sylvarum*, account it strange that we have set down particulars untried."—*Bacon: Sylva Sylvarum.* (Pref.)

2. Collectively; in a body; not partially or severally, but universally.

"I counsel that all Israel be *generally* gathered unto thee."—*2 Samuel* xvii. 11.

3. In the main; in general; for the most or greatest part; mainly, principally.

"Look, when you will, into sessions-papers, and other accounts of bad people, who have suffered for their crimes, and you will *generally* find they began by neglecting the sabbath."—*Gilpin: Works*, vol. ii., ser. 30.

4. In the main; without minute detail.

"Those who are driven into the fold are, *generally* speaking, rather made hypocrites than converts."—*Dryden: Hind & Panther.* (Pref.)

5. Ordinarily, commonly, usually.

¶ For the difference between *generally* and *commonly*, see COMMONLY.

***ğĕn′-ĕr-al-nĕss,** *s.* [Eng. *general; -ness.*]

1. The quality or state of being general; wide extent, though short of universality.

"They had, with a general consent, rather springing by the *generalness* of the cause than of any artificial practice, set themselves in arms."—*Sidney.*

2. Commonness, frequency, usualness.

ğĕn′-ĕr-al-shĭp, *s.* [Eng. *general; -ship.*]

1. The office or rank of a general; command as a general.

"Thus those fifteen hundred horse which marched northward, within very few days were brought to nothing; and the *generalship* of the Lord Digby to an end."—*Clarendon: Civil War*, ii. 718.

2. A title of respect addressed to a general.

"Your *generalship* puts me in mind of Prince Eugene when he fought the Turks at the battle of Belgrade."—*Goldsmith: She Stoops to Conquer*, ii.

3. The skill of a general; military skill exhibited in the management of troops and the conduct of war; strategical skill.

"Cicero laughs, in one of his letters, at his *generalship.*"—*Bolingbroke: Letters on History.*

4. The discharge of the functions of a general.

5. Judicious or skilful tactics or management generally.

***ğĕn′-ĕr-al-tў,** *s.* [Eng. *general; -ty.*] The whole; the totality.

"The municipal laws of this kingdom are of a vast extent, and include in their *generalty* all those several laws which are allowed as the rule of justice and judicial proceedings."—*Hale: Prim. Orig. of Mankind.*

ğĕn′-ĕr-ant, *a.* & *s.* [Lat. *generans*, pr. par. of *genero* = to beget, to gender (q.v.).]

A. *As adjective:*

*I. *Ord. Lang.:* Begetting, producing, generative.

"In such pretended generations the *generant* or active principle is supposed to be the sun, which, being an inanimate body, cannot act otherwise than by his heat."—*Ray: On the Creation*, pt. ii.

II. *Math.:* Acting as a generant (q.v.).

B. *As substantive:*

I. *Ord. Lang.:* That which generates, begets, or produces; the generative principle or power.

"Some believe the soul made by God, some by angels, and some by the *generant.*"—*Glanvill: Scepsis Scientifica*, ch. iii.

II. *Math.:* That which by its motion generates or is conceived as generating a line, figure, or solid body; thus, a circle revolving about its diameter as an axis is the *generant* of a sphere. [GENERATION.]

ğĕn′-ĕr-āte, *v.t.* & *i.* [Lat. *generatus*, pa. par. of *genero* = to produce; *genus* (genit. *generis*) = a race, offspring.]

A. *Transitive:*

I. *Ordinary Language:*

1. To beget, to propagate, to procreate.

2. To produce or bring into life; to give existence to.

3. To cause to be; to produce. (Of material things.)

4. To cause, to produce; to give origin or rise to. (Of immaterial things.)

"Yet we ought to remember that it is the nature of injustice to *generate* injustice."—*Macaulay: Hist. Eng.*, ch. xvi.

II. *Math.:* To trace out or form as a line, figure, or solid body by the motion of a point or a magnitude of inferior order.

"If a mathematical surface be moved according to a mathematical law, the volume swept over by it, in its motion, is said to be *generated* by it, and is a mathematical solid or volume."—*Davies & Peck: Mathem. Dictionary.*

***B.** *Intrans.:* To beget, propagate, or procreate.

"Those creatures which being wild *generate* seldom, being tame, *generate* often."—*Bacon.*

ğĕn′-ĕr-āt-ĭng, *pr. par., a., & s.* [GENERATE, *v.*]

A. & B. *As pr. par. & particip. adj.:* (See the verb).

C. *As subst.:* The act or process of begetting, producing, or originating.

generating-function, *s.*

Math.: A term used by Laplace, in solving equations of differences, to denote any function of x considered with reference to the coefficients of its expansion in powers of x.

generating-line, or **figure,** *s.*

Math.: A line or figure by the motion of which a figure or solid is conceived to be generated or described.

generating-surface, *s.* The heating surface of a boiler; that on which heat is applied to generate steam.

ğĕn-ĕr-ā′-tion, *gen-er-a-cioun, *gen-er-a-cyon, *s.* [Fr. *génération*, from Lat. *generatio*, from *generatus*, pa. par. of *genero* = to generate; Sp. *generacion;* Ital. *generazione;* Port. *geração.*]

I. *Ordinary Language:*

1. The act of begetting, procreating or producing.

"So fertile be the flouds in *generation.*"
Spenser: F. Q., IV. xii. 1.

*2. The act of producing, causing or giving rise or existence to.

"Seals make excellent impressions: and so it may be thought of sounds in their first *generation.*"—*Bacon.*

*3. Progeny; offspring; issue.

"The barbarous Scythian,
Or he that makes his *generation* messes
To gorge his appetite, shall to my bosom
Be as well neighboured." *Shakesp.: Lear*, i. 1.

4. A single succession or step in natural descent, as the children of the same parents; an age or period between one succession and another.

"Four *generations* of Stuarts had waged a war to the death with four *generations* of Puritans."—*Macaulay: Hist. Eng.*, ch. vii.

5. The people of the same period or age; those living at the same time.

"O faithless and perverse *generation*, who hath warned you to flee from the wrath to come?"—*Luke* ix. 41.

*6. A family; a race.

"Thy mother's of my *generation.*"
Shakesp.: Timon of Athens, i. 1.

*7. A pedigree, lineage, or descent.

"Thus from the fact of Lot, we derive the *generation* of Ruth, and blessed Nativity of our Saviour."—*Browne: Vulgar Errours*, bk. v., ch. xxi.

*8. An age.

"Every where throughout all *generations* and ages of the Christian world, no church ever perceived the word of God to be against it."—*Hooker: Eccles. Polity.*

II. *Technically:*

1. *Math.:* The formation of any magnitude by the motion of a point, or a magnitude of an inferior order. Thus, if a point move in accordance with any mathematical law, the path which it traces out is said to be generated by the point, and is a mathematical line. If a mathematical line be moved in accordance with a mathematical law, the surface in which it is always found is said to be generated by the line, and is always a mathematical surface. The moving point or magnitude is called the generatrix, and the law according to which the motion takes place is called the law of generation. (*Davies & Peck.*)

2. *Phys. Anat.:* The function which has for its object the propagation of the species, generation, presents many points of resemblance in plants and animals. In the former it is cryptogamic, or phanerogamic; in the latter non-sexual or sexual. In the cryptogamic and non-sexual generation, the new individual is developed by a separation of particles from the body of the parent, by which the new formation is nourished until it has so far matured as to be capable of an independent existence. (*Todd & Bowman: Phys. Anat.*, vol. i., introd. p. 25.)

¶ (1) *Alternation of generation, alternate generation.*]

Biol.: [ALTERNATION].

(2) *Equivocal*, or *Spontaneous generation:*

Biol.: The view that some of the lower animals or plants, or the primordial form of one or other, or both of the animal and vegetable kingdoms may have sprung from lifeless matter without the intervention of any previously existing parent. Alleged instances of such equivocal generation were shown to be unfounded, but essentially the same view has been revived as an hypothesis by Hæckel and some evolutionists. It is called by Huxley abiogenesis (q.v.). For other kinds of generation, see Fissiparous, Gemmiparous, Larviparous, Oviparous, Pupiparous, and Viviparous.

¶ Crabb thus discriminates between *generation* and *age*: "Those who are born at the same time constitute a *generation*; that period of time which comprehends the *age* of man is the *age*; there may therefore be many *generations* spring up in the course of an *age*; a fresh *generation* is springing up every day, which in the course of an *age* pass away, and are succeeded by fresh *generations*." (*Crabb: Eng. Synon.*)

¶ For the difference between *generation* and *race*, see RACE.

ġĕn′-ĕr-ā-tĭve, *a.* [Fr. *génératif*, from Lat. *generatus*, pa. par. of *genero* = to generate; Sp., Port., & Ital. *generativo*.]

1. Having the power or property of generating, procreating, or producing; pertaining to generation or production.

"They haue the seed of regeneration by the ministerie of the church, which vseth to that end and purpose not onely the word, but the sacraments, both hauing *generatiue* force and vertue."—*Hooker: Eccles. Polity*, bk. v., § 50.

2. Prolific; fruitful.

generative-tissue, *s.*

Bot.: The same as FORMATIVE-TISSUE (q.v.).

ġĕn′-ĕr-ā-tŏr, *s.* [Lat., from *generatus*, pa. par. of *genero* = to generate; Fr. *générateur*; Ital. *generatore*.]

I. *Ord. Lang.:* One who or that which begets, generates, produces, or propagates; a propagator or procreator.

"Imagination assimilates the idea of the *generator* into the reality in the thing engendered."—*Browne: Vulgar Errours.*

II. *Technically:*

1. *Aërated Water:* An apparatus for generating carbonic-acid gas for charging soda-fountains, or bottles with aërated water.

2. *Chem.:* A term used to denote the elements or compounds from which a more complex substance is obtained. Thus ethyl, alcohol, and acetic acid are the generators of acetic ether; and benzoic acid and glycocoll are the generators of hippuric acid. By the action of acids or alkalies these substances can be resolved into their generators, and so the constitution of a complex body can be determined; thus, Lecithin, a constituent of the brain, has the formula $C_{44}H_{90}N{\cdot}P{\cdot}O_9$; it has six generators, glycerin, phosphoric acid, stearic acid, glycol, methyl alcohol, and ammonia; therefore it is found to be a distearate glycerophosphate of choline, and choline has been found to be a trimethyl oxyethyl ammonium hydrate $(CH_3)_3N{\cdot}CH_2{\cdot}OH{\cdot}CH_2{\cdot}OH$.

3. *Distill.:* A retort in which volatile hydrocarbons are distilled from liquid or solid matters.

4. *Music:* A ground note, fundamental bass, root, derivative. The principal sound or sounds by which others are produced, as the lower c for the treble of the harpsichord, which beside its octave will strike an attentive ear with its twelfth above or G in alt, and with its fifteenth above or c in alt.

5. *Steam:* A vessel in which steam is generated from water, for use in a steam-engine, a heating apparatus, &c. The term was first applied to the Perkins steam-boiler, in which water in small quantity was heated to a high temperature. It is now specifically applied to a class of instantaneous generators. The name is now rapidly coming into use for all apparatus for generating steam, being held to be more correct than the usual term. [STEAM-BOILER.]

ġĕn′-ĕr-a-trĭx, *s.* [Lat.]

Math.: A point, line, or figure which by its motion generates a line, figure, or solid.

ġĕ-nĕr′-ĭc, *a.* [Lat. *gener(is)* (genit. of *genus*) = a class, a kind; Eng. adj. suff. *-ic*; Fr. *générique*; Ital. & Sp. *generico*.]

1. Pertaining to a genus, class, or kind; comprehending the genus as distinct from the species or from another genus: as, a *generic* description, that is, the description of a genus; a *generic* difference, a difference in genus; a *generic* name, a denomination which comprehends all the species belonging to a particular genus, as of animals, plants, &c.; thus Felis is the *generic* name of animals of the cat kind, Canis of those of the dog kind, &c.

"Though wine differs from other liquids, in that it is the juice of a certain fruit; yet this is but a general or *generick* difference."—*Watts: Logick.*

2. Very wide, comprehensive, or extensive; pertaining to large or comprehensive classes.

"This is a *generic* term, applicable to every sort of mental enjoyment indiscriminately."—*Cogan: On the Passions*, vol. ii., dis. iii., ch. i.

generic-area, *s.*

Bot., Zool., & Geog.: An area to which a genus is limited. When there is one spot within this area where representatives of the genus abound more than they do in other parts of it, this is called its metropolis.

* **ġĕ-nĕr′-ĭc-al,** *a.* [Lat. *gener(is)*, genit. of *genus* = a kind; Eng. adj. suff. *-ical*.] The same as GENERIC (q.v.).

ġĕ-nĕr′-ĭc-al-lȳ, *adv.* [Eng. *generical*; *-ly*.] With regard to genus or generic characteristics.

"They are of the very specific gravity with those to which they are so *generically* allied."—*Woodward.*

ġĕ-nĕr′-ĭc-al-nĕss, *s.* [Eng. *generical*; *-ness*.] The quality or state of being generical.

"The question in dispute has no relation to the *genericalness* of the objects on which we think, but to the *genericalness* of thinking itself."—*Answer to Clarke's Third Defence.*

* **ġĕ-nĕr-ĭf-ĭ-cā′-tion,** *s.* [Lat. *genus* (genit. *generis*) = a kind, a class, and *facio* = to make.] The act of generalizing; generalization.

ġĕn-ĕr-ŏs′-ĭ-tȳ, *s.* [Fr. *générosité*, from Lat. *generositas*, from *generosus* = of noble birth; *genus* (genit. *generis*) = race, family; Sp. *generosidad*; Ital. *generosità*.] [GENEROUS.]

* 1. Illustrious; of noble descent or birth.

"Their eyes are commonly black and small, noses little, nails almost as long as their fingers, but serving to distinguish their *generosity*."—*Harris: Voyages*, vol. i., p. 465.

2. *In the ethical sense:* That nobility of character which was once supposed to go with nobility of descent, but which is now known not to depend on birth, but to be present in certain individuals in all ranks of society, and absent from others of the high as well as the low.

"*Generosity* is the part of a soul raised above the vulgar. There is in it something of what we admire in heroes, and praise with a degree of rapture."—*Goldsmith: The Bee*, No. 3.

3. Liberality, munificence.

ġĕn′-ĕr-oŭs, *a.* [Fr. *généreux*, from Lat. *generosus*, from *genus* (genit. *generis*) = race, family; Sp., Port., & Ital. *generoso*.]

* 1. Of illustrious or noble birth, descent, or extraction; nobly-born.

"The *generous* and gravest citizens
Have hent the gates."
Shakesp.: Measure for Measure, iv. 6.

2. Noble, honourable, magnanimous; high-minded. (*Of persons.*)

"All men affect to seem *generous*, and will say, they scorn to be base."—*Barrow*, vol. i., ser. 19.

3. Noble, honourable, worthy of a high-minded person. (*Of things.*)

"And Edith lent her *generous* aid,
And wept, and Lorn for mercy prayed."
Scott: Lord of the Isles, ii. 25.

4. High-spirited; possessed of or showing high-breeding or blood.

"Actæon spies
His opening hounds, and now he hears their cries:
A *generous* pack."
Addison: Ovid; Metamorphoses iii.

5. Full of spirit or strength; strong, heating.

"The phlegm, even in this *generous* wine, was copious."—*Boyle.*

6. Full, overflowing, abundant: as, a *generous* table.

7. Liberal, munificent, openhanded, bountiful.

"*Generous* and charitable, prompt to serve."
Wordsworth: Excursion, bk. vii.

8. Characterized by or manifesting liberality or munificence: as, a *generous* gift or action.

¶ For the difference between *generous* and *beneficent*, see BENEFICENT.

ġĕn′-ĕr-oŭs-lȳ, *adv.* [Eng. *generous*; *-ly*.]

1. With nobility of mind or character; nobly, magnanimously.

"Despise money *generously*, and forgive your enemy bravely."—*Bp. Taylor: Sermons*, vol. iii., ser. 10.

2. In a generous, liberal, or munificent manner; with generosity; liberally, freely, bountifully.

"'Tis better *generously* bestowed on those
Than left the plunder of our country's foes."
Pope: Homer; Iliad xviii. 351.

* **ġĕn′-ĕr-oŭs-nĕss,** *s.* [Eng. *generous*; *-ness*.] The quality or state of being generous; generosity, nobility, highmindedness, liberality.

"Had I not been encouraged by that [illegible] and sweetness of disposition."—*Willis:* [illegible] (Dedic.)

* **ġĕ-nē′-ṣĭ-al,** *a.* [Eng. *genesi(s)*; adj. suff. *-al*.] Of or pertaining to generation.

* **ġĕ-nĕ-ṣĭ-ŏl′-ȯ-ġȳ,** *s.* [Gr. γένεσις [illegible] = origin, source, and λόγος (*logos*) = a discourse.] The science or doctrines of generation.

ġĕn′-ĕ-sĭs, *s.* [Gr. γένεσις (*genesis*) = origin, source, birth, production, generation, creation, &c., from the obsolete root of γένω [illegible], superseded by γεννάω (*gennaō*) = to beget, to engender, causal of γίγνομαι (*gignomai*) = to come into being, to be born, to be produced.]

I. *Ordinary Language:*

1. The act of begetting, producing, or giving origin to; imagination; origin, source, beginning.

"The origin and *genesis* of poor Sterling's [illegible]"—*Carlyle: Life of Sterling.*

2. An explanation of the origin or source of anything.

3. Production.

"If the blood becomes choked with [illegible] there necessarily results a decreased *genesis* of [illegible]"—*Herbert Spencer: Psychol.* (2nd ed.), i. 5.

4. In the same sense as II. 2.

II. *Technically:*

1. *Math.:* A term formerly used, meaning the same as generation. In the genesis of figures the moving magnitude or point is called the describent; the guiding line of the motion is called the dirigent. [GENERATION, II. 1.]

2. *Script. Canon:* The first book of the Pentateuch, of the Old Testament, and of the Bible. In the Hebrew original, as well as in the Septuagint and all modern versions, it occupies this place. It is called in Hebrew בְּרֵאשִׁית (*bereshith*), which is its initial word, correctly translated in the authorised English version, "In the beginning." The opening chapter narrates the creation by God of the earth and all worlds (i. 1–16); ch. ii. 1–3 [illegible] have been added to this chapter. Chapters ii. 4–end to xi. 9, are occupied with [illegible] events in the history of the human race [illegible] ally. At xi. 10 a genealogy begins, designed to give the pedigree of Abram or Abraham, "the father of the faithful," divinely selected from an idolatrous race and family (Joshua xxiv. 2) to found a race (the chosen Jewish one) who should be the special depositaries and defenders of true religion against other races more or less apostate or unenlightened. The remainder of the book gives the history of Abraham, and those of his immediate descendants who were special heirs of the promises made to him—viz., Isaac, Jacob, and the twelve patriarchs (Heb. xi. 9). Counting only from the creation of Adam to the last event in Genesis (the death of Joseph), the space of time is vast; but as the Hebrew, the Septuagint, and the Samaritan Pentateuch all differ as to certain numbers, the exact amount cannot be stated.

The Jewish and, following it, the early Christian Church almost unanimously pronounced Moses the author of the work, deriving his knowledge of the events prior to his time either from direct revelation or from [illegible] documents consulted under Divine guidance. In A.D. 1753 Astruc, an eminent French medical professor, attempted to point out two separate documents, distinguishable by the fact that in one the Divine Being is called almost always אֱלֹהִים (*Elohim*), while in the other he is named יְהוָה (*Jehovah*). On the revival of this hypothesis in the present century, Hengstenberg and others contended against it, maintaining that in every case there was a reason why the Divine name which we find in the particular verse was chosen. Most critical scholars adhere to the opinion of Astruc, and perpetually speak of the Elohist—*i.e.*, the writer who habitually calls God Elohim (q.v.)—and the Jehovist, who designates him Jehovah (q.v.). Hupfield and Boehmer assign the composition of Genesis to five writers: the Elohist, the second Elohist, the Jehovists, and the Later Editor or Compiler. Colenso reduces the [illegible] to four, making the second Elohist and the first Jehovist the same person, writing at different periods of his life. The bishop gives the following as probable dates of the several writers in Genesis, who, he thinks, possibly

were the prophets whose names are appended :—

The first Elohist	B.C. 1100 to 1060	Samuel.
The second Elohist and first Jehovist	1060 to 1010	Nathan.
The second Jehovist	1035	Gad.
The Deuteronomist	641 to 624	Jeremiah.

There are many expressions common to the first Elohist and Ezekiel.

Omitting fractions of verses the following are the portions of Genesis attributed to the first Elohist, and they form a continuous narrative :—

Chapters i. ii. 1-3; v. vi. 9-14, 17-22; vii. 6-9, 11, 13-16, 18, 19, 21-24; viii. 1-5, 13-19; ix. 1-17, 28, 29; xi. 10-26, 31, 32; xii. 4-6, 12; xiii. 6, 12; xvi. 1, 3, 15, 16; xvii. 1-27; xix. 29; xxi. 2-5; xxiii. 1-20; xxv. 7-17, 19-21, 24-26; xxvi. 34, 35; xxviii. 1-9; xxix. 24, 29, 32-34; xxx. 1, 4, 13, 17-24; xxxi. 18; xxxv. 9-16, 19, 20, 22-29; xxxvi. 1-19, 31-40; xxxvii. 1, 2, 28, 36; xlvi. 6-27; xlvii. 7-11, 27, 28; xlviii. 3-7; xlix. 1, 29.

The second Jehovist is believed to have written little but ch. xiv.

The Deuteronomist is credited with—

Chapters vi. 4; x. 8-12; xv. 1-21; xviii. 18, 19; xxii. 14-18; xxiv. 59, 60; xxvi. 4, 5; xxxv. 8.

The rest of the book is attributed to the first Jehovist. The bishop believed the work unhistorical, though in no respect fraudulent. But the immense majority of Christians in this and other countries firmly hold that this old and venerable book was composed by Moses under the guidance of Divine inspiration, and that it is in every part of unimpeachable authority.

3. *Biol.:* The word is often used as the second element of a compound, as abio*genesis*, bio*genesis*, homo*genesis*, hetero*genesis*, xeno*genesis*, &c. (q.v.).

ġĕn′-ĕt (1), ***gen-net**, ***gen-ette** (1), *s.* [Fr. *gennete*, from Sp. *ginette* = (1) a horse, (2) a light horseman from the Berber tribe of Zeneta, who supplied the Moorish Sultans of Grenada with a body of horse, on which they placed great reliance. (*Wedgwood*.)] A small-sized, well-proportioned, Spanish horse; a jennet.

"The delicacy of a *gennet*, a barb, or an Arabian horse, is much more amiable than the strength and stability of some horses of war or carriage."—*Burke: Sublime & Beautiful*, pt. iii. § 16.

ġĕ-nĕt′ (2), **ge-nette** (2), **jen-net**, *s.* [Fr. *genette* = a kind of weasel, black-spotted and bred in Spain (*Cotgrave*), from Sp. *gineta*, from Arab. *jarneit*.]

I. *Ord. Lang.:* The fur of II., which is made up into muffs, tippets, &c.; hence, used for catskins made up in imitation of their fur, and used for the same purpose.

"A warrant to Sir Andrew Dudley, to deliver to Robert Robotham, yeoman of the robes, to keep for the king one fur of black *jennets*."—*Strype: Memorials, Edw. VI.* (an. 1552).

II. *Zool.: Genetta vulgaris*, or *Viverra Genetta*, a mammal belonging to the family Viverridæ. It is grey, spotted with black and brown, with a long tail, which is ringed with black and white. There is white also on the eyebrows, the cheeks, and the sides of the nose. Its fur is soft and fine. It is found from the South of France to the Cape of Good Hope, living on the banks of rivers or near springs. In Constantinople it is domesticated like a cat.

* **ġĕ-nĕth′-lĭ-ăc**, ***ge-neth-li-ack**, *a.* & *s.* [Fr. *généthliaque*, from Lat. *genethliacus*; Gr. γενεθλιακός (*genethliakos*), from γενέθλια (*genethlia*) = a birthday; γενέθλιος (*genethlios*) = pertaining to one's birthday; γίγνομαι (*gignomai*) = to be born.]

A. *As adj.:* Of or pertaining to nativities as calculated by astrologers; showing the position of the stars at the birth of any person; calculating nativities.

B. *As substantive:*

1. A birthday poem or ode.

2. One who is versed in genethliacs; one who calculates nativities.

"Commend me here to all *genethliacs*, casters of nativities."—*Adams: Works*, i. 9.

3. (*Pl.*): The science of calculating nativities, or predicting the future events of life from the stars predominant at the birth.

* **ġĕ-nĕth-lī′-a-cal**, ***ge-neth-li-a-call**, *a.* [Eng. *genethliac*; *-al*.] The same as GENETHLIAC (q.v.).

"The night immediately before he was slighting the art of those foolish astrologers and *genethliacal* ephemerists."—*Howell: Vocal Forest.*

* **ġĕ-nĕth-lĭ-ăl′-ŏ-ġy̆**, *s.* [Gr. γενέθλια (*genethlia*) = birth, and λόγος (*logos*) = a discourse.] Divination as to the destinies of one newly-born; the act, art, or science of casting nativities; astrology.

"One of the sects of the Chaldæans . . . wholly rejected *genethlialogy*."—*Stillingfleet.*

ġĕ-nĕth-lĭ-ăt′-ĭc, ***ge-neth-li-at-ick**, *a.* [GENETHLIAC.] One who is versed in genethliacs; one who calculates nativities.

"The *genethliaticks* conjecture by the disposition, temper, and complexion of the person."—*Drummond.*

ġĕ-nĕt′-ĭc, *a.* & *s.* [Gr. γεννητικός (*gennētikos*) = having the power of producing generation.]

A. *As adj.:* Pertaining to generation; relating to the origin or course of production of a thing.

"It is the same difference between the natural and mythical modes of interpretation, which Krug intends to point out, referring particularly to the histories of miracles, when he distinguishes the physical or material from the *genetic* and formal mode of explaining them."—*Strauss: Life of Jesus* (trans. 1846), vol. i., § 8, p. 31.

* **B.** *As substantive:*

Med.: A medicine which acts on the sexual organs.

genetic-affinity, *s.*

Biol.: Affinity founded on resemblances existing from a very early age, and which therefore is presumed to imply original relationship. It is called also histological affinity. (*S. P. Woodward.*) Evolutionists assign a greatly enlarged sphere of operation to such genetic affinity.

genetic-spiral, *s.*

Bot.: A helix winding round the stem of a plant, and formed by the points of growth of all the branches. (*Rossiter.*)

ġĕ-nĕt′-ĭ-cal, *a.* [Eng. *genetic*; *-al*.] The same as GENETIC (q.v.).

"The classification aimed at being strictly a *genetical* one."—*Whitney: Life & Growth of Language*, ch. xiii., p. 277.

ġĕ-nĕt′-ĭ-cal-ly̆, *adv.* [Eng. *genetical*; *-ly*.] In a genetic manner; by means of genetics.

ġĕ-nĕtte′, *s.* [GENET.]

***ġĕ-nē′-va** (1), *s.* [A corrupt. of Fr. *genèvre*, *genièvre*; Ital. *ginefro*, from Lat. *juniperus* = a juniper (q.v.).] A kind of spirit prepared chiefly from rye, by mashing, fermenting, and distilling. The spirit is returned to the still, mixed with juniper-berries, &c., and redistilled at a gentle heat.

Ġĕ-nē′-va (2), *s.* [See def.]

Geog.: The name of the chief town of Switzerland.

Geneva Bible, *s.* A Bible or translation of the Bible into English, made and published at Geneva, chiefly by Coverdale, Whittingham, Goodman, Pullain, Sampson, Gilby, and other English Protestant refugees. It was nearly finished when Mary died and Queen Elizabeth succeeded to the throne. It was reprinted in England in 1561, and went through at least fifty editions or impressions, being specially grateful to the English Puritans and the Scotch Presbyterians. Being a small quarto it largely superseded Cranmer's Great Bible, which was an unwieldy folio. It was the first English Bible which adopted the Roman instead of the obsolescent black type, and the first which recognised the division into verses; it was the first also which omitted the Apocrypha. From its stating, in Gen. iii. 7, that our first parents made themselves "breeches," it is sometimes called the Breeches Bible. That rendering, however, had occurred previously in Wycliffe's translation.

Geneva Convention, *s.*

Milit.: A Convention promoted by Mr. Henry Durrant, and signed by the great continental powers in August, 1864, Great Britain, Greece, and Norway joining it in the following year. The chief provisions are :—

1. The neutrality of ambulances and military hospitals.

2. The *personnel* of such ambulances and hospitals, including sanitary officers and naval and military chaplains, to be benefited by the neutrality.

3. The inhabitants of a country, rendering help to the sick and wounded, are to be respected and free from capture.

4. No distinction to be made between the sick and wounded, on account of nationality.

5. A flag and uniform to be adopted, and an armlet for the *personnel* of ambulances and hospitals. The flag and armlet to consist of a red Greek cross on a white ground. The Turks use a red crescent in place of the cross.

To carry out the terms of this convention, the International Society for the Aid of the Sick and Wounded has been organized, with committees in the chief towns in Europe and in the United States. It first played an important part in the Franco-German War, every nation sending its contingent of ambulances, surgeons, &c.

Geneva-cross, *s.*

Milit.: A red Greek cross on a white ground. [GENEVA CONVENTION.]

Geneva-gown, *s.*

Eccles. & Ch. Hist.: The ordinary preaching gown worn by Presbyterian ministers and by Low Church clergymen in this country. It is of black silk, and in shape resembles the gown of a Cambridge D.D. It was adopted by the followers of Calvin, and by the reformers who took refuge in Geneva, as a protest against the use of the alb, which is essentially a sacrificial vestment. [ALB, SURPLICE.]

Geneva-watch, *s.*

Horol.: Properly a kind of watch manufactured at Geneva, or of Swiss make; but also applied to any watch of similar construction. These watches have neither fuse nor chain, and are of inferior workmanship to the English lever watch. [WATCH.]

Ġĕ-nē′-van, *a.* & *s.* [Eng. *Genev(a)*; *-an*.]

A. *As adj.:* Of or pertaining to Geneva; Genevese.

B. *As substantive:*

1. *Ord. Lang.:* A native or inhabitant of Geneva; a Genevese.

2. *Ch. Hist.:* A follower or supporter of Genevanism; a Calvinist.

Ġĕ-nē′-van-ĭşm, *s.* [Eng. *Genevan*; *-ism*.] A term which has been applied to Calvinism, from the fact that its founder long lived at Geneva.

Ġĕn-ĕ-vē′şe, *a.* & *s.* [Fr. *Genevois*.]

A. *As adj.:* Of or pertaining to Geneva; Genevan.

B. *As subst.:* A native or inhabitant of Geneva.

* **genge**, *s.* [A.S.; Icel. *gengi*.] A company; attendants, followers.

"Him and his *genge* wel he fedde." *Havelok*, 786.

* **genge**, ***gengen**, *v.i.* & *t.* [A.S. *gengan* = to go, to run; M. H. Ger. *gengen*.]

A. *Intrans.:* To run, to go.

"He *gengeth* wel swithe awai ward." *Owl & Nightingale*, 375.

B. *Trans.:* To further; to advance; to help.

"All thatt icc may *gengenn* the." *Ormulum*, 8,128.

ġĕ-nī′-al (1), *a.* [Gr. γένειον (*geneion*) = the chin.]

Anat.: Of or pertaining to the chin: as, the *genial* processes.

ġē′-nĭ-al (2), ***ġē′-nĭ-all**, *a.* [O. Fr. *genial*, from Lat. *genialis* = pleasant, delightful, from *genius* = genius, social enjoyment.] [GENIUS.]

* 1. Natural; native; inborn; innate.

"The spring drew near, each felt a breast
With *genial* instinct filled."
Cowper: A Tale, June, 1793.

* 2. Contributing to propagation; pertaining to marriage or procreation; generative.

"Thou glad Genius, in whose gentle hand
The bridall bower and *geniall* bed remain."
Spenser: Epithalamion.

* 3. Presiding over marriage.

"So many *geniall* or genitall gods and goddesses."—*Gaule: Mag-Astro-Mantix*, p. 149.

4. Enlivening; warming; contributing to cheerfulness and life; supporting life.

"For me kind Nature wakes her *genial* power."
Pope: Essay on Man, i. 133.

5. Characterized by geniality or kindly warmth of disposition or manners; sympathetically cheerful; jovial and inspiring cheerfulness: as, a *genial* disposition.

* 6. Containing or exhibiting genius.

"Men of genius have often attached the highest value to their less *genial* works."—*Hare.* (*Webster.*)

genial-gods, *s. pl.*

Class. Myth.: The powers supposed to preside over generation or propagation.

ġē-nĭ-ăl′-ĭ-ty̆, *s.* [Eng. *genial*; *-ity*.] The quality or state of being genial; a genial dis-

position; sympathetic cheerfulness or cordiality.

ġē′-nĭ-al-lȳ, *adv.* [Eng. *genial*; *-ly.*]

* 1. By genius or nature; naturally.

"Some men are *genially* disposed to some opinions." —*Glanvill: Scepsis Scientifica*, ch. xiii.

2. In a genial manner; so as to cheer and enliven; cheerfully; kindly; with geniality.

"Freshening his lazy spirits as he ran,
Unfolded *genially*, and spread the man."
Cowper: Progress of Error, 412.

* 3. With pleasure, enjoyment, or happiness; happily.

"To taste but of the crumbs he scattered to stray and stranger birds like me was to feast *genially*."—*C. Brontë: Jane Eyre*, ch. xxii.

† **ġē′-nĭ-al-nĕss,** *s.* [Eng. *genial*; *-ness.*] The quality or state of being genial; geniality.

ġĕ-nī′-an, *a.* [Gr. γένειον (*geneion*) = the chin.]

Anat.: Of or pertaining to the chin.

ġĕ-nĭc′-u-lāte, ġĕ-nĭc′-u-lā-tĕd, *a.* [Lat. *geniculatus*, from *geniculum* = a knee or joint; dimin. of *genu* = a knee.]

1. *Ord. Lang.*: Kneed; knee-jointed.

2. *Bot.*: Knee-jointed; bent abruptly like a knee, as the stems of many grasses.

"A piece of some *geniculated* plant seeming to be part of a sugar-cane."—*Woodward: On Fossils.*

geniculate-ganglion, *s.*

Anat.: A gangliform enlargement on the facial nerve.

* **ġĕ-nĭc′-u-lāte,** *v.t.* [Geniculate, *a.*] To form a knot or joint in the stalk of a plant.

* **ġĕ-nĭc-u-lā′-tion,** *s.* [Lat. *geniculatio*, from *geniculatus*, from *geniculum* = a knee or joint.]

1. The act of bending the knee or kneeling; genuflexion.

"There are five points in question . . . *geniculation* at the eucharist, &c."—*Bp. Hall: Remains*, p. 307.

2. Knottiness; the quality of having knots or joints.

ġĕn-ĭc′-u-lŭm, *s.* [Lat. = little knee, dimin. of *genu* = a knee.]

Bot.: The name given by Jungius and others to the node of a stem.

ġē′-niē (*pl.* **ġē′-nĭ-ī**) (1), *s.* [Jinnee, Jenii.]

* **ġē′-niĕ** (2), * **geny,** *s.* [Fr. *genie*, from Lat. *genius* = genius (q.v.).] Genius, disposition, inclination; turn of mind.

"His *geny* being chiefly inclined to poetry."—*Wood: Athenæ Oxonienses; Davenant.*

ġē′-nĭ-ī, *s. pl.* [Jinnee.] Fabulous beings regarded by the Arabians as intermediate between angels and men, and capable of assuming any form, or of becoming invisible at pleasure.

"Well might triumphant *genii* bear thee hence,
Illustrious conqueror of common sense!"
Byron: English Bards & Scotch Reviewers.

* **ġē′-nĭ-ō,** *s.* [Ital., from Lat. *genius* = genius (q.v.).] A man of a particular disposition or turn of mind.

"Some *genios* are not capable of pure affection."—*Tatler.*

ġĕ-nĭ-ŏ-glŏs′-sŭs, *s.* [Gr. γένειον (*geneion*) = the chin, and γλῶσσα (*glōssa*) = the tongue.]

Anat.: For def., see etym. and compound.

genioglossus-muscle, *s.*

Anat.: A fan-shaped muscle arising by a short tendon from the chin above the geniohyoid muscle, and entering the middle of the tongue to bring it forward.

ġĕ-nĭ-ŏ-hȳ′-ŏ-glŏs-sŭs, *s.* [Gr. γένειον (*geneion*) = the chin; ὑοειδής (*huoeidēs*) = the hyoid bone, and γλῶσσα (*glōssa*) = the tongue.]

Anat.; The same as Genioglossus (q.v.).

ġĕ-nĭ-ŏ-hȳ′-ŏĭd, *a.* [Geniohyoideus.]

geniohyoid-muscle, *s.*

Anat.: A narrow muscle arising from the inferior of the two genial tubercles behind the symphysis of the jaw, and inserted into the anterior surface of the body of the hyoid bone. (*Quain.*)

ġĕ-nĭ-ŏ-hȳ-ŏĭd′-ĕ-ŭs, *s.* [Gr. γένειον (*geneion*) = the chin, and ὑοειδής (*huoeidēs*) = the hyoid bone.]

Anat.: The geniohyoid muscle (q.v.).

ġĕ-nī′-ŏ-plăs-tȳ, *s.* [Gr. γένειον (*geneion*) = the chin, and πλάσσω (*plassō*) = to mould.]

Surg.: The restoration of the chin after it has been injured.

ġĕn′-ĭp, *s.* [Genipa.]

genip-tree, *s.*

Bot.: [Genipa].

ġĕn′-ĭp-a, *s.* [Genipapa.]

Bot.: A genus of cinchonaceous plants, tribe Cinchoneæ, family Gardenidæ. It consists of fruit-bearing trees. *Genipa americana*, the Marmalade Box of Dutch Guiana, bears the genipap (q.v.). The fruit of *G. brasiliensis* is also eaten in Brazil, but, according to Martius, it is not fit to be used till it has become bletted, and is better preserved with sugar than fresh. [Genipap.]

ġĕn′-ĭ-păp, *s.* [*Genipap*, or *genepapa* = the Guiana name.]

Bot.: The fruit of *Genipa americana*. [Genipa.] It is as large as an orange, is whitish-green, but has a dark-purple juice with an agreeable vinous taste. It is in much request in Dutch Guiana.

ġĕ-nĭs′-ta, *s.* [Lat. *genista*, *genesta* = the broom, the Spanish broom; perhaps from Celt. *gen* = a small bush.]

Bot.: The typical genus of the subtribe Genisteæ (q.v.). It has the calyx shortly two-lipped and the lips deeply toothed. Seventy species are known, three of them British. *Genista tinctoria* is the Dyers' Greenweed. It is unarmed, and is found in England, and more rarely in Scotland, and in county Dublin in Ireland. It yields a yellow dye. Ray says that the milk of cows feeding upon it is rendered bitter, and that this bitterness is retained in butter and cheese made from the milk. *G. pilosa*, also unarmed, is rare and local, while *G. anglica*, a spinous plant, is common in England and in Scotland, but absent from Ireland.

ġĕ-nĭs′-tĕ-æ, *s. pl.* [Lat. *genist(a)*, and fem. pl. adj. suff. *-eæ.*]

Bot.: A subtribe of papilionaceous plants, tribe Loteæ. It consists of shrubs with entire leaflets, and the stamens all united, instead of being diadelphous. Genera represented in Britain: Genista, Ulex, Cytisus (q.v.).

* **ġĕn′-ĭ-tal,** * **gen-i-tall,** *a.* & *s.* [O. Fr. *genital*, from Lat. *genitalis* = generative, from *genitum*, sup. of *gigno* = to beget.]

A. *As adj.*: Pertaining to generation or procreation; generative.

"These tenuous vapours . . . will doubtless compose as *genital* as matter as any can be prepared in the bodies of animals."—*Glanvill: Pre-existence of Souls*, ch. xiv.

B. *As subst.* (*Pl.*): Those parts of an animal which are the immediate instruments of generation; the privates, the sexual organs.

"That they worshipped the head of an ass, and even the *genitals* of their high priest."—*Grew: Cosmologia Sacra*, bk. v., ch. vi.

ġĕn′-ĭ-tĭng, ***gĭn′-nĭt-ĭng, jĕn′-nĕt-ĭng, jūn′-ēat-ĭng,** *s.* [O. Fr. *jeannet*; Fr. *jeannot*, a dimin. of *Jean* = John, from their being ripe by St. John's Day, June 24th; cf. *John-apple*; or Eng. *June*, and *eating*. (*Mahn*, &c.)] A variety of apple which ripens early.

"In July come early pears and plums in fruit, *genitings* and codlins."—*Bacon.*

ġĕn-ĭ-tī′-val, *a.* [Lat. *genitivus.*] [Genitive.]

Gram.: Pertaining or relating to the genitive case.

ġĕn′-ĭ-tĭve, *a.* & *s.* [Fr. *génitif* = the genitive case, from Lat. *genitivus* = of or pertaining to generation, from *genitum*, sup. of *gigno* = to beget; Sp. & Ital. *genitivo*. The Latin *genitivus casus* = the genitive case, was a mistranslation of the Greek γενικη πτωσις (*genikē ptōsis*), which properly should have been translated *casus generalis* = the general case, or that case which denotes the genus or kind. (See extract from Max Müller under B.)]

A. *As adjective*:

Gram.: A term applied to that case of nouns, adjectives, pronouns, &c., which pertains to or indicates origin, source, possession, or the like, or to the relation expressed by such a case. In English it is called possessive.

"The Hebrews express this union . . . by putting in the *genitive* case the word which expresses one of them."—*Digby: Of Man's Soul*, ch. ii.

B. *As subst.*: That case in the declension of nouns, adjectives, pronouns, &c., which denotes or indicates origin, source, possession, or the like. In English it is called the possessive case, and is the only case which retains a case ending.

"The Latin *genitivus* is a mere blunder, for the Greek word γενικη (*genikē*) could never mean *genitivus*. *Genitivus*, if it is meant to express the case of origin or birth, would in Greek have been called γεννητικη (*gennētikē*), not γενικη (*genikē*). . . . *Genikē*, [illegible] had a much wider, a much more philosophical meaning. It means *casus generalis*, the general case, or rather the case which expresses the genus or kind. This is the real power of the *genitive*. . . . The termination of the *genitive* is, in most cases, identical with those derivative suffixes by which substantives are changed into adjectives."—*Max Müller: Lectures on the Science of Language.*

ġĕn-ĭ-tō-, *pref.* [Lat. *genitus*, pa. par. of *gigno* = to beget.] Pertaining to generating, as the *genito*-crural nerve, the *genito*-urinary [illegible].

* **ġĕn′-ĭ-tor,** *s.* [Lat., from *genitus*, pa. par. of *gigno* = to beget.]

1. One who begets; a father, a sire, a progenitor.

2. One who originates.

"They, I say, that were the wise fathers and [illegible] of this purgatory, were, in my minde, the wisest of all their generation."—*Latimer: Sermon before the Convocation.*

3. (*Pl.*): The genitals.

"Wherein sponges or linen clothes being [illegible] shulde be layd on ye hed, & the *genitores* [illegible] therewith washed."—*Sir T. Elyot: Castel of Helth*, bk. iv., ch. ii.

* **ġĕn′-ĭ-türe,** *s.* [Fr. *géniture*, from Lat. *genitura*, from *genitus*, pa. par. of *gigno* = to beget; O. Sp., Port., & Ital. *genitura*.]

1. Procreation, birth, generation.

"If a son marries his mother, she who is [illegible] greater by right of *geniture*, becomes [illegible] *monio*."—*Bishop Taylor: Rule of Conscience*, bk. [illegible] ch. ii., rule 3.

2. The power of procreation.

"It absumeth the *geniture*."—*Venner: Treatise of Tobacco*, p. 416.

3. (*Pl.*): The genitals.

ġē′-nĭ-ŭs, *s.* [Lat. = a tutelar spirit of a person, inclination, wit, talent; Sp. & Ital. *genio*; Fr. *génie*.]

1. A tutelary deity, whose province it was to take care of every one from the time of his birth; the ruling or protecting power of men, places, or things.

"The *genius* and the mortal instruments
Are then in council."
Shakesp.: Julius Cæsar, ii. 1.

2. The natural bent, disposition, or inclination of the mind; a particular natural talent or aptitude of mind fitting a man in an especial degree for some particular study, pursuit, or course of life; a peculiar natural structure of mind qualifying the possessor for a particular employment.

3. That natural power or faculty or combination of faculties of the mind which bears or brings forth, produces, discovers, or invents; intellectual endowment of the highest kind; superior power of invention or origination of any kind, or of producing original combinations; talent.

"The renowned university on which his *genius* had already begun to impress a peculiar character, still plainly discernible after the lapse of a hundred and sixty years, had sent him to the convention."—*Macaulay: Hist. Eng.*, ch. x.

4. A person endowed with uncommon intellectual powers; a man of superior intellectual faculties.

"That age had produced no more inventive *genius* and no more daring spirit."—*Macaulay: Hist. Eng.*, ch. vii.

5. The distinguishing disposition, bent, character, or tendency: as of a nation, a religion, a language, and the like.

¶ (1) Crabb thus discriminates between *genius*, *ability*, *talent*, *capacity*, *cleverness*, and *wisdom*: "*Genius* implies high and peculiar gifts of nature, impelling the mind to certain favourite kinds of mental effort, and producing new combinations of ideas, imagery, &c. *Talent* supposes general strength of intellect, with a peculiar aptitude for being moulded and directed to specific employments and valuable ends and purposes. *Genius* is connected more or less with the exercise of imagination, and reaches its ends by a kind of intuitive power. *Talent* depends more on high mental training, perfect command of all the faculties, memory, judgment, sagacity, &c. Hence we speak of a *genius* for poetry, painting, &c., and a *talent* for business or

diplomacy. Among English orators Lord Chatham was distinguished for his *genius;* William Pitt for his pre-eminent *talents*, and especially his unrivalled *talent* for reply. *Genius* is the power of new combinations, *wisdom* the habitual employment of a patient and comprehensive understanding in combining various and remote means to promote the happiness of mankind. *Abilities* may be exerted in conduct, or in the arts and sciences, but rather in the former. *Talents* are the power of executing well a conception either original or adopted. *Capacity* is a power of acquiring. *Cleverness* designates mental dexterity and quickness." (*Crabb: Eng. Synon.*)

(2) For the difference between *genius* and *intellect*, see INTELLECT; for that between *genius* and *taste*, see TASTE.

*** genius-chamber, * genyus-chalmer,** *s.* The bridal chamber.

"War not also to me is displesant,
Genyus-chalmer, or matrimonye to hant."
Douglas: Virgil, 99, 33.

genius-loci, *s.* [Lat.] The presiding or tutelary deity of a place; hence, the pervading spirit of a place or institution.

*** ġĕn′-lēşe, * ġĕn′-tēşe,** *s.* [Etym. doubtful.]

Arch.: Elaborate carving in open work; the cusps or featherings in the arch of a doorway.

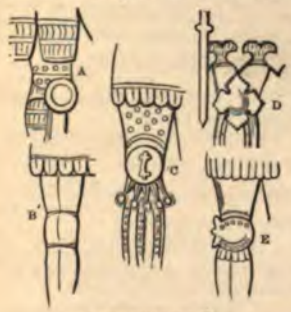
Ġĕn′-ō-ēşe, *a. & s.* [Lat. *Genoensis.*]

A. *As adj.:* Of or pertaining to Genoa, a town in the north-west of Italy.

B. *As subst.:* A native or inhabitant of Genoa; the people of Genoa.

*** genouillieres** (as **zhnôl-yär′**), *** genyllere,** *s. pl.* [Fr., from Lat. *genu* = the knee.]

1. *Arm.:* Metal caps for covering the knees of an armed man. They first appeared in the thirteenth century as small circular metal



GENOUILLIERES.

A. Plain Knee-boss or Knee-piece (1325). B. From the monument of the Black Prince in Canterbury Cathedral. (In this case the armour of complete plate has been attained, and here the genouillieres have articulations above and below.) C. From monumental brass of Thos. Cheyne, Esq. (1368), at Drayton Beauchamp, Bucks. D. From the tomb of Hartmann von Kronberg (1372), at Kronberg. E. From statue of a knight of the De Sulney family, in the church of Newton Sulney, Derbyshire. (Here the material of the cuissard passes beneath the boss, terminating in an escallop.)

plates, when chain armour covered the leg, and led by degrees to the adoption of greaves and shin-pieces, and ultimately to entire plate armour. They were sometimes decorated with incised and gilt ornaments, and, in the fifteenth century, took a variety of fanciful forms.

"The strok . . . full oppon ys *genyllere*."
Sir Ferumbras, 5,631.

2. *Fortification:*

(1) A part of the interior slope of the parapet below the sill of an embrasure. It covered the lower part of a gun-carriage.

(2) The height of the parapet above the banquette in a barbette battery.

genre (as **zhan′-rę**), *s.* [Fr., from Lat. *genus* (genit. *generis*) = a class, a kind.]

Art: A term applied to pictures of life and manners, which, for want of a definite character, are classed together as of a certain *genre* or kind. Under this title are comprised the grave episodes of life, which are to history what a single scene is to a drama, or a lyric to an epic poem. Also comic pictures of all kinds. . . The principal *genre* pictures consist of scenes of every-day life, and may be classified. In taking for its subject the events of daily life, *genre*-painting avoids religious themes as high and lasting, as well as historical subjects, which, though transitory, ought never to appear so. All the passing events of life, its characters and aims, offer fitting subject for *genre*-painting. (*Fairholt.*)

ġĕns (*pl.* **ġĕn′-tēş**), *s.* [Lat.]

Rom. Antiq.: A class or house, the individuals composing which were termed in reference to each other, *Gentiles*. Each *gens* was made up of a certain number of branches or families (*familiæ*), and each *familia* was composed of individual members. Several gentes made up the curiæ and tribes. The members of each gens bore a common name, as the Fabian *gens*, the Julian *gens*, &c., and were united by certain common religious rites.

gens-dar-mer-y, *s.* [GENDARMERY.]

*** ġĕnt,** *a.* [O. Fr.; O. Sp. *gento;* O. Ital. *gente*, from Lat. *genitus*, applied to one of noble birth.] [GENEROUS.] Elegant, neat, handsome, comely, pretty, gentle.

"To wite of her maners, to se his body *gent*."
Robert de Brunne, p. 252.

ġĕnt, *s.* [An abridged form of *gentleman* (q.v.).] A gentleman. (*Vulgar.*)

ġĕn-tēel′, *a.* [The same word as *gentle*, the *ee* representing the sound of the O. Fr. *i* in *gentil.*] [GENTLE, *a.*]

1. Graceful or elegant in mien, appearance, form, or dress.

"I perched at will on every spray,
My form *genteel*, my plumage gay,
My strains for ever new."
Cowper: On a Goldfinch.

2. Polite, elegant in manners, well-bred, courteous, refined; having the manners of a well-bred person; free from vulgarity.

"A set of *genteel* good-natured youths fallen into such a manner of life would form almost an academy."
—*Steele: Spectator*, No. 230.

3. Free from vulgarity or buffoonery; treating of the habits, manners, or doings of good society.

"Their poets have no notion of *genteel* comedy."—
Addison: On Italy.

4. Sufficient to maintain a person in a respectable and comfortable manner; furnishing a competence.

"Painting portraits and pictures in a *genteel* style of his own."—*Walpole: Anecdotes of Painting*, vol. iv., ch. iii.

* 5. Neat, elegant.

¶ Crabb thus discriminates between *genteel* and *polite:* "*Gentility* respects ranks in life; *politeness* the refinement of the mind and outward behaviour. A *genteel* education is suited to the station of a gentleman; a *polite* education fits for polished society and conversation, and raises the individual among his equals. There may be *gentility* without *politeness*, and vice versa. A person may have *genteel* manners, a *genteel* carriage, a *genteel* mode of living as far as respects his general relation with society; but a *polite* behaviour and a *polite* address, which qualify him for every relation in society, and enable him to shine in connection with all orders of men, is independent of either birth or wealth; it is in part a gift of nature, although it is to be acquired by art." (*Crabb: Eng. Synon.*)

*** ġĕn-tēel′-ĭsh,** *a.* [Eng. *genteel; -ish.*] Somewhat genteel.

*** ġĕn-tēel′-īze,** *v.t.* [Eng. *genteel; -ize.*] To make genteel, to gentilize.

"Every one of them . . . *genteelized* along with him."—*Sterne: Tristram Shandy*, vi. 138.

ġĕn-tēel′-lȳ, * gen-teel-y, *adv.* [Eng. *genteel; -ly.*]

1. Gracefully; with politeness or good manners; politely.

"He answered modestly and *genteely*."—*Walpole: Anecdotes of Painting*, vol. iii., ch. iv. (Note.)

2. With grace, elegance, or neatness.

"[He] treated her *genteely*, so that, dressed,
She looked extremely well where'er she went."
Byron: Beppo, 22.

3. In a respectable manner; like people of fashion.

"Their customers are gone abroad to live *genteelly* at Lisle or Brussels."—*V. Knox: Winter Evenings*, Even. 9.

ġĕn-tēel′-nĕss, *s.* [Eng. *genteel; -ness.*]

1. The quality or state of being genteel; elegance, grace; good-breeding; gentility.

"Next to him [Correggio] Parmegiano has dignified the *genteelness* of modern effeminacy, by uniting it with the simplicity of the antients and the grandeur and severity of Michael Angelo."—*Sir J. Reynolds: Discourse* 4.

2. The qualities befitting a man of birth or rank.

*** gen-ter-ie, * gen-ter-y, * gen-trie,** *s.* [GENTRY.]

*** gen-ter-ise,** *s.* [O. Fr.] Nobility; nobleness. [GENTRISE.]

"For love hath undertake
That thes J. H. C. of hus *genterise*, shal jouste in Peers armes."
P. Plowman, xxi. 21.

*** gen-tese,** *s.* [GENLESE.]

ġĕnth′-īte, *s.* [Named after Genth, who, in 1851, described it under the name of Nickel-gymnite.]

Min.: An amorphous mineral, containing serpentine. It is opaque to translucent, is of a pale apple green or yellow colour, and has a greenish-white streak. Compos.: Silica, 33·6 to 35·4; protoxide of nickel, 30·4 to 30·6; protoxide of iron, 0·2 to 2·2; magnesia, 0·2 to 4·1; lime, 0·3 to 4·1; and water, 17·1 to 19·1. It occurs near Lake Superior, and in Spain. Rottisite (q.v.) may be a variety. (*Dana.*)

ġĕn′-tian (**tian** as **shȳ-ąn**), *s.* [Lat. *gentiana* (q.v.); Fr. *gentiane.*]

1. *Bot.:* The English name of the genus Gentiana (q.v.). Five species exist in England, the Marsh Gentian (*Gentiana pneumonanthe*), the Spring Gentian (*G. verna*), the Small Alpine Gentian (*G. nivalis*), the Small-flowered Gentian (*G. Amarella*), and the Field Gentian (*G. campestris*). The last is the commonest species, occurring on hilly pastures in England and Ireland, and more abundantly in Scotland, especially near the sea. *G. lutea* grows in Switzerland and the mountainous parts of Germany.

"See how the giant spires of yellow bloom
Of the sun-loving *gentian*, in the heat
Are shining on these naked slopes like flame.
Matthew Arnold: Empedocles on Etna, i. 2.

2. *Phar.: Gentianæ Radix* (Gentian Root), the dried root of *Gentiana lutea*. The root occurs in lengthened cylindrical pieces, from half-an-inch to one inch in diameter, and several inches long, wrinkled longitudinally, and often twisted; brown externally, yellow, tough, and spongy within; it has a sweet smell and a sweet and bitter taste. It is used to prepare *Extractum Gentianæ* (Extract of Gentian), *Infusum Gentianæ compositum*, *Mistura Gentianæ* (Gentian Mixture), and *Tinctura Gentianæ Composita* (Compound Tincture of Gentian). Gentian is a bitter stomachic tonic, which improves the appetite and gives tone to the stomach.

gentian-bitter, *s.*

Chem.: A peculiar bitter separated from the aqueous solution of the root *Gentiana lutea* by animal charcoal, and extracted therefrom by hot alcohol. It is yellow, uncrystallizable, and reduces an alkaline cupric solution. (*Watts: Dict. Chem.*)

gentian-root, *s.*

Pharm.: [GENTIAN, 2, *Pharm.*].

gentian-spirit, *s.* An alcoholic liquor much drunk by the Swiss. It is made by the vinous fermentation of the infusion of gentian.

ġĕn-tĭ-ā′-nạ (or **tĭ** as **shĭ**), *s.* [Lat. = the herb gentian (*Gentiana lutea*). Named after an Illyrian king, Gentius.]

Bot.: The typical genus of the tribe Gentianeæ, the order Gentianaceæ, and the alliance Gentianales. It has the corolla tube subclavate, the anthers straight, and the stigmas two. About 150 species are known, chiefly in temperate regions. Five are British. [GENTIAN.] The common gentian root of the druggists is mostly *Gentiana lutea*. [GENTIAN-ROOT]. *G. campestris* and *Amarella*, British species, are domestic substitutes for it in England. *G. punctata*, *pannonica*, *purpurea*, &c., on the European continent, *G. Kurroo*, in the Himalaya Mountains, and *G. Catesbæi*, in the United States. *G. cruciata* has been used, but unsuccessfully, in hydrophobia.

ġĕn-tĭ-ạ-nā′-çē-æ (or **tĭ** as **shĭ**), *s. pl.* [Lat. *gentian*(*a*) (q.v.), and fem. pl. adj. suff. *-aceæ.*]

Bot.: An order of Perigynous Exogens, the typical one of the alliance Gentianales (q.v.). It consists of herbs or rarely of shrubs, with opposite entire exstipulate leaves; sessile, or having their petioles united into a sheath, often three to four-ribbed. Flowers generally

regular. Calyx divided, inferior, persistent. Corolla monopetalous, hypogynous, generally regular and persistent. Stamens inserted upon the corolla, all in the same line, equal in number to the segments, and alternate with them. Ovary with two carpels, one or partly two-celled, many-seeded. Style one; stigmas two, right and left of the axis. The order is close to Apocynaceæ. It contains about 60 genera, and 450 known species. They are bitter and tonic. It is divided into two tribes, Gentianeæ and Menyantheæ (q.v.).

ġĕn′-tian-al (tian as **shў-ạn),** *a.* [Mod. Lat. *gentianalis.*]

Bot.: Akin to Gentianaceæ or to Gentiana, as the gentianal alliance.

ġĕn-tĭ-ạn-ā′-lĕş (or **tĭ** as **shĭ),** *s. pl.* [Masc. & fem. pl. of Mod. Lat. *gentianalis,* from Lat. *gentiana* (q.v.).]

Bot.: The Gentianal Alliance. An alliance of perigynous exogens, with dichlamydeous, monopetalous flowers, axile or parietal placentæ, and a minute embryo, or with the cotyledons much smaller than the radicle, lying in a large quantity of albumen. Lindley includes under it the orders Ebenaceæ, Aquifoliaceæ, Apocynaceæ, Loganiaceæ, Diapensiaceæ, Stilbaceæ, Orobanchaceæ, and Gentianaceæ.

ġĕn-tĭ-ā′-nĕ-æ (or **tĭ** as **shĭ),** *s. pl.* [Lat. *gentian(a),* and fem. pl. adj. suff. *-eæ.*]

Bot.: A tribe of Gentianaceæ. They have the corolla imbricated.

ġĕn-tian-ĕl′-lạ (tian as **shў-ạn),** *s.* [Dimin. of Lat. *gentiana.*]

1. *Ord. Lang.:* A blue colour.

2. *Bot.:* A genus of Gentianaceæ, not sufficiently distinct from Gentiana. *Gentiana acaulis* is placed in it.

ġĕn′-tian-ĭn, ġĕn′-tian-īne (tian as **shў-ạn),** *s.* [Eng., &c. *gentian; -in, -ine.*]

Chem.: The same as GENTISINE (q.v.).

***gen-til,** *a. & s.* [GENTLE.]

ġĕn′-tīle, *gen-til, *gen-tyl, *a. & s.* [Fr. *gentil,* from Lat. *gentilis* = one belonging to the same class, a gentile, from *gens* (genit. *gentis*) = a clan; Sp. & Port. *gentil;* Ital. *gentile. Gentile* is thus a doublet of *genteel* and *gentle* (q.v.).]

A. *As adjective:*

I. *Ordinary Language:*

*1. Of or pertaining to any nation; national.

"Thou Proserpyne, quhilk by our *gentil* lawis
Art rowpit hie." *Douglas: Virgil,* 121, 31.

*2. Of noble or gentle birth; of high rank; noble.

"Noble men and *gentile,* and of heh burthe."—*O. Eng. Homilies,* p. 273.

*3. Gentle, meek, lowly.

"The penaunce
That Pilot wikkedly wroghte
To Jhesu the *gentile.*" *P. Plowman,* 5,669.

*4. Worthy of a gentleman; genteel.

5. In the same sense as II. 2.

6. Used by the Romans to denote any person out of their pale.

II. *Technically:*

1. *Gram.:* Denoting the clan, race, or country: as, a *gentile* noun.

2. *Scrip.:* Other than Jewish; ethnic. [B. II.]

"The helpless condition of the *Gentile* world in the state of Gentilism."—*Locke: Paraph. on Romans,* ch. v., § 5.

B. *As substantive:*

*I. *Ordinary Language:*

1. One of the same clan or family.

"*Gens* in Latine betokeneth the race and sirname, so the Romanes had Cornelios, Sergios, Appios, Fabios, Æmilios, Pisones, Julios, Brutos, Valerios, of which who were agnate, and therefore kept the name, were also *gentiles.*"—*Sir T. Smith: Commonwealth,* bk. iii., ch. viii.

2. A person of noble or gentle birth; one of high rank.

"A partie of *gentiles* raised Edmond Yrenside into kyng."—*Trevisa,* vii. 99.

II. *Scrip.* (*Pl.*): All the nations of the world, excepting the Jews. In the Old Testament it is the rendering of the Hebrew word גּוֹיִם (*goïm*) = peoples, nations, the pl. of גּוֹי (*goi*) = a nation, a people. At first it was used as a mere ethnological word, and quite respectfully, but as the Jews become more conscious of their privileges, they employed it more and more scornfully of the nations around (Gen. x. 5; Isa. lxvi. 16; Jer. xiv. 22). In the New Testament Gentiles is the rendering of the Greek ἔθνη (*ethnē*) = the pl. of ἔθνος (*ethnos*) = a number of people living together, a nation. St. Peter, moved by a vision, was the first of the Twelve to preach to the Gentiles (Acts x.), but the Apostle of the Gentiles was St. Paul (Gal. ii. 15).

"We who are Jews by nature and not sinners of the *Gentiles.*"—*Galatians* ii. 15.

***ġĕn′-tĭl-ĕsse, *gen-til-esce, *gen-till-esse,** *s.* [Fr. *gentilesse,* from *gentil* = gentle (q.v.); Sp. & Port. *gentileza;* Ital. *gentilezza.*] The character, manner, or characteristics of a person of noble or gentle birth; courtesy, good breeding.

"Thet is the gretteste noblesse, and the hegheste *gentilesse* thet one may to hopye."—*Ayenbite,* p. 89.

***ġĕn′-tĭl-ĭsh,** *a.* [Eng. *gentil(e); -ish.*] Heathenish, pagan.

"A settled persuasion in *Gentilish* error."—*Holinshed: England,* bk. v., ch. xxv.

ġĕn′-tĭl-ĭşm, *gen-til-isme, *s.* [Eng. *gentil(e); -ism;* Fr. *gentilisme.*] A state of heathenism; the worship of false gods.

"The Jewish astrologians, savouring of *Gentilisme.*"—*Mede: Works; Disc.* xiii.

***ġĕn-tĭ-lĭ′-tial,** *a.* [Lat. *gentilitius.*] The same as GENTILITIOUS (q.v.).

"Directed toward *gentilitial,* tutelary, and local deities."—*Farmer: Worship of Human Spirits,* ch. iii., § 1.

***ġĕn-tĭ-lĭ′-tious,** *a.* Lat. *gentilitius,* from *gens* (genit. *gentis*) = a race, a clan.]

1. Pertaining or peculiar to a nation; endemial, national.

"That an unsavoury odour is *gentilitious,* or national, unto the Jews, reason or sense will not induce."—*Browne: Vulgar Errours,* bk. iv., ch. x.

2. Pertaining or peculiar to a family; hereditary.

"The common sense cause of this distemper is a particular and perhaps a *gentilitious* disposition of body."—*Arbuthnot: On Aliments.*

ġĕn-tĭl′-ĭ-tў, *gen-til-i-tie, *gen-tyl-e-te, *s.* [Fr. *gentilité,* from Lat. *gentilitas,* from *gentilis;* Ital. *gentilità;* Sp. *gentilidad.*]

*1. A state of gentilism or heathenism; paganism.

"When people began to espy the falsehood of oracles, whereupon all *gentility* was built, their hearts were utterly averted from it."—*Hooker: Eccles. Polity,* bk. v., § 2.

2. The quality or state of belonging to a certain race, clan, or family; a clan, a family.

"The surname is the name of the *gentilitie* and stocke, which the sonne doth take of the father alwaies, as the old Romans did."—*Sir T. Smith: Commonwealth,* bk. iii., ch. viii.

3. High or gentle birth; dignity of birth; high extraction.

"That drawl which he affected as a mark of *gentility.*"—*Macaulay: Hist. Eng.,* ch. xiv.

4. Elegance of manners, mien, or behaviour; easy, graceful behaviour; politeness, refinement.

"There is a certain gaiety and *gentility* diffused over it."—*V. Knox: Essays,* No. 38.

*5. Those who are of noble or gentle birth; gentry.

"Gavelkind must needs in the end make a poor *gentility.*"—*Sir J. Davies.*

***ġĕn′-tĭl-īze, *gen-til-lize,** *v.t. & i.* [Mid. Eng. *gentil* = gentle, gentile; Eng. suff. *-ize.*]

A. *Trans.:* To make or render gentle or gentlemanly.

"Your unworthy sons,
To *gentilize* with proud possessions."
Sylvester: Du Bartas, wk. i., day 3, 527.

B. *Intransitive:*

1. To act as or set up for a gentleman.

"Our yeomen too, that never armes have borne,
To *gentilize* it make themselves a scorne."
Withers: Satyrical Essays, p. 147.

2. To live like a gentile or heathen.

"God's known denouncement against the *gentilizing* Israelites."—*Milton: Way to Establish a Free Commonwealth.*

***gen-til-liche, *gen-til-li,** *adv.* [Mid. Eng. *gentil; -liche, -li, -ly.*] In a noble manner; like a gentleman. [GENTLY.]

***gen-til-ry,** *s.* [Mid. Eng. *gentil; -ry.*] Gentry.

ġĕn-tĭş′-ĭc, *a.* [Eng., &c. *gent(ian); -isic* (*Chem.*).] Contained in, derived from, or in any way connected with gentian (q.v.).

gentisic-acid, *s.* [GENTISIN.]

ġĕn′-tĭ-sĭn, *s.* [Eng. &c. *gent(ian); -in* (*Chem.*).]

Chemistry:

Gentianin, $C_6H_3(OH)_2 \cdot CO \cdot C_6H_3(CH_3)<$ [illegible]

A substance occurring in the root of *Gentiana lutea,* from which it is extracted by alcohol. Gentianin forms large yellow, silky needles, which sublime between 300° and 400° with partial decomposition. Slightly soluble in water, soluble in boiling alcohol, easily soluble in alkalies; forming a yellow solution. When fused with caustic potash it yields acetic acid, phloroglucin, and oxysalicylic acid.

ġĕn′-tle, *gen-til, *gen-tille, *gen-tyl, *a., adv., & s.* [Fr. *gentil* = gentle, from Lat. *gentilis* = belonging to the same clan or family; *gens* (genit. *gentis*) = a race, a clan; Sp. & Port. *gentil;* It. *gentile.*] [GENTEEL, GENTILE.]

A. *As adjective:*

1. Of noble birth; high-born; of good extraction. (Obsolete except in the expression *gentle*-folk.)

"Though he be not *gentill* borne,
Thou maiest well seine (this is soth)
That he is *gentill.*" *Romaunt of the Rose.*

*2. Pertaining to high rank or birth.

"That grey-haired man of *gentle* blood,
Who with her father had grown old."
Wordsworth: White Doe of Rylstone, [illegible]

*3. Noble in character, manners, or behaviour.

"Sir Henry that so *gentil* knight was."
Robert of Gloucester, p. [illegible]

4. Soft; tender; sympathizing; destitute of harshness; easily softened.

"As much resentment as a very *gentle* heart is capable of feeling."—*Macaulay: Hist. Eng.,* ch. [illegible]

5. Soft and refined in manners; mild; quiet; mild; free from roughness, harshness, severity or acrimony.

"Innocent was, in all private relations, the [illegible] and *gentlest* of men."—*Macaulay: Hist. Eng.,* ch. [illegible]

6. Docile; tractable; easily taught or led.

"Humility is *gentle,* apt to learn,
Speak but the word, will listen and return."
Cowper: Expostulation, [illegible]

7. Tame; docile; not wild or turbulent.

8. Soft; mild; genial.

"When ruder gusts shall banish *gentle* May."
Sir W. Jones: A Turkish Ode.

9. Soothing; refreshing.

"Sleep, *gentle* sleep,
Nature's soft nurse, how have I frighted thee."
Shakesp.: 2 Henry IV., iii. 1.

*10. Lovely, sweet.

"The *gentle* lark mounts up on high."
Shakesp.: Venus & Adonis, [illegible]

*11. Used in compellations as a term of affection, gratitude, or good-will.

"I thank you, *gentle* servant."
Shakesp.: Two Gentlemen of Verona, ii. 1.

12. Soft, slight, easy; not hard or rough: as, a *gentle* touch, a *gentle* push.

13. Soft, quiet; not loud: as, a *gentle* whisper.

B. *As adv.:* Gently.

"As *gentle* tell me of what honour was
This Cressida in Troy."
Shakesp.: Troilus & Cressida, iv. 4.

C. *As substantive:*

1. A person of noble birth; a noble; a gentleman.

"I'll make him dance. Will you go, *gentles?*"—*Shakesp.: Merry Wives of Windsor,* iii. 2.

2. A trained hawk.

¶ (1) Crabb thus discriminates between *gentle* and *tame: Gentleness* lies rather in the natural disposition; *tameness* is the effect either of art or circumstance. Any unbroken horse may be *gentle,* but not tame: a horse that is broken in will be *tame,* but not always *gentle.* Animals are in general said to be *gentle* who show a disposition to associate with man, and conform to his will; they are said to be *tame,* if either by compulsion or habit they are brought to mix with human society. In the moral application *gentle* is always employed in the good, and *tame* in the bad, sense; a *gentle* spirit needs no control. A *gentle* expression is devoid of all acrimony, and serves to turn away wrath; a *tame* expression is devoid of all force or energy, and ill-calculated to inspire the mind with any feeling whatever." (*Crabb: Eng. Synon.*)

(2) For the difference between *gentle* and *soft,* see SOFT.

gentle-hearted, *a.* Of a gentle, mild, or tender heart or disposition.

gentle-thistle, *s.*

Bot.: A name given by Dr. J. Hill to *Carduus pratensis* and *Saussurea alpina* from their thistle-like inflorescence and smooth foliage.

ġĕn′-tle, *s.* [Etym. doubtful.] A maggot or larva of the flesh-fly, used in fishing.

"He will in the three hot months bite at a flag-worm, or at a green *gentle*."—*Walton: Angler.*

* **ġĕn′-tle,** *v.t.* [GENTLE, *a.*] To make gentle or genteel; to raise in rank; to ennoble.

"He to-day that sheds his blood with me,
Shall be my brother; be he never so vile,
This day shall *gentle* his condition."
Shakesp.: Henry V., iv. 3.

ġĕn′-tle-folk (folk as **fōk),** *s.* [Eng. *gentle*, and *folk* (q.v.).] Persons of gentle birth or breeding; people of high rank or family. (Generally used in the plural.)

"The queen's kindred are made *gentlefolk*."
Shakesp.: Richard III., i. 1.

ġĕn′-tle-mạn, * **gen-til-man,** * **jen-tle-man,** *s.* [Eng. *gentle*, and *man*; Fr. *gentilhomme*; Ital. *gentiluomo.*]

* 1. A man of gentle or high birth and good position; every man above the rank of yeoman; strictly a man who bears a coat of arms.

"Esquires and *gentlemen* are confounded together by Sir Edward Coke, who observes, that every esquire is a *gentleman*, and a *gentleman* is defined to be one *qui arma gerit*, who bears coat armour, the grant of which adds gentility to a man's family."—*Blackstone: Commentary*, bk. i., ch. 12.

2. One who by education, occupation, or income holds a position above menial service or ordinary trade.

"I have land and money, my friends left me well, and I will be a *gentleman* whatsoever it cost me."—*Ben Jonson: Every Man out of his Humour*, i. 2.

3. A man of honour and high principles.

"For what, I pray, is a *gentleman*, what properties hath he, what qualities are characteristical or peculiar to him, whereby he is distinguished from others and raised above the vulgar? are they not especially two, courage and courtesie? which he that wanteth is not otherwise than equivocally a *gentleman*, as an image or a carkase is a man."—*Barrow*, vol. iii., ser. 21.

4. A man of good breeding and politeness.

"As I am a *gentleman*, I credit him."
Shakesp.: Richard II., iii. 3.

5. Used as a polite equivalent for man; as in the plural used in addressing popular assemblies of men of any condition or character.

6. The servant or personal attendant of a man of rank.

"Let be called before us
That *gentleman* of Buckingham's in person.'
Shakesp.: Henry VIII., i. 2.

¶ *Gentleman-at-Arms:* One of a company of forty gentlemen, called esquires, whose duty it is to attend the sovereign to and from the chapel royal and on other occasions of solemnity; a gentleman pensioner.

gentleman-commoner, *s.* A privileged class of commoners in the University of Oxford; they wear a special gown and a velvet cap. [FELLOW-COMMONER.]

gentleman-farmer, *s.* A man of property who occupies his own farm.

gentleman-pensioner, *s.* A gentleman-at-arms (q.v.).

* **gentleman-usher,** *s.*

1. *Lit.:* A court official whose duty it is to usher visitors into the presence of the sovereign.

"Sir Thomas More, the Sunday after he gave up his chancellorship, came to his wife's pew, and used the usual words of his *gentleman-usher*, Madam, my lord is gone."—*Camden: Remains.*

2. *Fig.:* One who acts as an introducer.

"It is from this honest heart that I find myself honoured as a *gentleman-usher* to the arts and sciences."—*Steele: Spectator*, No. 552.

gentleman's-buttons, *s.*

Bot.: The flowers of *Scabiosa succisa.*

* **ġĕn′-tle-mạn-hoȯd,** *s.* [Eng. *gentleman*; *-hood.*] The condition, character, or attributes of a gentleman.

"A delightful example of complete *gentlemanhood*."—*Thackeray: Roundabout Papers*, xx.

* **ġĕn′-tle-mạn-ĭsm,** *s.* [Eng. *gentleman*; *-ism.*] The state of being a gentleman; affectation of gentlemanliness.

* **ġĕn′-tle-mạn-īze,** *v.t.* [Eng. *gentleman*; *-ize.*] To raise or bring oneself to the condition of a gentleman. (*Lytton.*)

ġĕn′-tle-mạn-līke, *a.* [Eng. *gentleman*, and *like.*]

1. Like a gentleman or person of good birth and breeding; gentlemanly.

"Pyramus is a sweet-faced man: a proper man as one shall see in a summer's day; a most lovely *gentlemanlike* man."—*Shakesp.: Midsummer Night's Dream*, i. 2.

2. Pertaining to or becoming a gentleman; polite; courteous.

"They do not consider the pursuit of game in the liberal light of a *gentlemanlike* diversion."—*V. Knox: Essays*, No. 119.

ġĕn′-tle-mạn-lĭ-nĕss, *s.* [Eng. *gentlemanly*; *-ness.*] The quality or state of being gentlemanly; gentlemanly qualities or manners.

ġĕn′-tle-mạn-lȳ, *s.* [Eng. *gentleman*; *-ly.*]

1. Like a gentleman or person of good birth and breeding.

2. Pertaining to or becoming a gentleman; gentlemanlike.

ġĕn′-tle-mạn-shĭp, *s.* [Eng. *gentleman*; *-ship.*] The quality or condition of a gentleman.

ġĕn′-tle-nĕss, * **gen-tile-ness,** * **gen-til-nesse,** *s.* [Eng. *gentle*; *-ness.*]

* 1. Gentle or noble birth; goodness of extraction.

"Forsine *gentilnesse* ne maketh thee nat gentill."—*Chaucer: Boecius*, bk. iii.

* 2. Nobility of manners; high principles; honour.

"The women louen worthilnesse
Of manhode, and of *gentilnesse*,
For the gentiles be most desired." *Gower*, iv.

3. Softness of manners; sweetness of disposition; tenderness, kindness, mildness.

"But fare you well; perforce I must confess,
I thought you lord of more true *gentleness*."
Shakesp.: Midsummer Night's Dream, ii. 3.

* 4. Kindness, benevolence, goodwill.

"The *gentleness* of all the gods go with thee."
Shakesp.: Twelfth Night, ii. 1.

5. Softness; easiness; absence of roughness or hardness: as, the *gentleness* of a touch, a push, &c.

* **ġĕn′-tle-shĭp,** * **jen-tle-shippe,** *s.* [Eng. *gentle*; *-ship.*] The quality or manners of a gentleman; gentlemanliness.

"Some in France, which will needs be jentlemen, whether men will or no, and have more *jentleshippe* in their hat than in their head, be at deadlie feude with both learning and honestie."—*Ascham: Scholemaster*, bk. i.

* **ġĕn′-tlĕsse,** *s.* [Fr. *gentillesse.*] Gentle or gentlemanly behaviour; gentleness.

ġĕn′-tle-wọm-ạn, * **gen-til-wom-an, gen-til-wom-man,** *s.* [Eng. *gentle*, and *woman* (q.v.).]

1. A woman of gentle or noble birth or breeding; a lady.

"Doth this sir Proteus
Often resort unto this *gentlewoman*?'
Shakesp.: Two Gentlemen of Verona, iv. 2.

2. A woman who waits upon the person of a lady of high rank.

"The quene herself shall be led away captive, and her *gentilwomen* shal mourne."—*Bible* (1551); *Of Nahum*, ch. ii.

3. A term of civility to women. (Sometimes used in irony.)

"Tell a countrey *gentlewoman* that the wind is south-west, and the weather louring, and like to rain, and she will easily understand, 'tis not safe for her to go abroad thin-clad, in such a day, after a fever."—*Locke: Human Understanding*, bk. iv., ch. xvii., § 4.

ġĕn′-tle-wọm-ạn-līke, *s.* [Eng. *gentlewoman*, and *like.*] The same as GENTLEWOMANLY (q.v.).

ġĕn′-tle-wọm-ạn-lȳ, *a.* [Eng. *gentlewomanly.*] Like a gentlewoman or lady; becoming a lady.

ġĕn′-tlȳ, * **gen-til-ly,** *adv.* [Eng. *gent(le)*; *-ly.*]

1. Of high position or descent: as, one *gently* born.

2. With gentleness; softly, meekly; tenderly, mildly.

"He *gently* gan him to demaund of all
That did betwixt him and the squire betide."
Spenser: F. Q., V. i. 23.

3. Softly; without roughness, violence, or harshness.

"O *gently* on thy suppliant's head,
Dread goddess, lay thy chastening hand!'
Gray: Hymn to Adversity.

gently-budding, *a.* Filling out; becoming plump.

"Her graceful arms in meekness bending
Across her *gently-budding* breast."
Byron: Bride of Abydos, i. 6.

* **Ġĕn′-toȯs,** *s. pl.* [Port. *gentio* = a heathen, a gentile.]

1. *Gen.:* The Hindoos in general.

2. *Spec.:* The Teloogoos or Telugus, a race shown by their language, which was not derived from the Sanscrit, to be of Turanian origin. They inhabit the region north of Madras near the Bay of Bengal.

* **Gentoo-language,** *s.* The Teloogoo.

* **ġĕn′-trĭçe,** * **gen-trise,** * **gen-ter-ice,** *s.* [O. Fr. *genterise.*] Gentility, good descent, nobility. [GENTRY.]

"Yet that may come of idleness as weel as *gentrice*."—*Scott: Redgauntlet*, let. xi.

ġĕn′-trȳ, * **gen-ter-ie,** * **gen-ter-y,** * **gen-ter-ye,** *s.* [A corrupt. of *gentrice* (q.v.).]

1. High birth; noble descent or extraction; rank.

"Also to have pride of *gentrie* is right gret folie; for oft time the *gentrie* of the bodie benimeth the *gentrie* of the soule."—*Chaucer: Persones Tale.*

* 2. An act becoming a person of good birth or position.

"What say we eke of hem that delliten hem in swearing, and hold it a *genterie* or manly dede to swere gret othes."—*Chaucer: Persones Tale.*

* 3. Civility, politeness, complaisance, courtesy.

"Shew us so much *gentry* and good-will,
As to extend your time with us awhile."
Shakesp.: Hamlet, ii. 2.

4. People of good position, as landed proprietors, merchants, &c.; persons of education, good breeding, and social status; the class below the nobility.

"So it was with Monmouth. In 1680 he had been adored alike by the *gentry* and by the peasantry of the west."—*Macaulay: Hist. Eng.*, ch. v.

ġĕn′-tȳ, *a.* [Eng. *gent*, a.; *-y.*] Elegantly formed, neat, comely.

"Sae sweetly move her *genty* limbs,
Like music notes o' lovers' hymns."
Burns: My Lady's Gown.

ġĕn′-ụ, *s.* [Lat. = a knee.]

Anat.: A bend; as, the *genu* of the *corpus callosum*; the *genu* of the optic tract.

ġĕn′-ụ-ănt, *a.* [Lat. *genu* = the knee.]

Her.: Kneeling.

* **ġĕn′-ụ-flĕct,** *v.i.* [Lat. *genu* = the knee, and *flecto* = to bend.] To bend the knee, particularly in worship.

ġĕn-ụ-flĕc′-tion, gĕn-ụ-flexion (flexion as **flĕx′-shŭn),** *s.* [Fr. *génuflexion*, from Low Lat. *genuflexio*, from Lat. *genu* = the knee, and *flexio* = a bending; *flecto* = to bend; Sp. *genuflexion*; Ital. *genuflessione.*] The act of bending the knee, particularly in worship; adoration expressed by bending the knee.

"Englishmen who had no scruple about antiphonies, and *genuflexions*, altars and surplices."—*Macaulay: Hist. Eng.*, ch. 1.

ġĕn′-ụ-īne, *a.* [Lat. *genuinus* = innate, inborn, genuine, from the same root as *genus* (q.v.); Fr. *génuine*; Sp. & Ital. *genuino.*]

1. Belonging to or coming from the true stock; real, true; not counterfeit, false, spurious, or adulterated.

"I grieved for Buonaparte with a vain
And all unthinking grief! for who aspires
To *genuine* greatness but from just desires,
And knowledge such as he could never gain."
Wordsworth: Sonnet, dedicated to Liberty, 1801.

2. Trustworthy; not false or double-faced: as, a *genuine* man. (*Colloquial.*)

ġĕn′-ụ-īne-lȳ, *adv.* [Eng. *genuine*; *-ly.*] In a genuine manner; without falseness, adulteration, or foreign admixture; truly, purely, fairly, legitimately.

"He had *genuinely* raised a question which was distasteful to some portions of the House."—*Daily Telegraph*, Nov. 7, 1882.

ġĕn′-ụ-īne-nĕss, *s.* [Eng. *genuine*; *-ness.*] The quality or state of being genuine; freedom from falseness, adulteration, or foreign admixture; purity; naturalness.

"St. Austin reasoned well in vindicating the *genuineness* of the Bible."—*Watson: Apology for the Bible*, let. 2.

¶ *Christian apologists:* The words *genuineness* and *authenticity* have been used in different senses by different writers. For the distinction between them, see AUTHENTIC, A. II. 1.

* **ġĕn-ū′-ĭt-ȳ,** *s.* [As if from Low Lat. *genuitas*; cf. *ingenuity.*] Simplicity; sincerity.

ġē′-nŭs (*pl.* **ġĕn′-ĕr-ą**), *s.* [Lat.] Birth, descent, origin; a race, a kind.

I. *Ord. Lang.:* A class, a kind, a species.

"Rarity and density (which are the proper differences of quantity), cannot change the common nature of quantity, their *genus*, which, by being so to them, must be univocally in them both." — *Digby: Of Bodies*, ch. xiv.

II. *Technically:*

1. *Logic:* A class of objects containing several species; a class more extensive than a species; a universal which is predicable of several things of different species.

"In the defining of words, which is nothing but declaring their signification, we make use of the *genus*, or next general word that comprehends it. Which is not out of necessity, but only to save the labour of enumerating several simple ideas, which the next general word or *genus* stands for; or, perhaps, sometimes the shame of not being able to do it."—*Locke: On Human Understanding*, bk. iii., ch. iii.

2. *Mus.:* Sort or class, especially used with reference to scales; as, the diatonic, chromatic, and enharmonic genera.

3. *Science:*

(1) *Zool. & Bot. Classification:* An assemblage of species or of sub-genera closely agreeing together in all essential characteristics, not found in any others of the sub-family or family to which they belong. It may be divided into sub-genera. Among animals, *Mus* is a genus containing, among other animals, both the domestic mouse and the rat, which, differing in size, &c., and being clearly distinct species, have still a community of structure obvious to all. So also among plants, the various species of the rose constitute the genus *Rosa*. In the Latin name of a plant or animal adopted by naturalists, the first word indicates the genus, and the second the species: as *Mus musculus*, *Rosa spinosissima*. In the English equivalent, the genus is the second word and the species the first, as, the Common Mouse, the Burnet-leaved Rose.

(2) *Other sciences:* Sometimes a classification like that adopted by naturalists is used in other sciences. Thus, of skin diseases there is a genus *Acne* with various species, *Acne simplex*, *A. rosacea*, &c.

¶ (1) *Subaltern genera:*

Logic: Terms which are alternately genera and species, genera to the lower, and species to the higher and wider conceptions.

(2) *Summum genus:*

Logic: The highest genus; a genus which is not considered as a species of anything; as *being*.

"The widest class, with which Abstraction ceases, is called the Highest (*summum*) Genus, because in this hierarchy of conceptions it is not brought under any other genus as its species, but is itself the genus to each conception in the series. Thus the—
Individual is neither genus nor species.
Infima Species is never a genus.
Summum Genus is never a species.
Subalterna Genera are genera to those below them, and species to those above."—*Thomson: Laws of Thought*, § 50.

ġĕ-ō-, *pref.* [Gr. γεω (*geō*), put for γήιος (*gēios*) = belonging to land or earth; γέα γῆ (*gea*, *gē*) = the earth.] A frequent prefix in words derived from the Greek, and referring to the earth: as, *geography*, *geology*, &c.

ġĕ-ō-cā-lȳc′-ĭ-dæ, *s. pl.* [Mod. Lat. *geocalyx*, genit. *geocalyc(is)*; Lat. fem. pl. adj. suff. *-idæ*.]

Bot.: A family of Jungermanniaceæ, sub-order Junger manneæ.

ġē-ō-cā′-lȳx, *s.* [Pref. *geo-*, and Lat. *calyx* (q.v.).]

Bot.: The typical genus of the family Geocalycidæ (q.v.).

ġĕ-ō-çĕn′-trĭc, *a.* [Pref. *geo-*, and Eng. *centric* (q.v.).]

Astronomy:

1. As viewed from or having relation to the earth as centre; as, the *geocentric* latitude or longitude, or what is distinguished from the heliocentric—that is, as seen from the centre of the sun.

2. Having reference to the centre of the earth, as distinguished from any spot on its surface.

geocentric-latitude, *s.*

Astronomy:

1. *Of a planet:* Its latitude as seen from the earth.

2. *Of a place on the earth's surface:* The angle included between the radius of the earth through the place and the plane of the equator. It is contradistinguished from geographical latitude, which always exceeds it slightly in amount.

geocentric-longitude, *s.*

Astron. (*Of a planet*): The distance measured on the ecliptic between the geocentric place and the first point of Aries.

ġĕ-ō-çĕn′-trĭc-ąl, *a.* [Eng. *geocentric*; *-al.*]

Astron.: The same as GEOCENTRIC (q.v.).

ġĕ-ō-çĕn′-trĭc-ąl-lȳ, *adv.* [Eng. *geocentrical*; *-ly.*] In a geocentric manner.

ġĕ-ō-çēr-ĕl′-īte, *s.* [Pref. *geo-*; Lat. dimin. of *cereus* = wax-coloured, and suff. *-lite* (*Min.*) (q.v.).]

Min.: A white, brittle, and easily-pulverised mineral, containing carbon 79·24, hydrogen 13·21, and oxygen 7·55 = 100. Obtained from the dark-brown coal of Gesterwitz. It is called also Geoceric-acid. (*Dana.*)

ġē-ō-çēr′-ĭc, *a.* [Pref. *geo-*; Lat. *cera*; Gr. κηρός (*kēros*) = wax, and suff. *-ic.*] (See etym. and compound.)

geoceric-acid, *s.*

Min.: The same as GEOCERELLITE (q.v.).

ġĕ-ŏç′-ĕr-īte *s.* [Pref. *geo-*; Lat. *cera*; Gr. κηρός (*kēros*) = wax, and suff. *-ite* (*Min.*) (q.v.).]

Min.: A white waxy mineral, consisting of carbon 79·24, hydrogen 13·13, and oxygen 7·81, from the dark-brown coal of Gesterwitz. Akin to Geocerellite. (*Dana.*)

ġĕ-ŏc′-ō-rēs, ġĕ-ŏc-ō-rī′-zą, ġĕ-ŏc-ō-rĭ′-zæ, *s.* [Pref. *geo-*, and Gr. κόρις (*koris*) = a bug.]

Entom.: Land-Bugs. A section, group, or tribe of insects, sub-order Heteroptera. The antennæ are always visible, and the legs are formed for running. The bed bug is one of them. Mr. Westwood calls them Auricorizæ (Air-bugs), meaning that they breathe air, rather than Geocorizæ (Land-bugs), for some are found on the surface of water, some going far out even on the sea. There are nine sub-tribes or families: (1) Ploteres, (2) Riparia, (3) Reduvina, (4) Membranacea, (5) Bicelluli, (6) Cœcigenia, (7) Lygœodea, (8) Coreodea, (9) Scutata (q.v.).

ġĕ-ō-crō′-nīte, *s.* [Ger. *geocronit*; pref. *geo-*, and Gr. Κρόνος (*Kronos*) = Saturn, used by the alchemists for lead.]

Min.: An orthorhombic lead-grey, or greyish-blue mineral, of metallic lustre; its hardness 2 to 3; its sp. gr. 6·4 to 6·6; its compos.: Sulphur 16·5; antimony 16·7; lead 66·8 = 100. Found in Sweden, Spain, and Tuscany. (*Dana.*)

ġĕ-ō-çȳ′-clĭc, *a.* [Pref. *geo-*, and Eng. *cyclic.*]

1. Of or belonging to the revolutions of the earth.

2. Periodically encircling the earth.

geocyclic-machine, *s.* A machine for exhibiting the simple processes by which day and night and the seasons are produced.

ġē′-ōde, *s.* [Fr., from Gr. γαιώδης (*gaiōdēs*) = earthy, from γῆ, γαῖα (*gē*, *gaia*) = the earth.]

Mineralogy & Geology:

1. A term first introduced by German mineralogists to designate a hollow nodule of any mineral substance, often lined with crystals. Thus, at Oberstein, in Saxony, hollow balls of agate were found lined with crystals of quartz or amethyst. Geodes are found more or less in all volcanic rocks; they are occasionally of large size, at other times only of small dimensions.

"Nothing except an outer wall and foss remains; in part of which is a vast stratum of ferruginous *geodes*."—*Pennant: Journey from Chester to London*, p. 402.

2. The cavity in such a natural ball.

ġĕ-ō-dĕph′-ą-gą, *s.* [Pref. *geo-* (q.v.), and Gr. ἀδηφάγος (*adēphagos*) = gluttonous, greedy.]

Entom.: One of the two leading tribes of carnivorous beetles, comprehending those which live on land as distinguished from Hydradephaga, those inhabiting water. It contains the two families of Carabidæ and Cicindelidæ (q.v.).

* **ġĕ-ō-dē′-şĭ-ąn,** *s.* [Eng. *geodesy*; *-an.*] One versed in geodesy.

ġĕ-ō-dĕs′-ĭc, ġĕ-ō-dĕs′-ĭc-ąl, *a.* [Eng. *geodes(y)*; *-ic*; *-al.*] The same as GEODETIC (q.v.).

"The first step in a *geodesic* survey consists in making a preliminary reconnoissance of the country to be surveyed."—*Davies & Peck: Math. Dict.*

* **ġĕ-ŏd′-ĕ-şist,** *s.* [Eng. *geode(y)*; *-ist.*] A geodesian.

ġĕ-ŏd′-ĕ-sȳ, *s.* [Gr. γεωδαισία (*geōdaisia*), from γῆ (*gē*) = the earth, and δαίω (*daiō*) = to divide; Fr. *géodésie.*] That branch of applied mathematics which determines, by means of observations and measurements, the figure and areas of large portions of the earth's surface, or the general figure and dimensions of the earth; that branch of surveying in which the curvature of the earth is taken into account. This becomes necessary in all extensive operations.

ġĕ-ō-dĕt′-ĭc, ġĕ-ō-dĕt′-ĭc-ąl, *a.* [Eng. *geode(sy)*; *-tic*, *-tical.*] Pertaining to geodesy; carried out or determined by means of geodesy: as, a *geodetic* survey.

geodetic-line, *s.* The shortest line on the surface of an ellipsoid which can be drawn between two points. It is a characteristic property of this line that at every point of the curve, its curvature is less than that of any other curve of the surface through that point.

ġĕ-ō-dĕt′-ĭc-ąl-lȳ, *adv.* [Eng. *geodetical*; *-ly.*] In a geodetic manner; by means of geodesy.

ġĕ-ō-dĕt′-ĭcs, *s.* [GEODETIC.] The same as GEODESY (q.v.).

ġĕ-ō-dĭf′-ĕr-oŭs, *a.* [Eng. *geod(e)*; *i* connective; Lat. *fero* = to bear, to produce, and Eng. adj. suff. *-ous.*] Producing geodes.

ġĕof-roȳ′-ą, ġĕof-fræ′-ą, ġĕof-frœ′-ą, *s.* [Named after M. E. F. Geoffroy, author of a *Materia Medica*. He died in 1731.]

Bot.: A genus of papilionaceous plants, tribe Dalbergieæ. The leaves are pinnate, the fruit in drupes instead of proper legumes. The bark of *Geoffroya vermifuga* and *G. spinosa* is anthelmintic. It has a disagreeable smell and a sweet mucilaginous taste. The effects are drastic, emetic, purgative, and narcotic; in large doses it is poisonous. (*Lindley.*)

ġĕ-ō-ġĕn′-ĭc, *a.* [GEOGONIC.]

ġĕ-ō-glŏs′-sŭm, *s.* [Pref. *geo-* (q.v.), and Gr. γλῶσσα (*glossa*) = the tongue.]

Bot.: Earth tongue. A genus of ascomycetous fungi, sub-order Elvellacei. Some are black or brown, others green or purple. They occur chiefly in Europe, on closely shaven lawns, on pastures, and sphagnous bogs. Some are eatable.

* **ġĕ-ŏg-nō′-sĭs,** *s.* [GEOGNOSY.] A knowledge of the earth.

"He has no bent towards the enlargement of our geognosis."—*G. Eliot: Middlemarch*, ch. xi.

* **ġĕ-ŏg′-nŏst,** *s.* [Gr. γεω (*geō*), for γήιος (*gēios*)) = belonging to the earth, and γνῶσις (*gnōsis*) = knowledge; Fr. *géognoste.*] One versed in geognosy; a geologist.

"The travellers have been such bad geognosts."—*C. Kingsley: Life*, ii. 141.

* **ġĕ-ŏg-nŏs′-tĭc,** *a.* [Fr. *géognostique.*] Of or pertaining to geognosy or geology; geological.

* **ġĕ-ŏg-nŏs′-tĭc-ąl,** *a.* [Eng. *geognostic*; *-al.*] The same as GEOGNOSTIC (q.v.).

* **ġĕ-ŏg′-nō-sȳ,** *s.* [Gr. γεω (*geō*), from γήιος (*gēios*) = belonging to the earth, and γνῶσις (*gnōsis*) = knowledge; γιγνώσκω (*gignōskō*) = to know; Fr. *géognosie.*]

1. *Gen.:* A term introduced by Werner to designate the science now termed geology.

2. *Spec.:* A description of the structure of the earth, as distinguished from geology, limiting the latter term to theoretical speculations regarding the processes by which it has been brought into its present state. This Sir Charles Lyell considered an unnecessary refinement of language.

ġĕ-ō-ġŏn′-ĭc, ġĕ-ō-ġŏn′-ĭ-ąl, *a.* [Eng. *geogon(y)*; *-ic*, *-ical*; Fr. *géogonique.*] Of or pertaining to geogony, or the formation of the earth.

ġĕ-ŏg′-ō-nȳ, *s.* [Gr. γεω (*geō*), for γήιος (*gēios*) = belonging to the earth, and γονή

(*gonē*) = a generation, a begetting; Fr. *géogonie.*] A name sometimes given to the science which investigates the origin of the earth; cosmogony.

ġĕ-ŏg′-ra̤-phĕr, *s.* [Eng. *geograph(y)*; *-er.*] One who is versed in geography; one who writes a treatise on geography.

"Manichæus, or Manes, who was a Chaldean or Babylonian, was born about A.D. 240, and was a learned and ingenious man, and a good astronomer and *geographer.*"—*Jortin: Remarks on Eccles. History.*

ġĕ-ô-grăph′-ĭc, ġĕ-ô-grăph′-ĭc-a̤l, *a.* [Fr. *géographique.*] Of or pertaining to geography; containing a description of the physical structure and characteristics of the globe.

"In that vast region of China, which is enriched with so fertile a soil, and compriseth such variety of *geographical* parallels."—*Boyle: Works,* ii. 104.

¶ *Royal Geographical Society:* A society for the promotion of geographical research, which originated in London in 1830, one in Paris having been founded in 1821. The abbreviation for Fellow of the Royal Geographical Society is F.R.G.S.

geographical-latitude, *s.* [LATITUDE.]

geographical-mile, *s.* [MILE.]

ġĕ-ô-grăph′-ĭc-a̤l-lȳ, *adv.* [Eng. *geographical*; *-ly.*] In a geographical manner; with reference to geographical facts or relations; like a geographer.

"Here [Homer] introduces Minerva to let Ulysses into the knowledge of his country. How does she do this? She *geographically* describes it to him."—*Pope: Homer; Odyssey,* iv. (Note by Broome.)

ġĕ-ŏg′-ra̤-phȳ, *s.* [Fr. *géographie,* from Lat. *geographia,* from Gr. γεωγραφία (*geōgraphia*), from γεω (*geō*), for γήιος (*gēios*) = belonging to the earth, and γραφία (*graphia*) = a description; γράφω (*graphō*) = to write.]

I. *Ordinary Language:*

1. In the same sense as II. 1.

2. A school or other book treating of the science described under II.

II. *Science:*

1. *Definition & divisions:* A delineation or description of the earth as it at present is, leaving it to geology to investigate how it came into its present condition. It may be divided into three distinct sciences, Mathematical or Astronomical, Physical, and Political Geography. Mathematical geography views the earth as a planet; it investigates its relations to the sun, the moon, and other bodies belonging to the solar system. It gives attention to the angle at which its axis is inclined to the ecliptic, the position of the arctic and antarctic circles and the tropics of Cancer and Capricorn, the parallels of latitude, and the meridians of longitude. Sir John E. W. Herschel declares that, theoretically speaking, geography is a part of astronomy, and he treats it as such. He refers specially to the first department of the science. Physical geography treats of the present distribution of sea and land, the currents of the ocean, the climates of the several continents and islands. With regard to the land, it commences by indicating the position of the mountain chains and table lands, thus fixing the positions of the great rivers, to which attention is next turned. Then the position of the alluvial plains, the deserts, &c., is pointed out; the distribution of the plants over the surface of the earth, often called botanical geography, follows next; then that of the animals; and finally that of the several races of mankind. This branch of the science approaches those of geology, hydrology, meteorology, botany, zoology, and ethnology or anthropology. Finally, there follows political geography, which treats of the present distribution of political power over the world, the position and resources of the several empires, kingdoms, republics, &c., their populations and wealth, the capitals, other large cities, and the more thinly inhabited agricultural parts. This branch of the subject approaches the confines of history, the limits of almost every state not arising from the colonization of a new region, but, in the majority of instances, having been determined by the results of former battles.

2. *Hist. of Geog.:* Eratosthenes, B.C. 240, was one of the earliest ancient geographers of eminence; but the greatest names in this department were Strabo—who lived during the reigns of Augustus and Tiberius—and Ptolemy, who flourished about A.D. 139. The discovery of the passage round the Cape of Good Hope and that of America in the fifteenth century, gave a great impulse to its modern advance. The first Geographical Society formed in modern times was that of Paris in 1821; the Royal Geographical Society of London followed in 1830, and is now in a flourishing state. A geographical congress was held at Paris in 1875.

"I now live in the house with a child, whom his mother has so well instructed this way in *geography,* that he knew the limits of the four parts of the world, could readily point, being asked, to any country upon the globe, or any county in the map of England; knew all the great rivers, promontories, straits, and bays in the world, and could find the longitude and latitude of any place, before he was six years old."—*Locke: On Education,* § 178.

* **ġĕ-ŏl′-a̤-trȳ,** *s.* [Gr. γεω (*geō*), for γήιος (*gēios*), from γῆ (*gē*) = the earth, and λατρεία (*latreia*) = worship.] The worship of the earth.

"To this succeeded astrology in the East, and *geolatry* in the West."—*Cox: Mythol. of Aryan Nations,* i. 95.

* **ġĕ-ŏl′-ô-ġẽr,** *s.* [Eng. *geolog(y)*; *-er.*] A geologist (q.v.).

* **ġĕ-ô-lō′-ġĭ-a̤n,** *s.* [Eng. *geology*; *-an.*] A geologist (q.v.).

ġĕ-ô-lŏġ′-ĭc-a̤l, * **ġĕ-ô-lŏġ′-ĭc,** *a.* [Fr. *géologique.*] [GEOLOGY.] Of or pertaining to geology, or the science of the earth.

¶ *Geological Society of London:* A society formed in London in 1807, and to a certain extent an offshoot from the Royal Society of London. It has since done noble work for its special science, and at the end of 1882 had 1,360 ordinary, three honorary, and four foreign members, with thirty-nine foreign correspondents, in all 1,441. For many years publishing quarto *Transactions,* it in 1845 adopted the octavo size for the *Quarterly Journal of the Geological Society,* commenced in that year, and of which now (Dec., 1883), the thirty-ninth annual volume is nearly completed. The abbreviation for Fellow of the Geological Society is F.G.S. Many other Geological Societies exist: as, that of France, founded in 1830; that of Dublin in 1832, and that of Edinburgh in 1834.

geological-map, *s.* [MAP.]

geological-survey, *s.* [SURVEY.]

ġĕ-ô-lŏġ′-ĭc-a̤l-lȳ, *adv.* [Eng. *geological*; *-ly.*] In a geological manner; according to geology.

ġĕ-ŏl′-ô-ġĭst, *s.* [Fr. *géologiste.*] [GEOLOGY.] One versed in the science of geology.

ġĕ-ŏl′-ô-ġīze, *v.i.* [Eng. *geolog(y)*; *-ize.*] To study geology; to make geological investigations; to discourse as a geologist.

ġĕ-ŏl′-ô-ġȳ, *s.* [Fr. *géologie,* from Gr. γεω (*geō*), for γήιος (*gēios*) = belonging to the earth; γῆ (*gē*) = the earth, and λόγος (*logos*) = a discourse.]

1. The science which investigates the bygone history of the earth with the view of accounting for its present condition. It inquires into the successive changes which have taken place in the organic and inorganic kingdoms of nature, seeks out the causes of these changes, and traces the influence which they have exerted in modifying the surface and the external appearance of the earth. It is the province of physical and political geography to describe what the earth now is, geology attempts to furnish the reason why.

(1) *Hist. of Geology:* Though it is only during the present century that geology has started up into the vigour of manhood, yet its birth took place ages ago. Isolated geological observations or hypotheses occur abundantly in ancient literature. "As for the earth, out of it cometh bread; and under it is turned up as it were fire" (Job xxviii. 5); an anticipation of the Huttonian hypothesis. Egypt, according to Herodotus, is the gift of the Nile, that is, the river brought down the silt which constitutes the fertile soil of the Delta and other parts of Lower Egypt. Though there is a mixture of erroneous hypotheses in the statements attributed to Pythagoras, in Ovid's *Metamorphoses,* bk. xv., other parts would have done no discredit to Sir Charles Lyell. Pythagoras himself lived, it is thought, about 580 B.C., but the views handed down by Ovid were probably those of Pythagoreans in the Augustan age rather than those of Pythagoras. The best geologist of antiquity was the geographer Strabo, who lived in the first century A.D. For the long controversy regarding the nature of fossils, and if they were organic when they were entombed, see Fossil. Modern geology began with Werner, who was a Professor in the School of Mines, at Freyberg, in Saxony, in 1775. He believed that a series of universal formations had been deposited in succession from a chaotic fluid. Basalt was supposed to have had the same origin, but to this view various continental observers were opposed. The controversy spreading to this country, Hutton, an Edinburgh physician, published in 1788 his *Theory of the Earth,* developed in a separate work in 1795. He assumed no causes but those now existing. He showed that geology and cosmogony were different. "In the economy of the world," he said, "he could find no trace of a beginning, no prospect of an end." He held basalt, granite, &c., to be of igneous origin. The Wesnerians were called Neptunists, their opponents Vulcanists. In 1790 Mr. William Smith, an English surveyor, published his *Tabular View of the British Strata,* and in 1815 his *Geological Map of England.* In 1798 Cuvier published his *Ossemens Fossiles,* which gave a great impulse to palæontology. [(2).]

(2) *The forces or causes in operation:* After inquirers had outgrown the belief in fossils produced by the plastic power of nature or all entombed simultaneously by the Noachian deluge, the belief was entertained that there had been a series of creations and catastrophes, the latter causing the universal destruction of all pre-existing species. The belief was also entertained that some external causes, say the forces producing earthquake and volcanic action, were more potent in former times than now. This Prof. Huxley calls Catastrophism, which he defines to be any form of geological speculation which, in order to account for the phenomena, supposes the operation of forces different in their nature or immeasurably different in power from those which are at present in action in the universe. Sir Roderick Murchison was of this school, with many continental geologists.

The second school of geology is that called by Huxley Uniformitarianism. This looks only to causes now in operation for the explanation of geological phenomena. Of this school, pre-eminently a British one, Hutton was the founder, though it was Sir Charles Lyell that carried it forward to triumph. He showed the enormous changes which the causes now in operation are still producing, and that nearly every phenomenon, attributed to abnormally potent causes acting suddenly and briefly, could be produced by causes not more intense than those in action now, but operating through immense periods of bygone time. In his *Principles of Geology,* he examines aqueous causes, the action of water acting in connection with tides, currents, &c., in seas, rivers, and lakes, also the action of ice in all its forms. Next he inquires into igneous causes, volcanos, and earthquakes. Climate and organic life are also carefully investigated in the work.

The doctrine of the third school of geologists is called by Prof. Huxley Evolutionism; it accepts nearly the whole of Uniformitarianism, except the part referring to the development of organic life. In his later years Sir Chas. Lyell became an evolutionist. [DARWINISM, EVOLUTION, &c.]

(3) *Geologic time:* Both the uniformitarian and the evolutionist believe that they may draw to any extent on what be called the bank of time, which will be found "ready to discount any quantity of hypothetical paper." Sir Wm. Thomson holds that any such drafts must be limited "within some such period of time as one hundred millions of years;" and another natural philosopher considers the time at call only about sixty millions of years. Prof. Huxley believes the necessity for these limitations is not proved, though perhaps one, two, or three hundred millions of years might be enough to account for geological phenomena.

With regard to the subdivision of the time, long or short, at the geologist's command, the sedimentary strata having been laid down by water, the relative thickness of each stratum will measure the proportion of geologic time required for its deposition. Prof. Ramsay, in *Quar. Jour. Geol. Soc.,* xvi. (1860),

pp. 50–52, estimated the thickness of the British strata as follows :—

Strata.	Thickness.	Percentage of Geological Time.
Cainozoic or Tertiary Rocks	2,240	3
Mesozoic or Secondary Rocks	13,190	18
Palæozoic or Primary Rocks	57,154	79
	72,584	100

In 1869 Prof. Huxley stated that it would be a full allowance for the total thickness of the stratified rocks containing traces of life to estimate them at 100,000 feet, but does not give any subdivisions. (*Quar. Jour. Geol. Soc.*, xxv. (1869), p. 48.)

(4) *Geologic strata:* For a list of these, see FORMATION; see also METAMORPHIC ROCKS.

(5) *Other rocks:* For these, see IGNEOUS ROCKS, VOLCANIC ROCKS.

(6) *Fossils:* For these, see FOSSILS; see also PALÆONTOLOGY.

(7) *Applied geology:* Geology applied to industrial or other practical purposes; as, for instance, to mining, drainage, railway tunnelling, &c.

***ġē′-ō-măn-çĕr,** *s.* [GEOMANCY.] A diviner or fortune-teller by means of geomancy.

"Fortune-tellers, jugglers, *geomancers*, and the incantatory impostors, daily delude the vulgar."—*Browne: Vulgar Errours*, bk. i., ch. iii.

***ġē′-ō-măn-çy,** ***ge-o-man-cie,** ***ge-o-man-cye,** ***ge-o-maun-ce,** *s.* [Fr. *géomance, géomancie*, from Gr. γεω (*geō*), for γῆιος (*gēios*) = belonging to the earth, and μαντεία (*manteia*) = prophecy, divination; Sp. & Port. *geomancía.*] A kind of divination by means of lines formed by little dots or points, originally on the earth, and subsequently on paper, &c.

"He taught them there openlye bothe in Latine and Greke, beside the art Magyck, Sortilege, Phisnomy, Palmestry, Alcumy, *Geomancy*, and Witchery, that was taughte there also."—*Bale: Votaries*, pt. i.

***ġĕ-ō-măn′-tĭc,** ***gĕ-ō-măn-tĭck,** ***ġĕ-ō-măn′-tĭc-ăl,** *a.* [Fr. *géomantique.*] Of or pertaining to geomancy.

"Two *geomantic* figures were displayed
Above his head, a warrior and a maid."
Dryden: Palamon & Arcite, ii. 614.

***ġĕ-ō-măn′-tĭc-ăl-lȳ,** *adv.* [Eng. *geomantical; -ly.*] In a geomantic manner; by means of geomancy.

***ġĕ-ō-măn′-tȳ,** *s.* [GEOMANCY.]

ġĕ-ŏm′-ĕ-tĕr, *s.* [Fr. *géomètre*, from Gr. γεωμέτρης (*geōmetrēs*): γῆ (*gē*) = the earth, and μετρῶ (*metrō*) = to measure.]

I. *Ord. Lang.:* One versed in geometry; a geometrician. (*Boyle: Works*, ii. 473.)

* II. *Entom.:* The name sometimes given to moths of the group Geometrina (q.v.).

***ġĕ-ŏm′-ĕ-trăl,** *a.* [Fr. *géometral.*] Pertaining to geometry; geometrical.

ġĕ-ō-mĕt′-rĭc, **ġĕ-ō-mĕt′-rĭc-ăl,** *a.* [Fr. *géométrique*, from Gr. γεωμετρικός (*geōmetrikos*).] [GEOMETRY.]

1. Of or pertaining to geometry; according to the rules or principles of geometry; done or determined by geometry.

"Surveying a place, according to my idea, is taking a *geometrical* plan of it."—*Cook: Second Voyage*, bk. iii., ch. vii.

2. Prescribed or laid down by geometry.

"The dimensions of his glorious face
Two *geometrick* feet do scarce surpass."
Blackmore: Creation.

3. Disposed in geometric figures.

"*Geometrick* jasper seemeth of affinity with the *lapis sanguinalis* described by Boetius."—*Grew: Museum.*

geometric-chuck, *s.* A chuck having a radial slider to which the work is attached, the slider oscillating in a plane at right angles to the axis of motion, so as to produce curved lines in various patterns, as regulated by special devices.

geometrical-construction, *s.* The operation of drawing a figure, by means of right lines and circles. The geometrical construction of an algebraic expression consists in drawing a figure such that each of its parts shall have its representative in the expression, and that the relation between them shall be the same as that between their representatives in the given expression. (*Davies & Peck.*)

geometrical-curve, *s.* The same as an ALGEBRAIC-CURVE (q.v.).

geometrical-decorated, *a.*

Arch.: A term applied to the earlier period of decorated architecture in England, in which the tracery and other ornamentation consisted of geometrical forms. [DECORATED.]

geometrical-drawing, *s.* Drawing with instruments, as opposed to freehand drawing.

geometrical-elevation, *s.*

Arch.: A design for the front or side of a building, drawn according to the rules of geometry, as distinguished from a perspective or natural elevation.

geometrical-lathe, *s.* A species of lathe used for making complicated patterns of interlacing lines to form an additional guard against the counterfeiting of bank-notes, &c. It is adapted for more delicate and minute work than the cycloidal engine.

geometrical-locus, *s.* The curve or surface in which a point or line is always found moving, in accordance with an algebraic law. [LOCUS.]

geometrical-pace, *s.* A measure of five feet.

geometrical-pen, *s.* An instrument for drawing geometrical curves, in which the movements of a pen or pencil attached to a revolving arm of adjustable length are varied by changing the toothed wheels which give motion to the arm.

geometrical-plane, *s.* The same as GROUND-PLANE (q.v.).

geometrical-progression, *s.* A progression or series in which the terms increase or decrease by a common ratio or proportion, as, 1, 3, 9, 27, 81; 144, 36, 9, $\frac{9}{4}$, $\frac{9}{16}$, $\frac{9}{64}$, &c. [PROGRESSION.]

geometric-radius, *s.*

Gear.: The radius of the pitch circle of a cog-wheel. The real radius is that touching the crests of the teeth.

geometrical-solution, *s.* A solution of a problem effected geometrically; that is, by the aid of the right line and circle. This rejects all solutions made by aid of the higher curves, or by approximation.

geometric-square, *s.* An instrument for measuring distances and heights, and useful for its portability as well as for the facility, by the common rule of three, of solving most of the problems arising from its use. It is made of brass or wood, twelve or eighteen inches square, and the quadrant is graduated in each direction. The two sides opposite to the axial point of the alidade are graduated to 100 equal parts, with major divisions of ten of said parts. The 100 point finishes at the angle obliquely opposite the centre from which the arc is struck. One side represents the horizon, and the alidade with two sights is equal in length to the diagonal of the square. The alidade has divisions equal to those on the sides of the square.

geometrical-stairs, *s. pl.*

Building: A flight of stone stairs where the steps are secured into the wall at one end only, the other forming a continued string with an open newel.

ġĕ-ō-mĕt′-rĭ-căl-lȳ, ***ġĕ-ō-mĕt′-rĭ-căl-lĭe,** *adv.* [Eng. *geometrical; -ly.*] In a geometrical manner; according to the rules or laws of geometry.

"Sir Christopher Wren, afterwards, in the same year, *geometrically* demonstrated the equality of some curves to a strait line."—*Derham: Physico-Theology*, bk. v., ch. i. (Note 13.)

ġĕ-ŏm-ĕ-trĭ′-cian, *s.* [Eng. *geometric; -ian.*] One versed in geometry; a geometer; a mathematician.

"The great work, which entitles him to the highest place among the *geometricians* and natural philosophers of all ages and of all nations."—*Macaulay: Hist. Eng.*, ch. viii.

ġĕ-ō-mĕt′-rĭ-dæ, *s. pl.* [Lat. *geometr(a)*; Gr. γεωμέτρης (*geōmetrēs*) = a land measurer, a geometer; Lat. fem. pl. adj. suff. *-idæ.*]

Entom.: The typical family of the group or tribe of moths called Geometrina (q.v.). The antennæ of the male are often pectinated, the abdomen sometimes crested; the wings, green, generally entire rounded or angular; the larvæ rather elongate, stiff, often rough; the head generally bifid. Only eight species are known

ESSEX EMERALD.

to occur in Britain. Among them are the Large Emerald, the Essex Emerald, the Green Emerald, and the Blotched Emerald. (Stainton.)

ġĕ-ō-mĕt-rĭ′-nạ, *s. pl.* [Lat. *geometr(a)*, and neut. pl. adj. suff. *-ina.*] [GEOMETRIDÆ.]

Entom.: A group or tribe of moths. The antennæ are setaceous, frequently ciliated or pectinated; they are longer than the thorax. The body is generally slender; the wings broad, the posterior pair generally brightly coloured and exposed to view when the insect is at rest. The larvæ have, as a rule, only two legs, hence they have to form a loop when they walk. There are 282 British species known, many of them gaily marked, some being of small size. The group contains seventeen families :—

(1) Ourapterydæ, (2) Ennomidæ, (3) Amphidasydæ, (4) Boarmidæ, (5) Boletobidæ, (6) Geometridæ, (7) Boarmiidæ, (8) Acidalidæ, (9) Caberidæ, (10) Remiridæ, (11) Fidoniidæ, (12) Zerenidæ, (13) Ligidæ, (14) Eylenidæ, (15) Larentidæ, (16) Eubolidæ, and (17) Sterrhidæ. (*Stainton.*)

***ġĕ-ŏm′-ĕ-trīze,** *v.t.* [Eng. *geometr(y); -ize.*] To act according to the rules or laws of geometry; to proceed geometrically; to organize or apprehend geometrical quantities or laws.

"Nature *geometrizeth*, and observeth order in all things."—*Browne: Cyrus' Garden*, ch. iii.

ġĕ-ŏm′-ĕ-trȳ, ***ġĕ-ŏm′-ĕ-trie,** *s.* [Fr. *géométrie*, from Lat. *geometria*, from Gr. γεωμετρία (*geōmetria*) = the measurement of land: γεω (*geō*), for γῆιος (*gēios*) = belonging to the earth, and μετρία (*metria*) = measurement; μετρέω (*metreō*) = to measure; μέτρον (*metron*) = a measure.] Properly the measurement of the earth or of land, but now used exclusively of the abstract science to which practical land measurement gave or may have given birth. It is the science of space, whether linear, superficial, or solid.

1. *Hist. of Geometry:* Who first invented or cultivated geometry is uncertain. The Hindoos have a geometry apparently of indigenous growth. Some knowledge of geometry was apparently possessed by the builders of the Egyptian pyramids. Diodorus and others attribute the invention or discovery of geometry to Egypt, which is doubtful. The Greeks surpassed all ancient nations in the attainments in the science. Euclid founded a school of mathematics at Alexandria some time in the reign of Ptolemy Lagus, B.C. 323 to 283. His *Elements* are still in use in many schools and colleges. [MATHEMATICS.]

2. *Nature of the Science:* Geometry, like mathematics, is built up on rigorous demonstration. To prevent the possibility of error in reasoning it is needful to commence with definitions of the terms employed. Thus we follow in Euclid's *Elements* postulates or concessions demanded as to what is possible to be done; then axioms, simple mathematical statements worthy of being believed. A popular belief is that the whole science of geometry rests upon the axioms: it is really, however, based on the definitions; thus the whole first book of Euclid follows naturally from the definition of a circle.

¶ (1) *Analytical Geometry:* The analytic investigation of the relations and properties of geometrical magnitudes. It is divided into Determinate and Indeterminate Geometry according as the number of possible solutions in any given case is limited or unlimited.

(2) *Descriptive Geometry:* Geometry of which the feature is to represent solid bodies with accurate form, perspective, &c., on paper or other plane surface.

(3) *Determinate Geometry:* [¶ (1)].

(4) *Elementary Geometry:* Geometry treating of points, lines, surfaces, or the ordinary solids as distinguished from Conic Sections, &c., called the Higher Geometry.

(5) *Higher Geometry:* [¶ (4)].

(6) *Indeterminate Geometry:* [¶ (1)].

(7) *Plane Geometry:* Geometry relating to surfaces, or to lines drawn or points placed upon them.

(8) *Solid Geometry:* Geometry relating to solids.

* ¶ *To hang by geometry:* To hang or be out of shape or in confusion.

gĕ-ō-mўr'-ĭ-cīte, *s.* [Gr. γεω (*geō*) for γήιος (*gēios*) = belonging to the land, and μυρίκη (*murikē*) = a shrub, the tamarisk.] [Myrica.]

Min.: A waxy, pulverulent mineral, consisting of carbon 80·59, hydrogen 13·42, and oxygen 5·99 = 100. It occurs in the brown coal deposit at Gesterwitz. The wax may have been derived from fossil trees. (*Dana.*)

gĕ-ō-năv-ĭ-gā'-tion, *s.* [Gr. γεω (*geō*), for γήιος (*gēios*) = belonging to the land, and Eng. *navigation* (q.v.).] A term proposed for that branch of the science of navigation in which the position of a ship at sea is determined by reference to some other spot on the surface of the earth. Opposed to Cœlo-navigation (q.v.).

gĕ-ŏn'-ō-mў, *s.* [Gr. γεω (*geō*), for γήιος (*gēios*) = belonging to the earth, and νόμος (*nomos*) = a law.] The science of the physical laws relating to the earth, as geology and physical geography.

gĕ-ŏph'-a-ġĭşm, *s.* [Gr. γῆ (*gē*) = the earth, and φαγεῖν (*phagein*) = to eat.] The act or habit of eating earth, as dirt, clay, &c. [Dirt-eating.]

gĕ-ŏph'-a-ġĭst, *s.* [Geophagism.] One who practises geophagism; one who eats dirt.

gĕ-ŏph'-a-ġў, *s.* [Gr. γῆ (*gē*) = the earth, and φαγεῖν (*phagein*) = to eat.] The same as Geophagism (q.v.).

"*Geophagy*—dirt or earth-eating—fatal generally, by dysentery or dropsy."—*Lindsay: Mind in the Lower Animals*, i. 40.

gĕ-ŏph'-ĭ-la, *s.* [Gr. γεω (*geō*) for γήιος (*geios*) = belonging to the land, and φιλέω (*phileō*) = to love.] So named from the creeping habit of the plants.]

Bot.: A genus of Cinchonaceæ, tribe Coffeæ, family Psychotridæ. The species are found in tropical America and the East Indies. The root of *Geophila reniformis* is purgative or emetic.

gĕ-ō-phĭl'-ĭ-dæ, *s. pl.* [Mod. Lat. *geophil(us)*, and Lat. fem. adj. pl. suff. *-idæ.*]

Zool.: A family of Centipedes, order Chilognatha. The body is very slender and thread-like, with many segments, and a corresponding number of pairs of feet.

gĕ-ŏph'-ĭ-lŭs, *s.* [Geophila.]

1. *Zool.:* The typical genus of the family Geophilidæ (q.v.). *Geophilus electricus* is found near London and elsewhere. It is sometimes seen upon the doorsteps of country houses. When excited it emits an electric light.

2. *Palæont.:* Count Munster has described a centipede, called by him *Geophilus proavus*, from the lithographic slates of Solenhofen, which belong to the Upper Jurassic rocks.

* **gĕ-ō-pŏn'-ĭc**, *a. & s.* [Fr. *géoponique*, from Gr. γῆ (*gē*) = the earth, and πονικός (*ponikos*) = toilsome; πόνος (*ponos*) = labour.]

A. *As adj.:* Pertaining to agriculture or the tillage of the earth.

B. *As substantive:*

1. An agriculturist, a farmer.

"[It] freely receives the wholesome blasts of the North wind (much accounted of among builders and *geoponics* for immission of pure air)."—*Drayton: Poly-Olbion*, s. 10. (Note.)

2. (*Pl.*): The art or science of tilling the earth; agriculture.

"Herbs and wholesome sallets, and other plain and useful parts of *geoponics*."—*Evelyn: Sylva.*

* **gĕ-ō-pŏn'-ĭc-al**, *a.* [Eng. *geoponic*; *-al.*] Of or pertaining to agriculture or the tillage of the earth; geoponic.

"Those *geoponical* rules and precepts of agriculture which are delivered by divers authors."—*Browne: Vulgar Errours*, bk. vi., ch. iii.

gĕ-ō-ra'-ma, *s.* [Gr. γεω (*geō*), for γήιος (*geios*) = belonging to the earth, and ὅραμα (*horama*) = a view; Fr. *géorama.*] A concave globe on the inside of which the countries, oceans, &c. of the earth are represented to the spectators, who stand on a framework inside.

Ġeor'-dĭe, *s.* [A Scotch dimin. of George (q.v.).] A guinea. [George, 3.]

"As lang's my tail, whare, through the steeks,
The yellow-lettered *Geordie* keeks."
Burns: The Twa Dogs.

Geordie safety-lamp, *s.*

Mining: A safety-lamp invented for use in coal mines by George Stephenson.

gĕ-ō-rĕ-tĭn'-ĭc, *a.* [Pref. *geo-*, and *retinic* (q.v.).]

Min.: Akin to retene, and derived from the earth.

georetinic-acid, *s.*

Min.: A name formerly given to Brücknerellite (q.v.).

Ġeorġe, *s.* [Lat. *Georgius*, from Gr. γεωργός (*geōrgos*) = a cultivator of the earth; γῆ (*gē*), and ἔργον (*ergon*) = work.]

1. The insignia of the order of the Garter; a figure of St. George on horseback, engaging the dragon, worn pendent from the collar by the knights of that order. [Garter, *s.*]

"The *George* and Garter dangling from that bed,
Where tawdry yellow strove with dirty red."
Pope: Moral Essays, iii. 303.

* 2. A guinea, from the figure of St. George on the reverse.

* 3. A kind of loaf, said to have been stamped with a figure of St. George.

"Cubbed in a cabin, on a mattrass laid,
On a brown *george*, with lousy swabbers fed."
Dryden: Persius, sat. v.

¶ The name Brown George is used at Oxford for the large coarse earthenware water jugs used instead of cans.

George-noble, *s.* A gold coin, current at six shillings and eight pence in the reign of Henry VIII: so called from the figure of St. George on the reverse.

Ġeor'-ġĭ-an, *s.* [See def.] A native or inhabitant of Georgia, a region on the south of the Caucasus, or of Georgia, one of the southern states of the American Union.

Ġeor'-ġĭ-an, *a.* [Lat. *Georgius* = George.] Belonging or relating to the reigns of the four Georges in Great Britain, 1714–1830: as, the *Georgian* era.

"One *Georgian* star adorns the skies,
She myriads found below."
Cowper: Queen's Visit, March 17, 1789.

ġeor'-ġĭc, * **ġeor'-ġĭck**, *a. & s.* [Lat. *georgica* (*carmina*) = georgic (poems), from *georgicus* = relating to husbandry; Gr. γεωργικός (*geōrgikos*), from γεωργία (*geōrgia*) = husbandry: γῆ (*gē*) = the earth, and ἔργον (*ergon*) = work.]

A. *As adj.:* Pertaining or relating to agriculture or husbandry; treating of rural affairs.

"Here I peruse the Mantuan's *georgic* strains,
And learn the labours of Italian swains."
Gay: Rural Sports, i.

B. *As subst.:* A poem on husbandry or rural affairs. It is the title of four books on husbandry written by Virgil.

"A *georgic*, therefore, is some parts of the science of husbandry put into a pleasing dress, and set off with all the beauties and embellishments of poetry."—*Addison: On Virgil's Georgics.*

* **ġeor'-ġĭc-al**, *a.* [Eng. *georgic*; *-al.*] The same as Georgic (q.v.).

Ġeor'-ġĭ-ŭm Sī'-dŭs, *s.* [Lat., = the Georgian star, i.e., the star discovered under the auspices of King George III. of England.]

Astron.: The name given by Sir William Herschel to a planet discovered by him on March 13, 1781. Laplace, disliking the innovation of elevating one's sovereign to the sky, substituted for the name of King George that of the planet's discoverer, Herschel. The latter appellation is still widely accepted, but as the other planets were all called by the names of classic gods, Bode suggested the appellation of Uranus (q.v.). See also Herschel.

* **gĕ-or'-gŏs**, *s.* [Gr.; see Georgic.] A husbandman. (*Spenser.*)

gĕ-ō-rhў'-chĭ-dæ, *s. pl.* [Mod. Lat. *georhych(us)* (q.v.); Lat. fem. pl. adj. suff. *-idæ.*]

Zool.: Mole-rats; a family of Rodentia, with a large head, small eyes and ears, a short or deficient tail, and five toes on each foot. They occur in Asia, Africa, and South-Eastern Europe, burrowing like moles.

gĕ-ō-rhў'-chŭs, *s.* [Gr. γεωρύχος (*geōrhuchos*) = digging or throwing up the earth: γῆ (*gē*) = the earth, and ὀρύσσω (*orussō*) = to dig.]

Zool.: The typical genus of the family Georchychidæ (q.v.). *Georhychus capensis* does damage to gardens at the Cape of Good Hope.

ġĕ-ō-rўs'-sĭ-dæ, *s. pl.* [Mod. Lat. *georyssus*, and Lat. fem. pl. adj. suff. *-idæ.*]

Entom.: A family of beetles, tribe Clavicornes. The body is short, inflated, and nearly globular. The tarsi appear to have only four articulations. The antennæ have nine joints, the last three forming a knob.

ġĕ-ō-rўs'-sŭs, **ġĕ-ō-rĭs'-sŭs**, *s.* [Gr. γεω (*geō*) for γήιος (*gēios*) = belonging to the land, and ὀρύσσω (*orussō*) = to dig.]

Entom.: The typical genus of the family Georyssidæ (q.v.). The only British species of the family is *Georyssus pygmæus.*

ġĕ-ō-sâur'-ŭs, *s.* [Gr. γεω (*geō*) for γήιος (*gēios*) = belonging to the land, and σαύρα (*saura*), σαῦρος (*sauros*) = a lizard.]

Palæont.: The remains of a reptile which, if entire, would probably have been nine or ten feet long. They were found by Sœmmering in white lias, at Monheim in Franconia, and are now in the British Museum. Sœmmering called the animal *Lacerta gigantea.* Cuvier believed it intermediate between the Crocodiles and Monitors, but most nearly allied to the latter. It does not figure in Professor Huxley's enumeration of Crocodilian genera.

* **ġĕ-ŏs'-cō-pў**, *s.* [Gr. γεω (*geō*), for γήιος (*gēios*) = belonging to the earth, and σκοπέω (*skopeō*) = to see.] Knowledge of the earth; ground or soil gained by inspection.

ġĕ-ō-sĕ-lĕn'-ĭc, *a.* [Gr. γεω (*geō*), for γήιος (*gēios*) = belonging to the earth, and σελήνη (*selēnē*) = the moon.] Pertaining or relating to the earth and the moon, with reference to their joint action or mutal relations.

ġĕ-ō-stăt'-ĭc, *a.* [Gr. γεω (*geō*), for γήιος (*gēios*) = belonging to the earth, and Eng. *static* (q.v.).] Sustaining the earth. (Used only in the compound.)

geostatic-arch, *s.*

Arch.: A linear arch of a figure suited to sustain a pressure similar to that of the earth, which consists, in a given vertical plane, of a pair of conjugate pressures, one vertical and proportional to the depth below a given plane, horizontal or sloping; and the other parallel to the horizontal or sloping plane, and bearing to the vertical pressure a certain constant ratio depending on the nature of the material.

* **ġĕ-ō-tĕc-tŏn'-ĭc**, *a.* [Gr. γεω (*geō*), for γήιος (*gēios*) = belonging to the earth, and τεκτονικός (*tektonikos*) = pertaining to building.] Pertaining to the construction of the earth.

"The fourth book deals with the architecture of the earth's crust, or what may be called *geotectonic* geology."—*Athenæum*, Oct. 28, 1882.

* **geoter**, *s.* [A.S. *geotere.*] One who pours out; a caster.

"A queynte mon, a metal *geoter.*"
Alisaunder, 6,735.

ġĕ-ō-teū'-thĭs, *s.* [Gr. γεω (*geō*) for γήιος (*gēios*) = belonging to the earth, and τευθίς (*teuthis*) = a kind of cuttle-fish or squid.]

Palæont.: A genus of Teuthidæ from the Upper Lias.

ġĕ-ō-thĕr'-mĭc, *a.* [Gr. γεω (*geō*), for γήιος (*gēios*) = belonging to the earth, and Eng. *thermic* (q.v.).] Of or relating to the internal temperature of the earth.

ġĕ-ō-thĕr-mŏm'-ĕ-tĕr, *s.* [Gr. γεω (*geō*), for γήιος (*gēios*) = belonging to the earth, and Eng. *thermometer* (q.v.).] An instrument for measuring the earth's heat at different depths, as in mines and wells. The temperature rises about 1° F. for every seventy or eighty feet of descent.

* **ġĕ-ŏt'-ĭc**, *a.* [Gr. γῆ (*gē*) = the earth.] Belonging to earth; terrestrial. (*Bailey.*)

ġĕ-ō-trŏp'-ĭc, *a.* [Gr. γεω (*geō*) for γήιος (*gēios*) = belonging to the land, and τρόπος (*tropos*) = a turn, a direction, or τρόπη (*tropē*) = a turn, turning about; τρέπω (*trepō*) = to turn.]

Bot. (*Of a plant*): Turning towards the earth; manifesting geotropism.

ġĕ-ŏt'-rō-pĭşm, *s.* [Gr. γεω (*geō*) for γήιος (*geios*) = belonging to the land, and τρόπος (*tropos*), or τρόπη (*tropē*), and Eng. &c. suff. *-ism.*] [Geotropic.]

Bot.: The tendency exhibited by a young plant to turn towards the earth, i.e., to direct its roots in that direction, whilst heliotropism, or a tendency to turn towards the sun, is manifested by the stem and leaves.

"Positive *geotropism*, or bending towards the centre of the earth, will be called by us *geotropism*."—*Darwin: Movements of Plants*, p. 5.

ġĕ-ô-trû′-pēş, *s.* [Gr. γεω (*geō*) for γήϊος (*gēios*) = belonging to the earth, and τρυπάω (*trupaō*) = to bore.]

Entom.: The typical genus of the family Geotrupidæ (q.v.) *Geotrupes stercorarius* is the Drone-beetle of England, which so often flies abroad on summer evenings.

ġĕ-ô-trû′-pĭ-dæ, *s.* [Mod. Lat. *geotrup(es)* (q.v.), and Lat. fem. pl. adj. suff. *-idæ*.]

Entom.: Drone scarabs; a family of Lamellicorn beetles, differing from the typical Scarabeidæ in their corneous mandibles. They mostly frequent dung, or the fungi called Boleti. [GEOTRUPES.]

ġĕ-ô-trû-pī′-næ, *s. pl.* [Mod. Lat. *geotrup(es)* (q.v.), and Lat. fem. pl. adj. suff. *-inæ*.]

Entom.: The name given by Macleay, Swainson, &c., to a sub-family of Scarabeidæ, identical with the family Geotrupidæ (q.v.).

ġĕ-phȳ′-rĕ-a, *s.* [Gr. γέφυρα (*gephura*) = a dam, mound, or mole; a bridge; a tunnel, and Lat. neut. pl. adj. suff. *-ea*.]

Zool.: Spoon-worms; a class of annulose animals, division Anarthrapoda. It consists of long worm-like marine animals indistinctly annulated, but not divided into segments. There are occasionally bristles, but no other locomotive appendages. The sexes are generally separate, and there is a metamorphosis.

* **ġĕp′-ŏn,** *s.* [JUPON.]

* **ger,** *v.t.* [GAR.]

gĕr′-ah, *s.* [Heb. גֵּרָה (*gerah*) = (1) summation, (2) a grain, a bean, (3) the weight and money described in the definition.]

1. *Heb. money:* The smallest piece of money, being the twentieth part of a shekel. This would be about three half-pence. Gesenius thinks that the gerah was not a coin, but was reckoned by means of the beans [etym.] of the Carob tree, *Ceratonia siliqua*. [CAROB.]

"A shekel is twenty *gerahs*."—*Exod.* xxx. 13.

Cf. also Lev. xvii. 25; Num. iii. 47, xviii. 16.

2. *Heb. weights:* A weight corresponding to No. 1.

ġĕr-ā-nĭ-ā′-çĕ-æ, *s. pl.* [Lat. *gerani(um)*, and fem. adj. pl. suff. *-acea*.]

Bot.: The typical order of the alliance Geraniales. It consists of herbaceous plants or shrubs with tumid stems, separable at the joints. Leaves either opposite or alternate; if the latter, then they are opposite the peduncles. Stipules membranous; flowers white, red, yellow, or purple; sepals five, persistent, ribbed, unequal, one of them somtimes saccate, spurred at the base; petals five, or by abortion four; unguiculate stamens, generally monadelphous, twice or thrice as many as the petals; ovary with five carpels, ultimately forming five one-seeded cells; styles five, cohering round the torus, from which they are separable. Sixteen genera and about 750 species are known. They are found in temperate or hot climates, rarely in the arctic regions. They are often astringent and aromatic, abounding in vegetable oil. Lindley in his *Vegetable Kingdom*, made Oxalidaceæ and Balsaminaceæ distinct orders from Geraniaceæ. Sir Joseph Hooker merges them in it, dividing it into three tribes, Geranieæ, Oxalideæ, and Balsamineæ.

ġĕ-rā′-nĭ-al, *a.* [Mod. Lat. *geraniales* (q.v.).]

Bot.: Akin to Geranium, having for their type *Geranium*.

geranial-alliance, *s.*

Bot.: The same as GERANIALES (q.v.).

ġĕ-rā-nĭ-ā′-lēş, *s. pl.* [Lat. *gerani(um)*, and masc. or fem. pl. adj. suff. *-ales*.]

Bot.: An alliance of hypogynous exogens, with monodichlamydeous, symmetrical flowers, axile placentæ, an imbricated calyx, a twisted corolla, definite stamens, and an embryo with little or no albumen. Lindley includes under it Linaceæ, Chlenaceæ, Oxalidaceæ, Balsaminaceæ, and Geraniaceæ (q.v.).

ġĕ-rā′-nĭ-ĕ-æ, *s. pl.* [Lat. *gerani(um)*, and fem. pl. adj. suff. *-eæ*.]

Bot.: A tribe of Geraniaceæ, when the fuller term is used to comprehend not merely the geraniums, but the balsams, and the wood-sorrels. Its characters are the same as those given above to Geraniaceæ (q.v.).

ġĕ-rā′-nĭ-ēne, *s.* [Eng., &c. *gerani(um)*; *-ene* (*Chem.*).]

Chem.: A terpene, $C_{10}H_{16}$, obtained by the action of phosphorus pentoxide P_2O_5 on geraniol. It is a liquid, boiling at 164°, and smells like fresh mulberries. It oxidizes rapidly in the air. It unites with HC, forming a liquid compound.

ġĕ-rā′-nĭ-ŏl, *s.* [Eng., &c. *gerani(um)*, and Lat. *ol(eum)* = oil.]

Chem.: $C_{10}H_{18}O$. Obtained by fractional distillation of geranium oil. A colourless, strongly refracting liquid, boiling at 233°. It is insoluble in water, soluble in alcohol and ether; when fused with potash it yields isovalerianic acid; by the action of nitric acid, it is converted into nitrobenzene, oxalic acid, and other substances.

ġĕr-ā′-nĭ-ŭm, *s.* [Lat. *geranium* and *geranion* = Gr. γεράνιον (*geranion*) = the plant Cranesbill, from γέρανος (*geranos*) = a crane. Pliny makes Geranion a group of plants, including three types, probably Myrrhis, Erodium, and Geranium (q.v.).]

I. *Ordinary Language:*

1. A term most frequently applied to any of the cultivated Pelargoniums. These belong to the Geraniaceæ, but are not the typical genus.

2. A book name, and partly a popular one, for the genus Geranium. [II.]

II. *Bot.:* The typical genus of the order Geraniaceæ and the alliance Geraniales. The flowers are regular, on one or two-flowered axillary peduncles; the stamens are ten, free or connate at the base, and hypogynous. Eleven species are wild in Britain. (1) *Geranium Sanguineum* is a perennial plant with one-flowered peduncles. It is found in dry rocky places, on sandy shores, and on mountains. (2), (3), (4), *G. sylvaticum*, *G. pratense*, and *G. pyrenaicum* are perennial, with two-flowered peduncles; all the rest are annuals or biennials, also with two-flowered peduncles. They

GERANIUM.

A. Flower. B. Seed-vessel.

are (5) *G. molle*, (6) *G. rotundifolium*, (7) *G. pusillum*, (8) *G. columbinum*, (9) *G. dissectum*, (10) *G. Robertianum*, and (11) *G. lucidum*. bill or Geranium. No. (10) is called also Herb Robert. No. (2) is an ornament of Scottish woods and plantations; No. (5) is No. (10) occurs not unfrequently on waste places and hedge-banks, and has acquired celebrity in North Wales as a remedy for nephritic complaints. The root of geranium contains more tannin than quino does, and is a very powerful astringent. Bigelow considers it specially valuable in the treatment of diseases continued through debility, after their existing cause has been removed. The tubers of *G. parviflorum* are eaten in Van Diemen's Land, where it is called the Native Carrot.

¶ Indian Geranium is the name given by perfumers to *Andropogon Nardus*; and the Nettle geranium is *Coleus fruticosus*.

* **gerant** (as **zhā-râñ**), *s.* [Fr.] The acting partner or manager of a joint-stock association, newspaper establishment, &c.

* **ġĕr′-ar-chȳ,** *s.* [Low Lat. ... *hierarchia*.] A hierarchy (q.v.).

"*Gerarchy*; *gerarchia*, i.e., ... *Cathol. Anglicum*.

* **ger-ard,** *s.* [Etym. doubtful.] A ... fiend.

"Quen he was ded, that *ger and grim*." *Cursor Mundi* ...

ġĕr-ard′-ĭ-a, *s.* [Named after John Ge... who in 1597 published a celebrated ...

Bot.: The typical genus of the tribe Ge... diеæ (q.v.). It consists of handsome ... with pink, rose-coloured, or yellow ... growing in North America and the East ...

ġĕr-ard′-ĭ-ĕ-æ, *s. pl.* [Mod. Lat. ... and Lat. fem. pl. adj. suff. *-eæ*.]

Bot.: A tribe of Scrophulariaceæ, ... Rhinanthideæ.

ġĕrb, *s.* [Fr. *gerbe*.]

Her.: A sheaf; a garbe (q.v.).

ġĕr′-bĭl, *s.* [Fr. *gerbille*, from *gerbo*, the ... name.]

Zool.: Any species of the genus Gerbil... (q.v.).

ġĕr-bĭl′-lŭs, *s.* [GERBIL.]

Zool.: A genus of mammalia, family Mur... which it connects with the Dipodidæ ... boas. The species are found in India, ... Canada, Labrador, &c.

ġĕr′-bo-a, *s.* [JERBOA.]

Ġĕr′-da, *s.* [A female name (?)]

Astron.: An asteroid, the 122nd found; ... covered by Peters, July 31, 1872.

* **gĕre,** *s.* [GEAR.]

* **ġĕ-rĕn′-da,** *s. pl.* [Lat. neut. pl. of ... *dus*, fut. pass. par. of *gero* = to do, ... out.] Things to be done or carried out.

* **ġĕr′-ent,** *a.* [Lat. *gerens*, pr. par. of ... to carry, to do.] Carrying, bearing, ... ing. (Now only in composition as *bellig*... vice*gerent*.)

ġĕr-fâl-cŏn (*l* silent), * **ger-fau-...** * **ger-faul-con,** * **gire-fauc-oun,** * ... **fal-con,** * **gyr-fa-coun,** *s.* [A ... tion of O. Fr. *gerfault*, from Low Lat. ... *gyrofalco* = a gerfalcon, from its circling ... Lat. *gyrus* = a circle, and *falco* = a falcon; ... *gerfalco*, *girfalco*, *girifalco*; Sp. *gerifalte*, ... *falte*; Port. *gerifalte*.] A species of ... the gyrfalcon.

"But his chief pastime was to watch the flight Of a *gerfalcon*, soaring into sight." *Longfellow: Student's Ta...*

* **ger-faunt,** *s.* [A corrupt. of *griffin* ...] A griffin.

"In Arabye thei ben clept *gerfaunts*."—*Mandeville*, p. 289.

* **ger-ful,** * **geer-ful,** * **gere-ful,** *a.* ... Port., & Ital. *giro*; Lat. *gyrus* = a ci... Changeable, fickle.

"To prove on that thi *gerful* violence ..." *Chaucer: Troilus*, iv. ...

* **ger-i-nesse,** *s.* [Mid. Eng. *gery*; ... Changeableness, fickleness.

"I was adrad so of hire *gerinesse*." *Occleve: MS. in Halliwell*, p. ...

* **ger-ysch,** * **ger-ysshe,** *s.* [Mid. ... *gery*; *-ish*.] Wild, unconstrained.

"Now *gerysshe* glad, and anoon aftir wrothe." *Lydgate: Minor Poems*, p. ...

gĕr′-kĭn (1), *s.* [GHERKIN.]

* **ġĕr′-kĭn** (2), *s.* [JERKIN.]

* **ger-lond,** *s.* [GARLAND.]

ġĕrm, * **ġĕrme,** *s.* [Fr. *germe* = a ... shoot, a sprout, from Lat. *germen*.]

I. *Ordinary Language:*

1. In the same sense as II.

"Whether it be not made out of the *germe* ... of the egg, doth seem of lesser doubt."—*Browne: Vul... gar Errours*, bk. iii., ch. xxviii.

2. That from which anything springs; ... origin, source, or first principle of anything.

"The veriest novice could discover the *germ* ... future promise."—*Field*, Oct. 27, 1885.

II. *Physiol. & Bot.:* The earliest stage ... existence of an organized being, the ... or bud from which such a being devel... (Used either of plants or of animals.) [G... MINAL VESICLE.]

germ-cell, *s.*

Bot. Physiol.: An oosphere, a female cell, a cell which cannot give rise to a new plant unless the power to do so be imparted to it by another cell standing to it in a relation of contrast.

germ-epithelium, *s.*

Anat.: Epithelium existing in the ovary, and having a certain relation to the origin of the ova.

germ-theory, *s.*

1. *Biol.:* [BIOGENESIS].

2. *Pathol.:* The theory that there exists for each definite disease of infectious origin a specific germ or protomycetes. Hauptmann, in the seventeenth century, suggested that epidemic diseases might be caused by the presence in the air of invisible germs, and since then many more or less plausible efforts have been made to explain the phenomena of contagion. In 1863, Dr. Beale advanced the theory that the active properties of vaccine lymph were contained in certain minute particles $\frac{1}{25000}$ inch in diameter, a theory which has since been shown to be correct. Dr. Braidwood and Mr. Vacher describe the contagion of measles as "sparkling, colourless bodies in the breath of patients," and Dr. Klein, in typhoid fever, has found minute organisms surrounding the affected intestinal glands. The blood of animals dead from splenic fever swarms with bacilli, which multiply and throw off spores that can be cultivated (as shown by the researches of Pasteur), and the crop continued from fluid to fluid. After seven or eight such crops, a rabbit or guinea-pig inoculated with the artificially developed contagium, dies from the same disease as the animal from which the contagion-germ was taken. It has long been known that tuberculosis was hereditary, but it was supposed to be non-infectious. The tubercular bacillus has been discovered. Koch has cultivated it, and communicated it to animals, in whose bodies it has been found after death. [PROTOMYCETES, LISTERISM.]

* **ġĕrm,** *v.i.* [GERM, *s.*] To sprout, to germinate, to come into existence.

"This is the time when errors and vices *germ.*"—*J. Morley: Rousseau,* ii. 204.

* **ġĕr-māin',** *a.* [GERMANE.]

ġĕr'-mạn (1), *a. & s.* [GERMANE.]

Ġĕr'-mạn (2), *a. & s.* [Lat. *Germanus.*]

A. *As adj.:* Pertaining or relating to Germany.

B. *As substantive:*

1. A native or inhabitant of Germany.

2. The language of the higher and more southern parts of Germany; the literary language of the whole country. Old High German was spoken from the eighth to the twelfth century; Middle High German from the twelfth to the fifteenth century; Modern High German is the existing form.

German-bit, *s.* A wood-boring tool adapted to be used in a brace. It has a long elliptical pod and a screw-point. [BIT.]

German-camomile, *s.*

Bot.: The flower-heads of *Matricaria chamomilla.*

German-chest, *s.*

Metall.: An apparatus resembling a trunk in some respects. It is a long box into which the slimes are carried gradually by a stream of water. The heavier portions settle near the head of the box, and the lighter towards the lower end, where the water escapes at holes from which the pegs are withdrawn, a lower peg being replaced and the discharge-opening being made a little higher up as the box gradually fills.

German-knotgrass, *s.*

Bot.: *Scleranthus annuus.*

German-lilac, *s.*

Bot.: Valerian.

German-madwort, *s.*

Bot.: *Asperugo procumbens.* [ASPERUGO.]

German-millet, *s.* A grain produced by a grass, *Setaria germanica.*

German-paste, *s.* A kind of paste used for feeding larks, thrushes, nightingales, and other singing-birds. It is composed of hard-boiled eggs, pea-meal, sweet almonds, lard, sugar, and hay saffron.

German-sarsaparilla, *s.*

Bot. & Phar.: The roots of *Carex arenaria, C. disticha,* and *C. hirta.* They are diaphoretic and demulcent.

German-sausage, *s.* A polony; a large kind of sausage.

German-silver, *s.* A white alloy for table ware, consisting of nickel, copper, and zinc in various proportions.

German-text, *s.* A character closely resembling modern German type, and much used by lawyers for headings of legal documents:

German Text.

German-tinder, *s.* [AMADOU.]

German-tutania, *s.* An alloy of one part of copper, forty-eight parts of tin, and four of antimony.

German white-copper, *s.* An alloy of 88 parts of copper, 8·75 of nickel, with traces of silex, aluminium, antimony, and arsenic.

ġĕr-măn'-dĕr, * **ger-maun-der,** * **ger-mawn-der,** *s.* [Fr. *germandrée;* Prov. *germandrea,* a corruption of Lat. *chamædrys,* from Gr. χαμαίδρυς (*chamaidrus*), from χαμαί (*chamaí*) = on the ground, and δρῦς (*drus*) = an oak, a tree; Ital. *calamandrea;* Ger. *germander.*]

Bot.: The genus Teucrium, of which three species occur in Britain: (1) The Wood Germander, *Teucrium Scorodonia;* (2) the Water Germander, *T. Scordium;* and (3) the Cut-leaved Annual Germander, *T. Botrys.* No. (1) is common, No. (2) rare, No. (3) doubtfully indigenous. [TEUCRIUM.]

¶ *Wild germander* or *Germander speedwell* is *Veronica chamædrys; G. chickweed* is *V. agrestis.*

ġĕr-mā'ne, ġĕr'-mạn, * **ġĕr-māin',** * **ger-maine,** * **ger-mayne,** *a. & s.* [O. Fr. *germain,* from Lat. *germanus* = akin, having the same parents; from the same root as *germ.*]

A. *As adjective:*

* **I.** *Lit.:* Sprung from the same parents, or from members of the same family; akin.

"As he walked here the water . . . he espied two brothers *german.*"—*Udal: Matthew* iv.

II. *Figuratively:*

* 1. Nearly related; closely akin.

"Wert thou a leopard thou wert *german* to the lion."—*Shakesp.: Timon of Athens,* iv. 3.

2. Closely connected; approximate; relevant; pertinent.

"The phrase would be more *germaine* to the matter if we could carry cannon by our sides."—*Shakesp.: Hamlet,* v. 2.

* 3. Genuine, true.

"Arius was a *german* or genuine disciple of Plato's."—*Cudworth: Intell. System,* p. 575.

* **B.** *As subst.:* One sprung from the same stock. (Applied to brothers or sisters and cousins.)

"Thyself thy message do to *german* deare."
Spenser: F. Q., I. v. 18.

¶ *Cousin-german:* [COUSIN-GERMAN].

Ġĕr-măn'-ĭc, *a.* [Lat. *Germanicus;* Fr. *Germanique.*] Of or pertaining to Germany; Teutonic.

Germanic-Confederation, *s.* [CONFEDERATION.]

Germanic-region, *s.*

Geog. & Zool.: A region comprehending the whole of Northern Europe and Asia, bounded by the Pyrenees, the Alps, the Carpathians, and the Altai range. (*Woodward.*)

* **Ġĕr'-mạn-ĭsm,** *s.* [Eng. *German* (2); *-ism.*] An idiom or phrase peculiar to the German language.

"It is full of Latinisms, Gallicisms, *Germanisms,* and all isms but Anglicisms."—*Lord Chesterfield.*

* **Ġĕr-măn'-ĭ-tȳ,** *s.* [Eng. *German; -ity.*] The quality or state of being German; German characteristics or nature.

* **Ġĕr'-mạn-īze,** *v.t.* [Eng. *German; -ize.*] To translate into German.

"The Dutch hath him who *Germanized* the story Of Sleidan." *Sylvester: Du Bartas; Babylon,* 624.

* **ġĕr'-mĕn,** * **ger-maine,** * **ger-min,** *s.* [Lat. *germen* = a sprout, a shoot.] A germ, a sprout, a shoot, a seed.

Bot.: The name given by Linnæus to the ovary of a plant.

ġĕr'-mĭn-ạl, *a. & s.* [Fr., from Lat. *germen* (genit. *germinis*) = a germ, a shoot.]

A. *As adj.:* Of or pertaining to a germ or seed-bud.

B. *As subst.:* The name given in October, 1793, by the French Convention to the seventh month of the republican year. It commenced on March 21, and was the first spring month.

germinal-macula, *s.*

Anat. & Physiol.: The same as GERMINAL-SPOT (q.v.).

germinal-matter, *s.*

Anat. & Physiol.: The name given by Beale both to the protoplasm and the nucleus of an animal cell, the two, however, being considered different by most histologists.

germinal-membrane, *s.*

Anat. & Physiol.: The same as VITELLINE-MEMBRANE (q.v.).

germinal-pole, *s.*

Anat. & Physiol.: The name given by Quain to the central point from which development spreads in the ovum of a bird or mammal.

germinal-spot, *s.*

Anat. & Physiol.: A spot corresponding to the nucleolus of an animal cell. Called also the Germinal-macula.

germinal-vesicle, *s.*

1. *Anat. & Physiol.:* A delicate, spheroidal, inclosing membrane, with protoplasmic fluid and fine granules, constituting an essential part of the human or animal ovum. After a time it disappears. (*Quain.*)

2. *Bot.:* The germ of a future plant, analogous to the germinal vesicle of animals. It is formed apparently before impregnation. Amici, Mohl, Müller, Henfrey, Hoffmeister, and Tulasne affirm its existence, while it is denied by Schleiden and Schacht.

ġĕr'-mĭn-ạnt, *a.* [Lat. *germinans,* pr. par. of *germino* = to bud, to sprout; *germen* (genit. *germinis*) = a bud, a sprout.] Sprouting; beginning to bud or sprout; growing; developing.

"Divine prophecies . . . are not fulfilled punctually at once, but have springing and *germinant* accomplishment throughout many ages."—*Bacon: Advancement of Learning,* bk. ii.

ġĕr'-mĭn-āte, *v.i. & t.* [Lat. *germinatum,* sup. of *germino* = to bud, to sprout; *germen* (genit. *germinis*) = a bud, a sprout; Fr. *germer;* Ital. *germinare;* Sp. *germinar.*]

A. *Intrans.:* To sprout; to shoot; to bud; to begin to vegetate as a plant.

"Paradise was made on the third day, when God caused the trees to *germinate* out of the earth."—*H. More: Defence of the Philosophic Cabbala.* (App.)

B. *Transitive:*

1. *Lit.:* To cause to sprout or bud.

2. *Fig.:* To shoot out; to put forth.

"Several French departments *germinate* a set of rebellious paper-leaves."—*Carlyle: French Revolution.*

ġĕr-mĭn-ā'-tion, *s.* [Fr., from Lat. *germinatio,* from *germinatum,* sup. of *germino* = to bud, to sprout; Sp. *germinacion;* Ital. *germinazione.*]

I. *Ordinary Language:*

1. *Lit.:* In the same sense as II. (q.v.).

"There's but little similitude betwixt a terreous humidity and plantal *germinations.*"—*Glanvill: The Vanity of Dogmatizing,* ch. xxi.

† 2. *Fig.:* The moral, mental, social, or political growth of an individual.

"The Duke of Buckingham had another kind of *germination.*"—*Wotton.* (*Johnson.*)

II. *Bot.:* The first act of growth which takes place in an embryo plant. It cannot occur without the presence of water, heat, and atmospheric air, or, at least, of oxygen. Popularly water obtains the credit of the whole process, and it is undoubtedly true that seeds rapidly absorb it with the effect of softening the tissue, enabling the parts to distend, as well as dissolving those of them which are soluble, so that they may be taken into the circulation as growth proceeds. But heat also is necessary, and atmospheric air, to furnish oxygen, which is most effective if

one part of it be diluted with three of nitrogen. Prior to germination the seed had in its composition some carbon, apparently to preserve it; with this the oxygen unites, forming carbon dioxide, which is thrown off. Meanwhile the parts of the seed have softened and distended; the embryo has swelled and burst its envelopes, after which the radicle is sent down into the ground, deriving its nourishment at first, however, from the cotyledons; the plumule rises upwards, and the process of growth and development is completely in progress.

ġẽr'-mĭn-āt-ĭve, *a.* [Eng. *germinat(e)*; *-ive.*] Of or pertaining to germination; which germinates.

"In the case of the cells which compose the early embryo, this parent cell is . . . the ovum itself, or, at least, its *germinative* part."—*Quain: Anatomy* (ed. 1878), ii. 9.

* **ger-mount,** *s.* [GARMENT.]

* **gẽrn** (1), * **gerne,** *v.i.* [GRIN, *v.*] To grin, to snarl, to yawn.

"Gaped like a gulf when he did *gerne*."
Spenser: F. Q., V. xii. 15.

* **gern** (2), *v.i.* [YEARN.]

* **gerne,** *adv.* [YEARN.] Eagerly, earnestly, promptly.

"Than thou gysed the *gerne*."—*MS.*, in *Halliwell*, p. 397.

* **gernier,** *s.* [O. Fr.] A garner, a granary.

* **ġĕr-ŏ-cō'-mĭ-a,** *s.* [GEROCOMY.]

* **ġĕr-ŏ-cŏm'-ĭc-al,** *a.* [Eng. *gerocomy*; *-cal.*] Of or pertaining to gerocomy (q.v.).

ġĕr-ŏc'-ŏ-mȳ, *s.* [Gr. γέρων (*gerōn*) = an old man, and κομέω (*komeō*) = to take care; Fr. *gérocomie.*] That branch of medicine which treats of the proper regimen for old people.

gĕ-rŏn'-tēs, *s. pl.* [Gr., nom. pl. of γέρων (*gerōn*) = an old man.]

Greek Antiq.: A number of magistrates in Sparta who, with the ephors and kings, had the supreme power in the state. They were not eligible for election before they had attained the age of sixty years. Their number is variously stated at twenty and thirty-two.

* **gĕr-ŏn-tŏc'-ra-çȳ,** *s.* [Gr. γέρων (*gerōn*), genit. γέροντος (*gerontos*) = an old man, and κρατέω (*krateō*) = to govern.] Government by old men.

† **gĕr-ŏn-tŏ-ġē'-oŭs,** *a.* [Gr. γέρων (*gerōn*), as subst. = an old man; as adj = old: γῆ (*gē*) = the earth; Eng., &c. suff. *-ous.*]

Bot. Geog.: Indigenous in the "Old World," *i.e.*, in the eastern hemisphere.

ġĕr-ŏ-pĭġ'-ĭ-a, jĕr-u-pĭġ'-ĭ-a, *s.* [Etym. doubtful.] A mixture used to give colour and spurious strength to port wines. It is made of unfermented grape-juice with brandy and sugar, and a colouring matter obtained from rhatany root or logwood.

ġẽr'-rēs, *s.* [Lat. = a fish, probably the shad.]

Ichthy.: A genus of Sparidæ, sub-family Mænidinæ. *Gerres rhombeus* is found in the West Indian Seas.

ġẽr'-rĭs, *s.* [Probably altered from Lat. *gerres* (q.v.).]

Entom.: A genus of Homoptera, sub-order Heteroptera, tribe Hydrocores (Water-bugs). They have an elliptical and elongate body, and triangular head with prominent eyes and no ocelli. The two front feet are short, the the thighs of the others very long, the legs and tarsi not easily distinguishable. They are black insects, which glide about on the surface of stagnant waters with great agility, using their hind feet for the purpose without diving. *Gerris lacustris* is common on the surface of water in Britain.

ġĕr-rȳ-măn'-dẽr, jĕr-rȳ-măn'-dẽr, *v.t.* [From Elbridge Gerry, Governor of Massachusetts, at the time when the plan was devised.] To divide as a state into political divisions, so as to give one party an unfair and unnatural advantage over others.

"But if equal electoral districts were introduced the success of the political parties would mainly depend upon the skilful manipulation of borough boundaries from time to time, a practice which has been elevated into a fine art in the United States, where it was known as *jerrymandering*."—*Prof. Fawcett*, in *Daily Telegraph*, Nov. 9, 1883.

* **gers,** * **gerss,** *s.* [GRASS.]

gẽrs'-dorff-īte, *s.* [Named from Hofrath von Gersdorff, who discovered the mineral in Styria.]

Min.: An isometric, pyritohedral, silver-white, steel-grey, or greyish-black mineral of metallic lustre, its hardness 5·5, sp. gr. 5·6 to 6·9. Compos.: Arsenic, 45·5; sulphur, 19·4; nickel, 35·1 = 100. Varieties: (1) Normal Gersdorffite, (2) Lowe's Gersdorffite, (3) Amoibite, (4) Plessite, and (5) Dobschanite. Found in Sweden, the Hartz Mountains, Styria, &c. (*Dana.*) The *British Museum Catalogue* considers it the same as Nickel Glance.

ġẽr'-ŭnd, *s.* [Lat. *gerundium*, from *gerundus* = to be done or carried out, fut. pass. part of *gero* = to carry out.]

Gram.: Originally a part of the Latin verb used to express the meaning of the present infinitive active in cases where the infinitive should properly be in some case other than the nominative. The word is also applied by grammarians to a dative form of the infinitive in Anglo-Saxon, governed by the preposition *to*, and expressed by the suffix *-e*: as, *etanne* = to eat, *faranne* = to go. In the twelfth century this ending *-enne*, *-anne*, was confounded with the participial ending *-ende* (*-inde*), and still later with the participial ending *-inge*: as, "This nyghte that is to *comyng*." In Anglo-Saxon the gerund was used to express a purpose or end, like the Latin gerund or supine. In phrases such as "Fit *for teaching*, fond *of learning*," teaching and learning are not gerunds, but verbal nouns governed by the preposition, and representing Anglo-Saxon substantives in *-ung*.

* **gerund-grinder,** *s.* A pedantic schoolmaster.

"A pedant, a mere plodder, a petty tyrant, a *gerund-grinder*."—*Knox: Winter Evenings*, Even. 59.

ġĕ-rŭn'-dĭ-al, *a.* [Eng. *gerund*; *-ial.*]

Gram.: Pertaining to or of the nature of a gerund: as, a *gerundial* infinitive.

* **ġĕ-rŭnd'-īne,** *a.* [See def.] Of or pertaining to a gerund.

"If ever they get ends of gold and silver enough to serve that *gerundine* maw of yours, that without *do* will end in *di* and *dum* instantly."—*Beaum. & Flet.: Wit at Several Weapons*, i. 1.

¶ As this is the only known instance of the word, it is probable that it is only a misprint for *gerundine* = *gerundive*.

ġĕ-rŭnd'-ĭve, *s.* [Lat. *gerundivus*; Fr. *gérondif.*]

Gram.: Originally a name given by Latin grammarians to the future passive participle; now used in other languages to denote certain modifications of the verb, as in English the verbal noun in *-ing* when governed by a preposition, and in German the present participle with *zu* (= to) prefixed.

* **ġĕ-rŭnd'-ĭve-lȳ,** *adv.* [Eng. *gerundive*; *-ly.*] After the manner of a gerund or gerundive; in place of a gerund or gerundive.

gĕ-rû'-şĭ-a, *s.* [Gr. γερουσία (*gerousia*) = an assembly of old men.]

Greek Antiq.: The senate of ancient Sparta. [GERONTES.]

ġẽr-vâ'-ō, *s.* [JARBAO.]

ġẽr-vĭl'-lĭ-a, *s.* [Named after M. Gerville, a French naturalist.]

Palæont.: A genus of conchiferous molluscs, family Aviculidæ (Wing-shells). Known species thirty-seven, from the Carboniferous period to that of the Chalk.

gĕr-ȳ-ŏn'-ĭ-a, *s.* [Named after Geryon, a three-headed monster figuring in classical mythology. It was his cattle which Hercules brought away.]

Zool.: The typical genus of the family Geryonidæ (q.v.).

gĕr-ȳ-ŏn'-ĭ-dæ, *s. pl.* [Mod. Lat. *geryoni(a)*, and Lat. fem. pl. adj. suff. *-idæ.*]

Zool.: A family of Discophora or Medusas, order Gymnophthalmata. The vessels, four in number, are simple; the ovaries, also four, are placed in the vessels of the sub-umbrella; the tentacles vary in number. Some species at times make the seas in which they live luminous.

* **ges-arne,** * **ges-erne,** * **gis-e erne,** *s.* [GIZZARD.] A gizzard

"Take the *gesarne* of a hare and sta in *Halliwell*, p. 397.

* **ges-en,** * **ges-on,** *a.* [GEASON

* **gĕs'-lĭng,** *s.* [GOSLING.]

ġĕs'-nẽr-a, *s.* [Named by Linn celebrated botanist Conrad Gesn

Bot.: The typical genus of th neraceæ (q.v.). The tubers are d inflorescence corymbose or pan rolla much longer than the calyx two to five conspicuous glands Paxton enumerates sixty-four sp vated in British greenhouses or g are from South America and the and are plants of great beauty, scarlet, purple, orange, or yellow

ġĕs-nẽr-ā'-çĕ-æ, *s. pl.* [Mod. L and Lat. fem. pl. adj. suff. *-aceæ.*

Bot.: Gesnerworts, an order exogens, alliance Bignoniales. soft-wooded herbs or shrub climbing or creeping, and often s scaly tubers. Leaves opposite without stipules. Flowers show or panicles, rarely solitary; sca white. Calyx half adherent, five rolla monopetalous, tubular, ir lobed; stamens two or four, in t didynamous; ovary half superio with two parietal placentæ pla left of the axis; seeds many. F or succulent. It is divided i orders or tribes; Gesnereæ co warmer parts of America, and more widely distributed. Lindl four genera, and estimated the k at 260.

ġĕs-nẽr'-ĕ-æ, *s. pl.* [Mod. L and Lat. fem. pl. adj. suff. *-eæ.*]

Bot.: A sub-order or tribe of (q.v.). The seeds have a small albumen, the fruit is partially ad

ġĕs'-nẽr-wõrts, *s. pl.* [Gesn name [GESNERA], and Eng. *worts.*

Bot.: The name given by Li order Gesneraceæ (q.v.).

* **ges-on,** *a.* [GEASON.]

* **ges-sare,** *s.* [GUESSER.]

* **gĕsse,** *v.t.* & *i.* [GUESS, *v.*]

* **gĕsse** (1), *s.* [GUESS, *s.*]

* **ġĕsse** (2), *s.* [JESS.]

* **ġĕsse** (3), *s.* [GEST (2), *s.*]

* **ġĕst** (1), * **geeste,** * **geist,** * **jeste,** *s.* [O. Fr. *geste*, from things done, actions; neut. pl. par. of *gero* = to carry out, to do *geste*; Sp. *gestas.*]

1. A deed, an action, an exploit ment.

"To write the *gests* of Britons And actes of English men."
Warner: Albions England

2. A history or tale of the exp hero or heroes; a romance.

"Mynstrells that singen songes and other desportes."—*Maundeville*, p. 23

3. A show or representation.

4. Gesture; carriage of pers ment.

"Who by the noise and *geste* they to their keeper, who presently puts the the trefice for himself."—*Sir A. Balfour*

5. A race; a family.

"That and alle ther *geste* that dome rew." *Robert de Br*

* **ġĕst** (2), * **gesse,** *s.* [O. Fr. *gi* a couch.] [GIST.]

1. A stage; a rest, or stop in tra

"God hath designed the cross, the stage in our *gesses* to heaven."—*Hammo* 485.

2. A journal or roll of the seve stages prefixed in the progress sovereigns; the appointed time it

"To let him there a month, behind Prefix'd for 's parting." *Shakesp.: Winte*

* **gĕst** (3), * **geste** (2), *s.* [GUES

* **gest-halle,** *s.* [GUEST-HALL

* **gest-hus,** *s.* [GUEST-HOUSE.]

***gest** (4), ***geist,** *s.* [JOIST.]

1. A joist or beam for supporting a floor.

"Thare hetchis, and thare ouerloftis syne thay bete, Plankis and *geistis* grete square and mete." *Douglas: Virgil*, 153, 3.

2. A beam. (Used in a general sense.)

"Off gret *gestis* a sow thai maid, That stalwart heildyne aboyn it had." *Barbour*, xvii. 587.

* **ġĕst,** * **geste,** * **gest-en,** * **gest-yn,** *v.i.* [GEST (1), *s.*] To compose or recite gests or legendary tales.

"I can not *geste*." *Chaucer: C. T.*, 17,357.

* **ġĕst′-ant,** *a.* [Lat. *gestans*, pr. par. of *gesto*, frequent. of *gero* = to carry.] Carrying: hence, laden, burdened.

"Clouds *gestant* with heat." *E. B. Browning.* (*Webster.*)

ġĕs-tā′-tion, *s.* [Fr., from Lat. *gestatio* = a carrying, from *gestatus*, pa. par. of *gesto* = to carry; Ital. *gestazione.*]

*I. *Ordinary Language:*

1. *Literally:*

(1) Originally, in a general sense, the act of carrying; the state of being carried.

"*Gestation*, an exercise of the body, by being carried in coach, litter, upon horseback."—*P. Holland: Plinie; Explanation of the Words of Art.*

(2) The act of wearing, as clothes or ornaments.

(3) Gesture, gesticulation; deportment, carriage.

2. *Fig.*: The progress of any plan from inception to fulfilment.

II. *Physiol.*: The act of carrying young in the uterus from the time of conception to that of parturition. The average time of a woman's pregnancy is nine solar months, or about 280 days, though it may be as few as seven or as many as ten.

"The arrangement of the muscular fibres is best studied in the uterus at the full period of *gestation*." —*Quain: Anatomy*, ii. 464.

* **ġĕst′-a-tŏr-ў,** *a.* [Lat. *gestatorius*, from *gestatus*, pa. par. of *gesto*; Fr. *gestatorie.*]

1. That may or can be carried or worn.

"The crowns and garlands of the ancients were either *gestatory*, such as they wore about their heads and necks, &c."—*Sir T. Browne: Miscellanies*, p. 90.

2. Pertaining to gestation or pregnancy.

* **ges-ten-ing,** *s.* [GUESTNING.]

* **ġĕst′-ĭc,** * **ġĕst′-ĭc-al,** *a.* [Eng. *gest* (1); *-ic*, *-ical.*]

1. Of or pertaining to gests; legendary, romantic.

"And the gay grandsire skilled in *gestic* lore Has frisked beneath the burden of threescore." *Goldsmith: Traveller.*

2. Pertaining to bodily motions; relating to or consisting of gestures.

* **ġĕs-tĭc′-u-lar,** *a.* [Lat. *gesticulus* = gesture.] Full of action.

"Electricity is passing, glancing, *gesticular*."—*Emerson: Eng. Traits*, ch. xiii.

ġĕs-tĭc′-u-lāte, *v.i.* & *t.* [Lat. *gesticulatus*, pa. par. of *gesticulor* = to make mimic gestures; *gesticulus*, dimin. of *gestus* = a gesture; *gero* = to carry, to behave; Fr. *gesticuler*; Sp. *gesticular.*]

A. *Intrans.*: To make gestures or motions, as in speaking; to make or use postures.

***B.** *Trans.*: To represent by gestures or gesticulations.

"To act the crimes, these whippers reprehend, Or what their servile apes *gesticulate*." *Ben Jonson: Poetaster.* (To the Reader.)

ġĕs-tĭc-u-lā′-tion, *s.* [Lat. *gesticulatio*, from *gesticulatus*, pa. par. of *gesticulor* = to gesticulate; Fr. *gesticulation.*]

1. The act or habit of gesticulating or using gestures to express any emotion or to enforce an argument.

2. A gesture; a motion or posture of the body, or any part of the body, in speaking or in representing action or passion.

"Story-telling is not perfect without proper *gesticulations* of the body."—*Guardian*, No. 42.

*3. Antic tricks or motions.

"Suddenly they leape forth below, a mistress leading them, and with antick *gesticulation* and action."—*Ben Jonson: Love's Triumph through Callipolis.*

*4. Any movement or motion of the body.

"Indeed, that standing is not so simple a business as we imagine it to be, is evident from the *gesticulations* of a drunken man."—*Paley: Natural Theology*, ch. xi.

ġĕs-tĭc′-u-lā-tŏr, *s.* [Lat., Fr. *gesticulateur*; Sp. *gesticulador*; Ital. *gesticulatore.*] One who gesticulates or uses gestures or postures.

ġĕs-tĭc-u-lā′-tŏr-ў, *a.* [Eng. *gesticulat(e)*; *-ory.*] Of or pertaining to gesticulation; represented by gesticulations.

* **ġĕs′-tĭ-ôn,** *s.* [Lat. *gestio*, from *gestus*, pa. par. of *gero* = to carry.]

1. The doing of a thing. (*Blount.*)

2. Order, good bearing.

"To worke the chaos of the world into *gestion*."—*Chapman: Humerous Dayes Mirth*, p. 79.

* **ges-ton-ye,** *s.* [Mid. Eng. *gest* = guest (q.v.).] Hospitality; feasting.

"They come to that *gestonye*." *Torrent of Portugal*, 2,724.

* **ġĕst′-ŏ̃r,** * **ges-tour,** * **ges-towre,** *s.* [Eng. *gest* (1); *-or*, *-our.*] One who composed or recited gests or legendary tales.

"Poets and *gestoures* uppon a pulpet rehersede poysees, gestes, and songes."—*Trevisa*, iv. 101.

ġĕst′-u-ral, *a.* [Eng. *gestur(e)*; *-al.*] Of or pertaining to gesture.

ġĕst′-üre, *s.* [Low Lat. *gestura* = a mode of action, from *gesturus*, fut. par. of *gero* = to carry, to behave oneself.]

1. A motion or movement of the face, limbs, or other part of the body, used to express any emotion or sentiment, or to enforce any argument or opinion.

"This said, his brother pirate's hand he wrung, Then to his boat with haughty *gesture* sprung." *Byron: Corsair*, i. 17.

*2. A manner of carrying the body; a posture.

"Accubation, or lying down at meals, was a *gesture* used by many nations."—*Browne: Vulgar Errours*, bk. v., ch. vi.

3. A movement of the body or limbs.

"In every *gesture* dignity and love." *Milton: P. L.*, viii. 489.

gesture-language, *s.*

Anthrop.: Gesture language is the name given to those movements of the hands and other parts of the body by means of which people of low culture eke out the deficiencies of their vocabulary, and persons ignorant of each other's language communicate their thoughts. Gesture-language exists wherever man is found. The expression of pain or surprise, the threatening shake of the head, the pointing of the finger possess the same messages for the cultured European and the debased negro. The traveller in a strange and unknown region is thrown back on gesture-language, and the expertness which American Indians have acquired in its use is marvellous, so that it is not uncommon to see two individuals of different nations sitting on the ground and conversing freely by means of the language of signs. The universality of the use of common gestures, and the fact that children first communicate their thoughts and emotions by this means, and then by onomatopoetic utterances, are relied upon by evolutionists as proofs that vocal languages did not always differentiate man from the lower animals. [LANGUAGE, ONOMATOPOEIA.]

"*Gesture-language* is instinct—the heritage of the days, it may be, of the days before man acquired articulate language, or differed thus far from the brute beast."—*Sayce: Nature & Science of Language*, i. 93.

* **ġĕst′-üre,** *v.i.* & *t.* [GESTURE, *s.*]

A. *Intrans.*: To make use of gestures; to gesticulate.

"For the plaiers, who were sent for out of Hetruria, as they daunced the measures to the minstrel and sound of flute, *gestured* not undecently withall, after the Tuscane fashion."—*P. Holland: Livius*, p. 250.

B. *Trans.*: To accompany or represent with gestures or action.

"Not only does it [the dog] understand man's *gestured* threat—it distinguishes that which can be carried out from that which is impotent."—*Lindsay: Mind in the Lower Animals*, i. 355.

* **ġĕst′-üre-lĕss,** *a.* [Eng. *gesture*; *-less.*] Without or free from gestures.

* **ġĕst′-üre-mĕnt,** *s.* [Eng. *gesture*; *-ment.*] The act of making gestures; gesticulation, gesture.

"Watching every word and *gesturement*." *Hall: Satires*, I. iii. 46.

* **ġĕs′-tür-ĕ̃r,** *s.* [Eng. *gestur(e)*; *-er.*] An actor.

"The poet may exercise the part of *gesturer*."—*Webbe: Eng. Poetrie*, p. 95.

* **ġĕs′-tür-oŭs,** *a.* [Eng. *gestur(e)*; *-ous.*] Full of gestures.

"Some be as tryinge, *gesturous*."—*Touchstone of Complexions*, p. 97.

* **ġĕt** (1), * **ġette,** * **jette,** *v.i.* [O. Fr. *jetter.*] To swagger, to strut about.

"Along the streetes as he doth *jetting* passe His outside showes him for an inward asse." *Rowland: Knave of Hearts* (1613).

* **gĕt** (2), * **get-en,** * **gete** (pa. t. **gat*, **gate*, **gatt*, **gatte*, **geet*, **gete*, **get*, *got*; pa. par. **get*, **geten*, **getyn*, **geton*, **getun*, *got*, **goten*, **gotten*, **gotun*, **gotyn*), *v.t.* & *i.* [A.S. *gitan*, *gytan*, *gietan*, *geotan* (generally in composition as *forgitan*, *begitan*, &c.); cogn. with Icel. *geta*; Goth. *gitan*; Lat. *-hendo* (in pre-*hendo*); Gr. χανδάνω (*chandanō*); O. Fris. *ieta*, *ietta*; O. Sax. *getan*; O. H. Ger. *gezan*; M. H. Ger. *gezzen.*]

A. *Transitive:*

1. To procure; to obtain; to gain possession of by any means; to acquire.

"We *gat* our bread with the peril of our lives, because of the sword of the wilderness."—*Lamentations*, v. 9.

2. To deserve; to meet with.

3. To come into possession of: hence, to possess, to have.

"Then forcing thee, by fire he made thee bright; Nay, thou has *got* the face of man." *Herbert: Avarice.*

4. To beget; to procreate; to generate.

"If a man *gete* a rebel sone and a fraward."—*Wycliffe: Deuteronomy* xxi. 18.

5. To earn; to gain by labour.

"There, London's voice: '*Get* money, money still!' And then let virtue follow, if she will." *Pope: Horace*, bk. i., ep. i., 79.

6. To gain as profit; to obtain as a price or reward.

"Alas! he *gets* nothing by that." *Shakesp.: Much Ado About Nothing*, i. 1.

7. To win over; to induce; to prevail on; to persuade.

"Only *get* the learned writer to set down our ex communication."—*Shakesp.: Much Ado About Nothing*, iii. 5.

*8. To draw away or aside.

"I could never *get* him from it." *Shakesp.: Timon*, iii. 1.

9. To put or cause to be in any state or condition.

"But *get* your hearts deeply affected with religion as well as your heads, and then there is no fear but you will all be sons of peace."—*Sharpe*, vol. i., ser. 1.

10. To lay hold of; to seize; to catch.

"The plebeians have *got* your fellow tribune." *Shakesp.: Coriolanus*, v. 4.

11. To receive; to obtain: as, I could *get* no answer from him.

12. To procure; to supply; to furnish.

"*Get* me a taper in my study." *Shakesp.: Julius Cæsar*, ii. 1.

***B.** *Reflex.*: To betake; to remove; to carry; to take off (betokening haste or danger).

"Arise, *get* thee out from this land."—*Genesis* xxxi. 13.

C. *Intransitive:*

1. To gain, to win; to be a gainer; to profit.

"So that now they *got* by their collectorships, whereas before they spent about £100, besides their gains on clothes or needless entertainments."—*Life of A. à Wood*, p. 286.

2. To arrive at any state, condition, or posture, by some kind of labour, effort, or exertion.

"Those that are very cold, and especially in their feet, cannot *get* to sleep."—*Bacon: Natural History.*

3. To betake oneself; to go, to remove, to depart.

"*Get* home with thy fewel made ready to set." *Tusser: Husbandry.*

4. To fall or come by accident or chance.

"Two or three men of the town are *got* among them."—*Tatler.*

5. To find the way; to insinuate itself.

"If there should be any leak at the bottom of the vessel, yet very little water would *get* in, because no air could *get* out."—*Wilkins.*

6. To fall into the way of.

"Lying is so cheap a cover for any miscarriage, and so much in fashion, that a child can scarce be kept from *getting* into it."—*Locke: On Education*, § 131.

7. To become by any act what one was not before.

"The laughing sot, like all unthinking men, Bathes and *gets* drunk; then bathes and drinks again." *Dryden: Persius*, sat. iii.

8. To arrive at: as, I *got* to the house early

¶ 1. *To get about:*

(1) To be able to move or walk about. (Said of one recovering from sickness.)

(2) To spread about; to be commonly reported: as, The story *got about.*

2. *To get ahead:* To advance, to prosper, to succeed.

3. *To get along:* To proceed, to advance; hence, to prosper, to succeed.

4. *To get at:*

(1) *Ordinary Language:*

(*a*) *Lit.:* To be able to reach; to come or make way to: as, To *get at* the truth of a matter.

(*b*) *Fig.:* To banter, to tease, to aggravate. (*Colloq.*)

(2) *Racing:* To corrupt, in the case of the jockey; to hocuss, in the case of the horse.

"A painful impression is abroad that ——, who was a 'hot favourite' for the Derby, was pulled, the jockey who rode him having been *got at*."—*Globe*, Dec. 21, 1883.

5. *To get back:*

(1) *Intrans.:* To arrive back at the place from which one originally started; to return; to draw back or towards the rear.

(2) *Trans.:* To receive back or in return: as, To *get* one's money *back*.

* 6. *To get before:* To arrive in front or move forward.

7. *To get behind:*

(1) *Lit.:* To fall in the rear; to lag.

(2) *Figuratively:*

(*a*) To fall into arrears; to be backward: as, He *got behind* with his rent.

(*b*) To penetrate, to unravel.

8. *To get behind the scenes:* To become acquainted with the intimate working of any scheme or design.

9. *To get by heart:* To learn off by heart.

"This defect he frequently lamented, it being harder with him to *get* one sermon *by heart* than to pen twenty."—*Fell: Life of Hammond.*

10. *To get clear:* To disengage oneself; to be released or freed from confinement, obligation, burden, or embarrassment.

"From your love I have a warranty
To unburden all my plots and purposes
How to *get clear* of all the debts I owe."
Shakesp.: Merchant of Venice, i. 1.

11. *To get forward:*

(1) *Lit.:* To go on or in front; to advance.

(2) *Figuratively:*

(*a*) To prosper, to advance.

(*b*) To push on, as with work.

12. *To get free:* To disengage oneself; to get clear or loose.

13. *To get ground:* To gain or win as an advantage.

"If they *get ground* and vantage of the king,
Then join you with them, like a rib of steel."
Shakesp.: 2 Henry IV., ii. 3.

14. *To get home:*

(1) *Ord. Lang.:* To arrive at one's home or house.

(2) *Racing:* To arrive at the winning-post.

15. *To get in:*

(1) *Transitive:*

(*a*) *Ord. Lang.:* To collect, to gather in; to bring in and place under cover: as, To *get in* corn.

(*b*) *Print.:* To reduce the spacing so as to save lines.

(2) *Intransitive:*

(*a*) To arrive or make way within any place or body.

(*b*) To be elected or returned: as, He *got in* for the county.

16. *To get off:*

(1) *Transitive:*

(*a*) To put or take off: as, To *get off* one's boots.

(*b*) To remove; to shift: as, To *get* a ship *off* a shoal.

(*c*) To sell, to dispose of; to get rid of.

"Wood, to *get* his halfpence *off*, offered a hundred pounds in his coin for seventy in silver."—*Swift: Drapier's Letters.*

(2) *Intransitive:*

(*a*) To alight, to get down: as, To *get off* a horse.

(*b*) To escape; to get clear.

"The galeies, by the benefit of the shores and shallows, *got off*."—*Bacon: War with Spain.*

17. *To get on:*

(1) *Trans.:* To put on; to draw or pull on; as, To *get on* a coat.

"Be what thou wilt; I am fortune's steward. *Get on* thy boots: we'll ride all night."—*Shakesp.: 2 Henry IV.*, v. 3.

(2) *Intransitive:*

(*a*) *Lit.:* To move on; to advance; to proceed.

(*b*) *Fig.:* To succeed; to prosper; to fare.

18. *To get out:*

(1) *Transitive:*

(*a*) To draw out; to extract.

"Smiling upon thee, *get out* thy secrets."—*Eccles.* xiii. 1.

(*b*) To draw out; to disengage; to get rid of; as, To *get out* a tooth.

"They would be glad to *get out* those weeds which now have taken too deep root to be easily extirpated." —*Locke.*

(2) *Intrans.:* To depart or escape from any place or state of confinement or restraint.

"Philantus was entrapped, and saw round about him, but could not *get out*."—*Sidney: Arcadia.*

19. *To get over:*

(1) *Lit.:* To pass over; to cross over.

(2) *Figuratively:*

(*a*) To surmount; to surpass; to overcome:

"His temper being naturally jovial, he at last *got over* it."—*Addison: Spectator*, No. 2.

(*b*) To recover from: as, To *get over* illness.

(*c*) To coax; to wheedle; to circumvent.

20. *To get quit of:* To disengage one's self from.

"We can neither find source nor issue for such an excessive mass of waters, neither where to have them; nor, if we had them, how to *get quit of* them."—*Burnet: Theory of the Earth.*

21. *To get rid of:* To disengage one's self from; to remove.

"As the obtaining the love of valuable men is the happiest end of this life, so the next felicity is to *get rid of* fools and scoundrels."—*Pope to Swift.*

22. *To get round:* To gain an advantage over; to circumvent; to win over.

23. *To get the day:* To win the day; to gain the victory; to conquer.

"To *get the day* of them of his own nation, would be a most unhappy day for him."—2 *Maccabees* v. 6.

24. *To get the hang of a thing:* To become familiar with the arrangement or construction of anything; to acquire the art or knack of. (*American.*)

25. *To get through:*

(1) *Lit.:* To pass through and reach a point beyond.

(2) *Figuratively:*

(*a*) To accomplish; to complete: as, To *get through* one's work.

(*b*) To pass in any examination.

"So you see, Giglamps, I'm safe to *get through*."—*Cuthbert Bede: Verdant Green*, pt. ii., ch. xii.

26. *To get to:* To reach; to arrive at.

27. *To get together:*

(1) *Trans.:* To collect or bring together; to convene; to amass.

"*Get* your apparel *together*."—*Shakesp.: Midsummer Night's Dream*, iv. 2.

(2) *Intrans.:* To come or collect together; to meet; to assemble.

28. *To get up:*

(1) *Transitive:*

(*a*) To prepare; to get ready; to make all necessary arrangements for: as, To *get up* a case, to *get up* a concert.

(*b*) To learn thoroughly: as, To *get up* a lesson.

(*c*) To dress; to fit out: as, An actor, or a piece, or an effect is well *got up*.

(2) *Intrans.:* To arise, especially from a bed or couch.

"Sheep will *get up* betimes in the morning to feed against rain."—*Bacon: Natural History.*

29. *To get wind:*

(1) To become public; to be divulged: as, The story soon *got wind*.

(2) To recover breath.

30. *To get wind of:* To get intimation of.

31. *To get with child:* To make pregnant.

"He hath *got* his friend *with child*."
Shakesp.: Measure for Measure, i. 5.

¶ Crabb thus discriminates between to *get*, to *gain*, to *obtain*, and to *procure*: "*Get* is not only the most general in its sense, but in its application; it may be substituted in almost every case for the other terms; *get* is promiscuously used for whatever comes to the hand, whether good or bad, desirable or not desirable, sought for or not; but *gain*, *obtain*, and *procure*, always include either the wishes, or the instrumentality of the agent, or both together. The word *gain* is peculiarly applicable to whatever comes to us fortuitously; for what we *gain* constitutes our good fortune. . . . To *obtain* and *procure* exclude the idea of chance, and suppose exertions directed to a specific end: but the former may include the exertions of others; the latter is parti-larly employed for one's own personal ex-tions." (*Crabb: Eng. Synon.*)

* **get-nothing,** *s.* An idle person; ne'er-do-well.

"Every *get-nothing* is a thief."—*Adams: Banquet*, p. 76.

* **get-penny,** *s.* Anything which gains money; a successful affair.

"But the gunpowder plot, there was a *get-penny*." *Ben Jonson: Bartholomew Fair*, v. 1.

get-up, *s.* Dress and other accessories; the manner in which anything is presented, as on the stage.

"There is an air of pastoral simplicity about the whole *get-up*."—*H. Kingsley: Ravenshoe*, ch. xlii.

* **gĕt** (1), * **gett,** * **gette,** *s.* [O. Fr. *get*; *gette.*] [GET (1), *v.*]

1. A contrivance.

"*Get* or gyn. *Machina.*"—*Prompt. Parv.*

2. A fashion, a mode, a manner.

"Him thought he rode all of the newe get."
Chaucer: C. T.

gĕt (2), *s.* [GET (2), *v.*]

1. That which is begotten: a child.

"An' Will's a true guid fallow's get,
A name not envy spairges."
Burns: A Dream.

2. Offspring, progeny generally.

"The moder this behaldyng is al ourset
Wyth sorow, for slauchtir of hyr tendir get."
Douglas: Virgil

* **gĕt'-a-ble,** * **gĕt'-ta-ble,** *a.* [Eng. *get*, v.; *-able.*] Attainable, obtainable.

"Fishes, fowls, and all other commodities are *gettable* in Aberdeen."—*Spalding*, ii. 82.

* **gĕt'-tĕr** (1), *s.* [GET (1), *v.*] A swaggerer, bully.

gĕt'-tĕr (2), *s.* [Eng. *get*, v.; *-er.*]

* 1. One who gets, gains, or obtains.

"Revolve the *getter's* joy, and loser's pain."
Rowe: Golden Verses of Pythagoras.

* 2. One who begets; a begetter, a progenitor.

"Peace is a *getter* of more bastard children than war's a destroyer of men."—*Shakesp.: Coriolanus*

3. One employed in digging in the construction of earthworks.

gĕtt'-ĭng, * **gett-ynge,** * **get-ynge,** *pr. par., a., & s.* [GET, *v.*]

A. & **B.** *As pr. par. & particip. adj.:* (See the verb).

C. *As substantive:*

1. The act of gaining, obtaining, or acquiring; acquisition.

"What about the *gettynge* of the garlande ... it, leesyng and wynnynge againe, it hath ... English blud than hath the twise ... Fraunce."—*Hall: Edward V.*

2. The act of begetting or procreating.

3. That which is got or gained; gain, profit.

"Behold Sir Balaam, now a man of spirit,
Ascribes his *gettings* to his parts and merit."
Pope: Moral Essays

gē'-ŭm, *s.* [Lat. *geum* = the avens, said to be from Gr. γεύω (*geuō*) = to taste, to enjoy the sweets of, referring to the aromatic roots.]

Bot.: A genus of Rosaceæ, family Potentillidæ. The calyx, which is five-lobed, has five bracteoles above its base, making it seem at times to be described as ten-cleft; petals five; stamens many, crowded; carpels many, with one ascending ovule in each; anthers ... on a dry receptacle. About thirty species are known. They are from the temperate and colder regions. Two are British. [AVENS.]

gew'-gâw (ew as ū), * **gew-gaud,** * **gi-gaw,** * **gy-gawe,** *s. & a.* [A corruption of Mid. Eng. *giuegoue*, *giuegoue*, a reduplicated form of *give* (q.v.). (*Skeat.*)]

A. *As subst.:* A showy trifle; a toy, bauble, a knick-knack.

"In every corner of the mansion appeared a profusion of *gewgaws*, not yet familiar to English eyes." *Macaulay: Eng. Hist.*, ch. xi.

B. *As adj.:* Showy, without value, gaudy.

"He prefers thee to the gilded domes
Or *gewgaw* grottos of the vainly great."
Byron: Elegy on Newstead Abbey.

gew-gâwed (ew as ū), *a.* [Eng. *gewgaw*; *-ed.*] Tricked out with baubles or showy trifles.

"Before some new Madonna, gaily decked,
Tinselled and *gewgawed*."
D. G. Rossetti: A Last Confession.

gey, *adv.* [GAY.] Pretty, tolerably, moderately.

¶ *A gey bit:* A considerable distance.

"Kippletringan was distant at first a *gey bit*, then the *gey bit* was accurately described as 'aiblins three mile,' and then the 'three mile' diminishes into 'like a mile and a bittoch;' then extended into 'four mile or thereawa.'"—*Scott: Guy Mannering*, ch. i.

***geyl-er,** *s.* [GAOLER.]

geȳs'-ĕr, geȳs-īr, *s.* [Icel. *geysa* = to gush.] *Geology, &c.:*

1. Certain intermittent hot springs in the south-western division of Iceland, about thirty miles from Mount Hecla. Nearly one hundred are said to break out within a circle of two miles. Few of them play longer than five or six minutes at a time, although sometimes they go on for half-an-hour. The largest is called the Great Geyser. It has a pipe 78 feet in vertical depth, and from eight to ten feet in diameter, but gradually widening as it rises into the basin. The latter is 56 feet long by 46 feet broad, and is lined with an incrustation of silica deposited from the hot water, the process being aided by the alkali soda, which, with minute quantities of various salts, exists in the water. When the geyser is about to act, subterranean noises are heard like the distant firing of cannon, and the earth is slightly shaken; then a column of the liquid element is thrown up to the height of 100 or 200 feet. Steam after a time makes it way out of the rent, and the fountain ceases to play. The second in size is the Strokkur. If stones or turf be thrown down its pipe, an eruption will follow in a few minutes, and eject them with great force. Sir George Mackenzie, Sir J. Herschel, Prof. Bunsen, Descloizeaux, and Professor Tyndall have all offered explanations of geyser action. It is produced by the heating of the lower part of the geyser tube, as Professor Tyndall was able to show experimentally.

2. Any similar intermittent hot springs. There are geysers in New Zealand, in the Northern Island, as remarkable as those of Iceland. They are on three parallel lines running in a direction north 36° E. by the compass. (*Lyell: Princip. of Geol.* (11th ed., 1872), ch. xxxiii.) Magnificent geysers have since been discovered in the Yellowstone region in the Rocky Mountains in North America.

geȳ'-ṣĕr-īte, *geȳ'-sīr-īte, *s.* [Eng. &c., *geyser*, and suff. *-ite* (*Min.*) (q.v.).]

Min.: A variety of Fiorite or Siliceous Sinter, which again is a variety of opal. It is applied to the concretionary deposits around the Icelandic geysers. [GEYSER.]. (*Dana*). The *British Museum Catalogue* makes geyserite simply a synonym for Siliceous Sinter.

ghaï'-or-nīk, *s.* [TARTAR.]

Zool.: A variety of the Yak (*Poëphagus grunniens*), one of the Bovidæ.

ghaist, *s.* [GHOST.] Ghost. (*Scotch.*)

ghar'-rȳ, *s.* [Hindust, *gári.*] A wheel carriage. (*Anglo-Indian.*)

***ghast,** *v.t.* [A.S. *gæstan* = to terrify.] To frighten, to terrify, to aghast.

"So *ghasted* with feare . . . that they looked rather like to ghosts than men."—*Stowe: Queen Elizabeth* (1586).

***ghast,** *a.* [GHAST, *v.*] Ghastly; awful.

"How *ghast* a train." *Keats: Otho the Great*, v. 5.

***ghăst'-fŭl, *gast-full,** *a.* [Eng. *ghast; full.*] Such as to make persons aghast; frightful, horrible, dead.

"Here will I dwell apart,
In *gastfull* grove therefore, till my last sleep."
Spenser: Shepheards Calender; August.

***ghast'-fŭl-lȳ,** *adv.* [Eng. *ghastful; -ly.*] In a ghastful or ghastly manner; horribly, dreadfully.

ghast'-lĭ-nĕss, *gast-li-ness, *s.* [Eng. *ghastly; -ness.*] The quality or state of being ghastly; a deathlike look; horror of countenance; paleness.

ghast'-lȳ, *gast-lic, *gast-ly, *a.* & *adv.* [A.S. *gæstlic* = terrible, from a root seen in *gæstan* = to frighten, to ghast; Goth. *usgaistjan* = to terrify; *usgeisnan* = to be astonished.]

A. *As adjective:*

1. Pale, deathlike, dismal, haggard.

"An energy which amazed everybody who saw his *ghastly* countenance and tottering gait."—*Macaulay: Hist. Eng.*, ch. xv.

2. Horrible, dreadful, shocking, hideous.

"Familiarity with *ghastly* spectacles produced a hardheartedness and a desperate impiety." — *Macaulay: Hist. Eng.*, ch. xv.

***B.** *As adv.:* In a ghastly manner; hideously, haggardly.

"Staring full *ghastly* like a strangled man."
Shakesp.: 2 Henry VI., iii. 2.

¶ For the difference between *ghastly* and *hideous*, see HIDEOUS.

ghast'-nĕss, gast-ness, *s.* [Eng. *ghast; -ness.*] The quality or state of being ghastly; ghastliness, haggard look, horror.

"Do you perceive the *ghastness* of the eye?"
Shakesp.: Othello, v. 1.

***ghaunt,** *a.* [GAUNT.]

ghât, ghâut, *s.* [Mahratta, &c. *ghat.*]

1. Properly a mountain pass.

2. A range of mountains, as the Western Ghauts, more commonly called by the natives the Sahyadri Hills.

3. A quay; a flight of steps for the convenience of bathers descending to the Ganges or other rivers. (All *Anglo-Indian.*)

"Remembering such a *ghaut* or river-stair at Calcutta."—*Thackeray: Roundabout Papers*, xviii.

ghê'-bĕr, *s.* [GUEBRE.]

gheē, *s.* [Hindust.] Stale butter clarified by boiling and straining. It has no attraction for Europeans, but is largely in use among the natives of India.

ghĕr'-kĭn, *guĕr'-kĭn, *gĕr'-kĭn, *s.* [A shortened form of *agherkin*, from Dut. *agurkje;* Dan. *agurke;* Ger. *gurke*, from Arab. *al* = the, and *khirgár* = a cucumber; Hind *khiyár.*] A small variety of the cucumber used for pickling.

***ghess, *ghesse,** *v.t.* & *i.* [GUESS, *v.*]

***ghess,** *s.* [GUESS, *s.*]

ghĕt'-çhôo, *s.* [Some Indian languages.]

Bot.: The tubers of a plant, *Aponogeton monostachyon.* Roxburgh says that they are eaten by the natives of India, and are almost as good as potatoes.

ghĕt'-tō, *s.* [Ital.] That quarter of certain Italian towns in which Jews live.

Ghĭb'-ĕl-līne, *s.* [Ital. *Ghibellino*, a corrupt. of Ger. *Weiblingen*, an estate in the part of Franconia included under Wurtemberg. It was the seat of Conrad III. of Hohenstaufen, duke of Suabia, and Henry, the nephew of Welf or Guelf, Duke of Bavaria, who in A.D. 1138 engaged in a contest against each other for the imperial crown of Germany. The names of Hie Guelf and Hie Ghibelin are said to have been first used as rallying cries at the battle of Weinsberg in A.D. 1140.]

Hist.: The name given to those who sided with the German emperors in their contests with the popes on the question of their respective jurisdictions. The Guelfs and Ghibellines disturbed Italy from the twelfth to the fifteenth century. In the time of Dante the contest was severe at Florence, and in 1289 the great poet, who was an earnest Ghibelline, fought in the battle of Campoldina against the opposite faction. [GUELF.]

***ghif,** *conj.* [IF.]

***ghit'-tĕrn,** *s.* [GITTERN.]

ghô-hō'-na, *s.* [An Indian word.]

ghohona-grass, *s.*

Bot.: A poisonous grass, *Paspalum scrobiculatum*) (?), growing in India. It is said to render the milk of the cattle which feed upon it narcotic and drastic.

***ghōle,** *s.* [GHOUL.]

ghōst, *gaist, *gast, *ghaist, *goost, *gost, *s.* [A.S. *gást* = a spirit; cogn. with Dut. *geest;* Dan. & Ger. *geist*, from the same root as *ghastly* (q.v.); O. Sax. *gést;* O. Fris. *gást;* Sw. *gast.*]

* 1. The soul of man.

"Bitesche mi *gast* ant mi bodi badhen to ro and to reste."—*St. Marherite*, p. 20.

* 2. Breath.

"Alle that glydes and gotz and *gost* of lyf habbez."
E. Eng. Allit. Poems; Cleanness, 225.

3. The spirit or soul of a deceased person; an apparition; a spirit appearing after death; a spectre.

"The *ghosts* rejected are the unhappy crew
Deprived of sepulchres and funeral due."
Dryden: Virgil; Æneid vi. 445.

* 4. Spirit.

"As wel in body as *goost* chaste was ache."
Chaucer: C. T., 13,458.

* 5. A dead body; a corpse.

"I'll make a *ghost* of him that lets me."
Shakesp.: Hamlet, i. 4.

6. A shadow; the remotest trace or likelihood: as, He has not the *ghost* of a chance. (*Colloquial.*)

¶ (1) *The Holy Ghost:* The Third Person in the Christian Trinity. [HOLY GHOST.]

(2) *To give up the ghost,* **To yield up the ghost:* To die, to expire.

"Their shadows seem
A canopy most fatal, under which
Our army lies ready to *give up the ghost.*"
Shakesp.: 3 Henry VI., ii. 2.

¶ For the difference between *ghost* and *vision*, see VISION.

***ghost-demon,** *s.* The spirit of a man adored as a deity.

ghost-god, *s.* The same as GHOST DEMON (q.v.).

ghost-moth, *s.*

Entom.: A moth, *Hepialus humuli.* The expansion of wings in the male is about two, and in the female two and a half inches. The former has the wings snowy white, with the costæ and fringes brownish; the female has the fore wings deep dull yellow, with a streak and some spots brick red; the hind wings are of a dull lead colour at the base, shaded with orange. The larva feeds underground on the roots of hop, burdock, nettle, &c., from autumn to spring. The perfect insect, which is common, appears in June. The males, the sex with the ghostly appearance, have a peculiar flight, oscillating backwards and forwards like a pendulum, but remaining for some time at one spot. (*Stainton.*)

***ghost-seer,** *s.* One who sees or calls up spectres or apparitions.

"He had listened with vivid interest, at least, if not with implicit belief, to the wonders told of each more renowned *ghost-seer.*"—*Lytton: Zanoni*, bk. ii., ch. ii.

ghost-story, *s.* A tale in which ghosts are introduced.

***ghōst,** *v.i.* & *t.* [GHOST, *s.*]

A. *Intrans.:* To give up the ghost; to die, to expire.

"Euryalus taking leave of Lucretia, precipitated her into such a love-fit, that within a few hours she *ghosted.*"—*Sidney: Arcadia.*

B. *Trans.:* To appear as a ghost; to haunt as a ghost.

"Julius Cæsar
Who at Philippi the good Brutus *ghosted.*"
Shakesp.: Antony & Cleopatra, ii. 6.

***ghōst'-ĕss,** *s.* [Eng. *ghost; -ess.*] A female ghost.

"The said *ghostess* or ghost, as the matter may be."
Barham: Ingoldsby Legends; Old Woman in Grey.

***ghōst'-lĕss,** *a.* [Eng. *ghost; -less.*] Without spirit or life.

ghōst'-līke, *a.* [Eng. *ghost*, and *like.*] Like a ghost; pale, haggard, ghastly.

"Thy thinne cheeke, hollow eye,
And *ghostlike* colour speake the mystery
Thou wouldst, but canst not live by."
Nabbes: Hannibal & Scipio; their Ghost to the Authour.

***ghōst'-lĭ-nĕss, *goost-ly-nes,** *s.* [Eng. *ghostly; -ness.*] The quality or state of being ghostly.

"Tham . . . namly that fell to *goostlynes.*"
Cursor Mundi, 6,448.

ghōst'-lȳ, *gost-lich, *gost-liche, *goste-ly, *gos-tly, *a.* & *adv.* [A.S. *gástlic* = spiritual; O. S. *géstlik;* O. Fris. *gástlik;* Ger. *geistlich;* Dut. *geestelijk.*] [GHOST, GHASTLY.]

†**A.** *As adjective:*

1. Of or pertaining to the spirit or soul; spiritual; not carnal or secular.

"I wish thee, Vin, before all wealth
Both bodily and *ghostly* health."
Corbet: To his son Vincent.

2. Connected with religion or spiritual matters; engaged in religious duties.

"*Ghostly* in office, earthly in his plan,
A slave at court, elsewhere a lady's man."
Cowper: Tirocinium, 422.

3. Pertaining to ghosts or apparitions.

4. Suitable for ghosts; dismal, gloomy.

"To muse at last amid the *ghostly* gloom
Of graves, and hoary vaults, and cloistered cells."
Akenside: Pleasures of Memory.

* **B.** *As adv.:* In a ghostly or spiritual manner; spiritually.

* **ghōte,** *s.* [Goat.]

ghôul, * ghole, * ghoole, *s.* [Pers. *ghól* = a wood-demon, supposed to devour men and other animals.] An imaginary being, supposed among Eastern nations to devour human corpses.

"It seemed a place where *ghouls* might come
With their foul banquets from the tomb."
Moore: Fire-Worshippers.

ghȳll, *s.* [Icel. *gil* = a ravine.] A ravine; a gully or cleft in a hill.

"Then as I wandered where the huddling rill
Brightens with water-breaks the hollow *ghyll.*"
Wordsworth: Evening Walk.

gĭ-ăl-lō-lī′-nō, *s.* [Ital. *giallorino* = yellowish; *giallo* = yellow.] An oxide of lead or massicot from Naples, constituting a fine pigment called Naples yellow.

* **giambeaux, * giam-beux** (as **zham′-bō, zham′-bẹ**), *s. pl.* [Fr. *jambe* = the leg.] [Jambeaux.]

Old Armour: Leg or shin pieces of *cuir*

GIAMBEAUX.

bouilli, or metal, much worn during the reign of Richard II.

"The mortal steel despiteously entailed,
Deep in their flesh, quite through the iron walls,
That a large purple stream adown their *giambeux* falls."
Spenser: F. Q., II. vi. 29.

gī′-ant, * geand, * geant, * geaunt, * geawnt, * giaund, * giaunt, * gyant, * jeant, * jeaunt, * jeyant, *s.* & *a.* [O. Fr. *gyant, geant, jaiant;* Fr. *géant*, from Lat. *gigantem*, accus. of *gigas;* Gr. γίγας (*gigas*), genit. γίγαντος (*gigantos*) = a giant: from the same root as *genus, generate,* &c.; Sp., Port., & Ital. *gigante;* Ger. *gigant.*]

A. *As substantive:*

1. A man of size much above the ordinary stature of men; a man of extraordinary size or bulk.

"Gates of monarchs
Are arched so high, that *giants* may jet through."
Shakesp.: Cymbeline, iii. 3.

2. A person of extraordinary powers or genius, bodily or intellectual.

B. *As adjective:*

1. *Lit.:* Gigantic; giant-like; like a giant in size or strength.

"Our dire neighbours of Cyclopean birth
Match in fierce wrong the *giant* sons of earth."
Pope: Homer; Odyssey vii. 280.

* 2. Enormous, monstrous.

"A *giant* traitor." *Shakesp.: Henry VIII.,* i. 2.

giant-cells, *s. pl.*

Anat.: Large multi-nucleated cells, called by Kölliker Ostoclasts. They arise where absorption of bone is going on.

giant-clams, *s. pl.*

Zool.: The English name given to Tridacnidæ (q.v.), a family of conchiferous molluscs.

giant-fennel, *s.*

Bot.: The genus Ferula, the species of which are found in the south of Europe, the north of Africa, Persia, Siberia, &c. *Ferula persica* is the assafœtida (q.v.).

giant-ivy, *s.*

Bot.: Hedera vegeta; called also Irish ivy.

giant-powder, *s.* A form of dynamite, consisting of infusorial earth saturated with nitro-glycerine. The siliceous earth consists of diatoms and frustules, and the result is a brown powder, something like fine sawdust.

giant puff-ball, *s.*

Bot.: A fungus, *Lycoperdon giganteum*, often many feet in circumference, filled with a pulpy mass, which has been used for a styptic and for tinder.

* **giant-queller,** *s.* The slayer or destroyer of giants.

"Thor was the Hercules of the Scandinavian mythology, a dreadful *giant-queller.*"—*Scott: Rokeby,* iv. 1 (Note).

gī′-ant-ĕss, * ge-aunt-esse, * gy-ant-esse, *s.* [Eng. *giant;* -*ess.*]

1. A female giant, a woman of extraordinary size or bulk.

"Thar the childrene were
Whyche that oghte the *geauntesse* that Charlis aslow in distresse." *Sir Ferumbras,* 4,855.

* 2. Any being or personification of exceeding strength or power.

"Youth is publicly swallowed up by the *giantess* of old age admitted into its inner mansion."—*Sir W. Jones: An Indian Grant of Land.*"

* **gī′-ant-ĭsh,** *a.* [Eng. *giant;* -*ish.*] Approaching that of a giant; unusually tall.

"Their stature neither dwarf nor *giantish.*"
Randolph: Muse's Looking Glass, v. 1.

* **gī′-ant-ĭsm,** *s.* [Eng. *giant;* -*ism.*] The state of being giants.

"Oh happy state of *giantism*, where husbands
Like mushrooms grow."
Fielding: Life & Death of Tom Thumb, i.

* **gī′-ant-īze,** *v.i.* [Eng. *giant;* -*ize.*] To act as a giant; to play the giant.

* **gī′-ant-līke, * gī′-ant-lȳ,** *a.* [Eng. *giant;* -*like,* -*ly.*] Resembling or like a giant; characteristic of a giant; gigantic.

"What means this devilish shepherd to aspire
With such a *giantly* presumption?"
Marlowe: 1 Tamburlaine, ii. 6.

* **gī′-ant-rȳ,** *s.* [Eng. *giant;* -*ry.*]

1. The race of giants; giants collectively.

2. Hugeness.

"The flimsy *giantry* of Ossian."—*Walpole: Letters* iv. 380.

gī′-ant-shĭp, *s.* [Eng. *giant;* -*ship.*] The state, quality, or character of a giant.

"His *giantship* has gone somewhat crestfallen."
Milton: Samson Agonistes, 1,244.

giaour (as **jŏwr**), *s.* [Turk. *gidour;* Pers. *gâwr* = an infidel.] A name given by the Turks to those who disbelieve in Mohammed, and specially to Christians.

"And though to-morrow's tempest lower,
'Tis calmer than thy heart, young *Giaour.*"
Byron: The Giaour.

gĭb (1), *s.* [O. Fr. *gibbe;* Fr. *gibe* = a bill-hook, a hoe.] [Gibbet.]

1. The projecting arm of a crane; a gibbet or jib.

2. A piece of metal or wood whose duty it is to hold another in place, as in the case of a sled-tongue in its roller, or a strap-head on a connecting-rod. It is usually tightened by a key or cotter.

¶ *Gib and key:* The fixed wedge and the driving wedge for tightening the strap which holds the brasses at the end of a connecting-rod in steam machinery.

* **gĭb** (2), * **gibbe, * gyb,** *s.* [An abbrev. for *Gilbert*=O. Fr. *Tibert*, the name given to the cat in the old fable of "Reynard the Fox." Cf. *Tom-cat* and *Jack-ass.*] A tom-cat, especially an old one.

"Nothing it auailed
To call Philip agayne
Whom *gib* our cat hath slayne."
Skelton: The Boke of Philip Sparow.

* **gib-cat, * gyb-cat,** *s.* A tom-cat.

"I am as melancholy as a *gib-cat*, or a lugged bear."—*Shakesp.: 1 Henry IV.,* i. 2.

gĭb (3), *s.* [Jib.]

gĭb (1), *v.t.* [Gib (1), *s.*] To secure or fasten with a gib or gibs.

* **gĭb** (2), *v.i.* [Gib (2), *s.*] To act like a cat; to play the cat.

"Out, kitlings!
What catterwauling's here? what *gibbing?*"
Beaum. & Flet.: Wild-Goose Chase, i. 2.

gĭb′-bĕr, *v.i.* [A variant of *jabber* (q.v.).] To jabber, to talk inarticulately, to gabble.

"Whether on ancient tombs thou takest thy stand,
By *gibbering* spectres hailed, thy kindred band."
Byron: English Bards & Scotch Reviewers.

gĭb′-bĕr, *s.* [Lat. = hunchbacked, ... berant.]

Bot.: A pouch-like enlargement ... base of a calyx, corolla, &c. (*Treas. of ...*

gĭb′-bĕr-ĭsh, * geb-rish, * gib-r... *s.* & *a.* [Eng. *gibber*, v.; -*ish.*]

A. *As subst.:* Inarticulate talk; ... or unintelligible language; nonsense.

"Not merely bad writing, but senseless ..." *Macaulay: Hist. Eng.,* ch. xiv.

B. *As adj.:* Unmeaning, nonsensical, ... telligible fustian.

"Physicians but torment him; his disease ... Laughs at their *gibberish* language."
Massinger: Virgin Martyr.

* **gĭb′-bĕr-ĭsh,** *v.i.* [Gibberish, *s.*] T... unintelligibly; to gibber, to jabber.

"And yet forsooth we must gag our laws ... *ishing* Irish?"—*Holinshed: Description of ...* ch. i.

† **gĭb′-bĕr-ōse,** *a.* [Lat. *gibberosus* = h... backed.]

Bot.: The same as Gibbous (q.v.). (... *of Bot.*)

gĭb′-bĕt, * geb-et, * geb-ette, * gi... * gyb-et, *s.* [O. Fr. *gibbet;* Fr. *gibet* (... of unknown origin); Ital. *giubbetto* (s.); ... *bette* (pl.); cf. O. Fr. *gibet* = a large st...

I. *Ord. Lang.:* A gallows: the upr... consisting of a post of wood with a pro... arm, from which notorious malefactors... hanged in chains, and allowed to rema... warning.

"His windows were broken; the trees of his ... cut down: and a *gibbet* set up before his ..." *Macaulay: Hist. Eng.,* ch. ii.

II. *Mach.:* The post and arm of a ... reaching over for the suspension of th... therefrom.

gibbet-tree, *s.* A gibbet, a gallo...

"And on the *gibbet-tree*, reversed,
His foeman's scutcheon tied."
Scott: Marmion.

gĭb′-bĕt, *v.t.* [Gibbet, *s.*]

I. *Lit.:* To hang on a gibbet.

"It walks abroad; it continues its ravages ... you are *gibbeting* the carcase, or demolishing ... tomb."—*Burke: French Revolution.*

II. *Figuratively:*

* 1. To hang or suspend in any way.

"He shall come off and on swifter than ... *gibbets* on the brewer's bucket."—*Shakesp.: 2 ...* iii. 2.

2. To hold up or expose to ridicule, ... infamy, or the like.

"I had *gibbetted* up Julian, and he come ... to cut him down."—*Warburton: Life of the ... Letter to Dr. Balguy.*

* **gibbier** (as **zhĭb′-bĭ-ā**), *s.* [O. F... *gibier.*] Game, wild fowl.

"These imposts are laid on all butcher's meat ... at the same time, the fowl and *gibbier* are ..." *Addison: On Italy.*

gĭb-ble-găb′-ble, *s.* [A redupl... *gabble* (q.v.).] Nonsensical or inar... talk; jabber, gibberish.

gĭb′-bŏn, *s.* [According to Delachamp, ... κειπῶν (*keipōn*), a word which he says ... uses for a species of ape. But Lidd... Scott have κεῖπος (*keipos*), κῆπος (*k...* κῆβος (*kebos*) [Cebus], the first of the... the word really used by Strabo. It = ... tailed species of monkey, which the ... gibbon is not. Lat. *cephus* (*Pliny*); ... Heb. קוֹף (*qoph*) = an ape (1 King... 2 Chron. ix. 21), from Sansc. & Mala... = a monkey.]

Zool.: Hylobates, a genus of an... apes. The arms or anterior limbs are ... that when the animal stands erect the... reach the ground. There is no tail, b... are natal callosities. The sternum ... than in the other apes, and the chi... developed. The animal is protected b... fur. The Common Gibbon, *Hylobates ...* the *Simia lar* of Linnæus. It is ab... feet high. It has been found on the ... Coromandel, in the peninsula of Mala... in the Molucca Islands. Another ... the Siamang, *Hylobates syndactylus,* ... found in Sumatra. It is larger t... Common Gibbon. Some think that ... gibbons approach the human structu... closely than the gorilla does.

gĭb′-boôm, *s.* [Jibboom.]

gĭb′-bōse, *a.* [Lat. *gibbus* = hunched, ...

gibbous.] Gibbous, protuberant at one or more places.

"Even Mars, too, in its quadratures becomes *gibbose*." —*Ray: Astro-Theology*, bk. v., ch. i.

gĭb-bŏs'-ĭ-tȳ, *s.* [As if from a Lat. *gibbositas*, from *gibbosus*; Fr. *gibbosité*.]

1. *Ord. Lang.:* The quality or state of being gibbous; protuberance; convexity.

"When ships, sailing contrary ways, lose the sight one of another, what should take away the sight of ships from each other, but the *gibbosity* of the interjacent water?"—*Ray: On the Creation*, pt. ii.

2. *Geol.:* For def. see extract.

"It [the lava-flow from Atrio] formed what was called the '*gibbosity*' of 1857. . . . Such *gibbosities* are caused by the abrupt termination of viscous streams, which stop at different heights on the flanks of the cone, for want of a sufficient supply of melted matter to enable them to proceed further."—*Lyell: Princip. Geol.* (11th ed.), i. 641.

gĭb'-bŭs, *a.* [Lat. *gibbosus*, from *gibbus* = a hunch; Fr. *gibbeux*; Sp. & Port. *giboso*; Ital. *gibboso*.]

I. *Ordinary Language:*

1. *Lit.:* Hunchbacked, hunched, humped, crookbacked.

"I demand . . . how oxen in some countries began and continue *gibbous* or hunchbacked?"—*Browne: Vulgar Errours*, bk. vi., ch. x.

2. *Fig.:* Protuberant, convex, swelling into inequalities.

"Varro and Pliny take notice of their spotted plumage, and the *gibbous* substance on their head."—*Pennant: British Zoology: Turkey.*

II. *Technically:*

1. *Astron.:* A term used when the illuminated portion of the moon or of a planet exceeds a semicircle, but falls short of a circle.

2. *Bot.:* Very convex or tumid, as the leaves of many succulent plants.

¶ Lindley thinks that the term should be restricted to solid convexities.

gĭb'-bŭs-lȳ, *adv.* [Eng. *gibbous; -ly.*] In a gibbous or protuberant manner or form.

***gĭb'-bŭs-nĕss,** *s.* [Eng. *gibbous; -ness.*] The quality or state of being gibbous; gibbosity.

"Because of the distance, the convexity and *gibbousness* would vanish away; he would only see below him a great circular flat, as level to his thinking as the face of the moon."—*Bentley: Sermons*, viii.

gĭbbs'-īte, *s.* [Named after Colonel George Gibbs, the original owner of the mineralogical cabinet in Yale College, America.]

Min.: A hexagonal or monoclinic white, greyish, greenish, reddish-white or reddish-yellow, translucent mineral, emitting, when breathed upon, an argillaceous smell. Hardness, 2·5 to 3·5; sp. gr. 2·3 to 2·4. Compos.: Alumina, 65·6; water, 34·4 = 100. Found in the Ural Mountains, at various places in the United States, &c. Varieties: (1) In crystals (Hydrargillite), (2) Stalactitic (Gibbsite proper).

gĭbe (1), ***gybe,** ***jibe,** *v.i. & t.* [Of Scandinavian origin: cf. Icel. *geipa* = to talk nonsense; *geip* = nonsense; Sw. dial. *gipa* = to gape, to talk foolishly. (*Skeat.*)]

A. *Intrans.:* To throw out or utter sneers or reproaches; to make use of sneering or taunting expressions; to rail, to flout, to fleer, to scoff. (Usually followed by *at*.)

"Common courtiers love to *gybe* and fleare
At everie thing which they heare spoken ill,
And the best speaches with ill meaning spill."
Spenser: Mother Hubberds Tale.

B. *Trans.:* To use sneering or taunting expressions towards; to mock; to taunt; to sneer at; to address or treat sneeringly or sarcastically.

"Draw the beasts as I describe them,
From their features, while I *gibe* them." *Swift.*

gĭbe (2), *v.t. & i.* [JIBE.]

gĭbe, *s.* [GIBE (1), *v.*] A sneering or taunting expression; a sneer, a scoff, a taunt; an expression of sarcastic scorn or contempt.

"First, he the yeoman did molest
With bitter *gibe* and taunting jest."
Scott: Lay of the Last Minstrel, vi. 8.

gĭb'-ĕl, *s.* [Ger. *gibel, giebel.*]

Ichthy.: A fish, the Prussian Carp, *Cyprinus gibelio.* It may be distinguished from the Common Carp by the absence of barbules on its lips. Its weight is generally half a pound, though it has been found four times as much. It occurs in ponds near London, &c., but in England is rather local in its distribution. It is a good fish for the table. It derives its name from a tradition that it was introduced from Germany.

gĭbel-carp, *s.*

Ichth.: The same as GIBEL (q.v.). (*Yarrell.*)

Gĭb'-ĕl-īne, Gĭb'-ĕl-līne, *s.* [GHIBELLINE.]

Gĭb'-ē-ŏn-īte, *s.* [Eng. *Gibeon; -ite.*]

1. *Lit.:* One of the inhabitants of Gibeon, who were condemned by Joshua for their duplicity to be "hewers of wood and drawers of water" (*Joshua* ix. 10).

2. *Fig.:* A drudge; a slave's slave; the lowest of servants.

gĭb'-ĕr, *gyb-er, *s.* [Eng. *gibe* (1), v.; *-er.*] One who makes use of gibes, taunts, or sarcastic language; a scoffer, a taunter; a sarcastic and censorious person; a mocker.

"Come, come, you are well understood to be a perfecter *giber* for the table, than a necessary bencher in the capitol."—*Shakesp.: Coriolanus*, ii. 1.

gĭb'-ĭng, *pr. par., a., & s.* [GIBE (1), *v.*]

A. & B. *As pr. par. & particip. adj.:* (See the verb).

C. *As subst.:* The act or habit of sneering, taunting, or mocking; a gibe, a sneer, a taunt.

"Anything that's writ,
Against this *gibing*, gingling knack, called wit."
Rochester: Satire against Mankind.

gĭb'-ĭng-lȳ, *adv.* [Eng. *gibing; -ly.*] In a gibing, sneering, or sarcastic manner; with gibes, sneers, or taunts; sneeringly, sarcastically.

"Which *gibingly*, ungravely, he did fashion
After the inveterate hate he bears you."
Shakesp.: Coriolanus, ii. 3.

gĭb'-lĕt, *gibelet, *gybelet, *gyb-lets, *s. & a.* [O. Fr. *gibélet*; Fr. *gibelotte* = stewed rabbit.]

A. *As substantive:*

1. The internal eatable parts of a fowl, such as the heart, liver, gizzard, &c., which are removed before cooking, and are often served separately in a sauce or pie.

"Thou shalt me forgive,
And quite each other, all old debts and driblets,
And set the hare's head against the goose *gyblets*."
Harrington: Orlando Furioso, bk. xliii., § 136.

* 2. Entrails generally.

"I hope, Mr. Bayes, that we shall not see when you have a mind to junket with your comfortable importance, that the entremets shall be of a fanatick's *giblets*."—*Marvel: Works*, ii. 93.

* 3. Rags, tatters.

B. *As adj.:* Made of giblets: as, a *giblet* pie.

giblet-check, jiblet-check, *s.* A term used by stonemasons to signify a rebate round the rybates, &c., of a doorway or gateway, for the reception of a door or gate intended to open outwards; also written *jiblet-check.*

Gĭb-rāl'-tar, *s. & a.* [Arab. *Gibel* or *Jabal-al Tarik* = Mount Tarik, named after Tarik, Tarek, or Tarif, the Saracen leader, who captured it from the Christians in A.D. 711.]

A. *As subst.:* A rock, seaport, and fortified town at the southern extremity of Spain, but since A.D. 1704 a British possession.

B. *As adj.:* In any way pertaining to or connected with the place described under A.

Gibraltar-monkey, *s.*

Zool.: *Inuus ecaudatus*, an originally African monkey, a colony of which is wild on the rocks of Gibraltar. [INUUS.]

Gibraltar-stone, *s.*

Min.: Stalagmite from a cavern in the rock of Gibraltar.

***gĭb'-shĭp,** *s.* [Eng. *gib*, and *ship.*] A ludicrous form of address to a gib or tom-cat.

gĭb'-staff, *s.* [Eng. *gib*, s., and *staff.*]

1. A long pole to gauge water or to shove a boat into deep water.

* 2. A weapon used to fight beasts upon the stage.

gĭd, *s.* [A contract. for *giddy* or *giddiness* (q.v.).] A disease in sheep, more generally known as sturdy (q.v.).

gĭd'-dĭĕd, *pa. par.* or *a.* [GIDDY, *v.*]

gĭd'-dĭ-lȳ, *adv.* [Eng. *giddy; -ly.*]

1. In a giddy manner; with a feeling of giddiness in the head.

2. In an inconstant, unsteady, or irregular manner.

"Our boasted liberty sometimes trodden down, sometimes *giddily* set up."—*Burke: Vindication of Natural Society.*

3. Carelessly, heedlessly, negligently.

"The parts that fortune hath bestowed upon her,
Tell her, I hold as *giddily* as fortune."
Shakesp.: Twelfth Night, ii. 4.

gĭd'-dĭ-nĕss, *s.* [Eng. *giddy; -ness.*]

1. The state or quality of being giddy; a vertigo or swimming in the head; dizziness.

"His head was not strong enough to bear without *giddiness* the speed of his ascent and the height of his position."—*Macaulay: Hist. Eng.*, ch. xx.

2. Unsteadiness, silliness, folly.

"He takes good heede, not to commit through *giddiness* of dryne
The facte, which he for very shame must needs vndo
againe." *Drant: Horace; Arte of Poetry.*

3. Inconstancy, fickleness, mutability; lack of steadiness.

"There be that delight in *giddiness*, and count it a bondage to fix a belief." —*Bacon.*

4. A frolic, a wantonness; levity.

"Thou like a contrite penitent,
Charitably warned of thy sins, dost repent
These vanities and *giddinesses*." *Donne.*

5. A disease in sheep, called also sturdy (q.v.).

***gĭd'-dĭsh, *gid-dishe,** *a.* [Eng. *gidd(y); -ish.*] Giddy, changeable, inconstant, fickle, mutable.

"The people cawle thee *giddishe* mad,
Why all the world is so."
Drant: Horace, sat. iii.

gĭd'-dȳ, *gid-die, *gyd-ye, *a.* [From A.S. *gyddian, giddian, gyddigan* = to sing, to be merry, from *gid, gidd, gied, gyd* = a song.]

1. Vertiginous; having a whirling, swimming, or dizziness in the head; dizzy.

"Them rev'ling thus the Tentyrites invade,
By *giddy* heads and stagg'ring legs betray"
Tate: Juvenal, sat. xv.

2. Causing giddiness or vertigo; rendering dizzy.

"Wilt thou upon the high and *giddy* mast
Seal up the ship-boy's eyes, and rock his brains
In cradle of the rude, imperious surge?"
Shakesp.: 2 Henry IV., iii. 1.

3. Swimming, dizzy, accompanied with giddiness.

"Until the *giddy* whirl to cure,
He rose, and sought the moonshine pure."
Scott: Lady of the Lake, i. 34.

* 4. Whirling or circling round rapidly; rotating; whirled rapidly about.

"The *giddy* ship betwixt the winds and tides,
Forced back and forwards, in a circle rides."
Dryden: Cymon & Iphigenia, 339.

5. Inconstant, changeable, fickle, unsteady, wild, heedless.

"Young heads are *giddy*, and young hearts are warm."
Cowper: Tirocinium, 444.

* 6. Characterized by or spent in levity and folly.

* 7. Foolish, silly.

"Yet would this *giddy* innovation fain!
Down with it lower, to abuse it quite."
Daniel: Musophilus.

8. Having the head turned by excitement; elated, excited, rash, hot-brained.

"Art not thou thyself *giddy* with the fashion too?"
—*Shakesp.: Much Ado About Nothing*, iii. 3.

giddy-brained, *a.* Thoughtless, heedless, foolish.

"Turn him out again, you unnecessary, useless, *giddy-brained* ass!"—*Otway: Venice Preserved.*

***giddy-head,** *s.* A person without thought or judgment.

"A company of *giddy-heads* will take upon them to divine how many shall be saved."—*Burton: Anat. of Melancholy*, p. 677.

***giddy-headed,** *a.* Without thought or judgment; giddy-brained, thoughtless, heedless.

"That men are so misaffected, melancholy, *giddy-headed*, hear the testimony of Solomon."—*Burton: Anat. of Melancholy.*

***giddy-paced,** *a.* Moving with a giddy or unsteady motion; moving irregularly; flighty, fickle.

"More than light airs, and recollected terms,
Of these most brisk and *giddy-paced* times."
Shakesp.: Twelfth Night, ii. 4.

giddy-pate, *s.* The same as GIDDY-HEAD (q.v.).

giddy-pated, *a.* The same as GIDDY-HEADED (q.v.)

***gĭd'-dȳ,** *v.i. & t.* [GIDDY, *a.*]

A. *Intrans.:* To turn quickly round; to whirl round.

"Had not by chance a sodaine North wind fetcht,
With an extreme sea, quite about againe,
Our whole enclenours; and our course constraine
To *giddie* round."
Chapman: Homer; Odyssey ix.

B. *Trans.*: To make giddy, dizzy, or unsteady.

"Not shaken with fear, not *giddied* with suspicion." —*Faringdon: Sermons* (1657), p. 423.

* **gĭd'-dĭ-hĕad, * gyd-i-hede,** *s.* [Eng. *giddy; -head.*] Giddiness, folly, unsteadiness.

"Bidde mylce of vre wrong, of vre *gydihede.*"—*Old Eng. Miscell.*, p. 143.

* **gīde,** *s. & v.* [GUIDE.]

* **gīd'-ĕr,** *s.* [GUIDER.]

* **gīd'-ĭng, * gid-ynge,** *s.* [GUIDING.]

* **gie, * gye,** *s.* [Prov. Fr. *guiá;* Sp. & Port. *guia.*] A guide.

"The werwolf that ay was here *gye.*" *William of Palerne*, 2,849.

* **giē** (1), *** gye, * guye, * guie,** *v.t.* [O. Fr. *guier;* Prov. *guiar;* Sp. & Port. *guiar.*] To guide.

"That host be ledeth and *gyeth* hit well." *Sir Ferumbras*, 4,921.

gie, *v.t.* [GIVE.]

gien, *pa. par.* or *a.* [GIVEN.]

ġiër' *s. & a.* [Dut. *gier* = a vulture; Ger. *geier* = a vulture, a hawk.] See the etym. and the compound.

gier-eagle, *s.*

Script.: The rendering of רָחָם (*rachham*) in Lev. xii. 18 and Deut. xiv. 17. It is believed to be the small vulture, *Neophron percnopterus.* [NEOPHRON.]

"These fowls shall not be eaten, the swan and the pelican, and the *gier-eagle.*"—*Leviticus* xi. 18.

gier-falcon, *s.* [GYR-FALCON.]

giēş'-ĕck-īte, *s.* [Named after Sir Charles Giesecke, who brought it from Greenland.]

Min.: A variety of Pinite. It is a green or brownish mineral, occurring in Greenland in compact felspar, and in New York in a pyroxene rock. It is a pseudomorph of Nephelite. (*Dana.*)

* **gĭf, * giff,** *conj.* [A.S. *gif;* O. Fries. *ief, gef, ef.*] [IF.] If.

"*Gif* it soth were that thou seist."—*O. E. Homilies*, ii. 81.

gĭff-găff, *s.* [A redupl. of *giff* = give.] Give and take; tit for tat; mutual service to one another.

"Na, na! when I was in that way, I played at *giff-gaff* with the officers."—*Scott: Guy Mannering*, ch. ix.

Ġĭf'-fard, *s. & a.* [The inventor's name.] For def. see etym. and compound.

giffard-injector, *s.* A steam-jet which acts upon a body of water by which it is condensed, and to which it communicates its velocity, driving it through the feed-water pipe into the boiler. [INJECTOR.]

gĭft, * yeft, * yift, * yyft, *s.* [A.S. *gift, gyft,* from *gifan* = to give; Icel. *gift, gipt;* Dut. *gift;* Goth. *-gibts, -gifts* (in composition); Ger. *gift;* O. H. Ger., Sw., & Dan. *gift;* M. H. Ger. *gifte.*]

I. *Ordinary Language:*

1. The act, right, or power of giving, bestowing, or conferring.

"Had the *gift* been theirs, it had not here
Thus grown." *Milton: P. L.*, ix. 806.

2. That which is given, bestowed, or conferred voluntarily and without compensation or return; a present, a donation, a boon.

"And she shall have them, if again she sues,
Since you the giver and the *gift* refuse."
Dryden: Virgil; Ecl. ii. 58.

* 3. An offering; an oblation.

"Therefore if thou offrest thi *gifte* at the auter, and there thou bethinkest that thi brother hath somewhat agens the, leave there thi *gifte* bifore the auter, and go first to be recounsciled to thy brothir, and then thou schalt come and schalt offre thi *gifte.*"—*Wycliffe: Matthew* v.

* 4. A prize; a reward.

"And first the *gifts* in public view they place,
Green laurel leaves, and palm (the victor's grace)."
Dryden: Virgil; Æneid v. 144.

* 5. Anything given with a corrupt motive; a bribe.

"Thou shalt not wrest judgment, thou shalt not respect persons, neither take a *gift;* for a *gift* doth blind the eyes of the wise."—*Deuteronomy* xvi. 19.

6. A natural quality, talent, or endowment; a faculty, a power; a talent; considered as conferred by God.

"And Conversation in its better part
May be esteemed a *gift*, and not an art."
Cowper: Conversation, 4.

II. *Theol.* (*Pl.*): Endowments, some of them high; others—and these the majority—superhuman, conferred on individuals in the early church by the Holy Spirit, whence they are called spiritual gifts. St. Paul enumerates the word of wisdom, that of knowledge; faith, the gift of having ability to work miracles, to prophesy, to succeed in the discerning of spirits, to speak with divers tongues or interpret those tongues when spoken by others. (1 Cor. xii. 1, 8–10, &c.)

¶ (1) Crabb thus discriminates between *gift, present,* and *donation;* "The *gift* is an act of generosity or condescension; it contributes to the benefit of the receiver; the *present* is an act of kindness, courtesy, or respect; it contributes to the pleasure of the receiver. The *gift* is private, and benefits the individual; the *donation* is public, and serves some general purpose. The value of a *gift* is often heightened by being given opportunely; the value of a *present* often depends upon the value we have for the giver."

(2) He thus discriminates between *gift, endowment,* and *talent:* "*Gift* and *endowment* both refer to the act of *giving* and *endowing*, and of course include the idea of something given, and something received: the word *talent* contains no such collateral idea. When we speak of a *gift,* we refer in our minds to a *giver;* when we speak of an *endowment,* we refer in our minds to the receiver; when we speak of a *talent,* we only think of its intrinsic quality. The *gift* is either supernatural or natural; the *endowment* is only natural. *Talents* are either natural or acquired, or in some measure of a mixed nature; they denote powers without specifying the source from which they proceed. . . An *endowment* is a *gift,* but a *gift* is not always an *endowment;* a *talent* may also be either a *gift* or an *endowment,* but it is frequently distinct from both." (*Crabb: Eng. Synon.*)

gift-rope, *s.*

Naut.: A rope attached to a boat to be used in towing it astern of a ship.

* **gĭft,** *v.t.* [GIFT, *s.*]

1. To bestow or confer as a gift.

"The Regent Murray *gifted* all the church property to Lord Semphill."—*J. C. Lees: Abbey of Paisley* (1868), p. 201.

2. To endow with a gift or any possession, faculty, or power.

"And lands and livings, many a rood,
Had *gifted* the shrine for their souls' repose."
Scott: Lay of the Last Minstrel, ii. 2.

gĭft'-ĕd, *a.* [Eng. *gift; -ed.*]

1. Given, bestowed, conferred.

"To grind in brazen fetters, under task,
With my heaven *gifted* strength."
Milton: Samson Agonistes, 36.

2. Endowed by nature with any power, faculty, or talent; largely endowed with intellect; talented.

"Their loves, their woes, the *gifted* bard
In fairy tissue wove."
Scott: Thomas the Rhymer, iii.

gĭft'-ĕd-nĕss, *s.* [Eng. *gifted; -ness.*] The quality or state of being gifted.

"Endowed with the sublimest *giftedness* of our separatists."—*Echard.*

gĭft'-iĕ, *s.* [Eng. *gift; -ie; -y.*] A dimin. of gift; a little or trifling gift.

"O wad some power the *giftie* gie us
To see oursels as others see us."
Burns: To a Louse.

* **gĭft'-lĕss,** *a.* [Eng. *gift; -less.*] Without a gift or reward.

"But not unhonoured shall he halt away,
Or *giftless* mourn this unauspicious day."
Cambridge: Scribleriad, iv.

* **gĭft'-lĭng,** *s.* [Eng. *gift; -ling.*] A gift of trifling value.

"You have plucked pretty *giftlings* from it."—*Thackeray: Roundabout Papers*, x.

* **gĭft'-üre,** *s.* [Eng. *gift; -ure.*] A gift, an endowment.

"By all which it appeareth that the wealth of the ungodly is the peculiar *gifture* of wisedom."—*Cleaver: Proverbs*, p. 48.

gĭg (1), *s.* [Etym. doubtful.] A harpoon; a fish-gig (q.v.).

"One of these stories is, that this stone is originally a fish, which they strike with a *gig* in the water, tie a rope to it, and drag it to the shore, to which they fasten it, and it afterward becomes stone."—*Cook: Voyages*, vol. v., bk. i., ch. vii.

* **gĭg** (2), *s.* [A contracted form of GIGLET (q.v.).] A wanton, silly girl.

gĭg (3), *** gigge** (1), *** gygge,** *s.* [Ety[illegible] doubtful; cf. Icel. *geiga* = to [illegible] tremble; *gigja* = a fiddle; Ger. [illegible]]

I. *Ordinary Language:*

* 1. A fiddle.

* 2. A sound as of a fiddle.

"This house was also ful of *gyges.*"
Chaucer: House of Fame, [illegible]

* 3. A top, a whirligig.

"To see great Hercules whipping a *gig*"
Shakesp.: Love's Labour's Lost, [illegible]

4. In the same sense as II. 3.

* 5. A flighty person.

"The little *gig* told all the quarrels"—[illegible] *Diary*, i. 290.

II. *Technically:*

1. *Fabric:* A rotary cylinder covered [illegible] wire teeth for teaseling cloth; a [illegible] machine.

2. *Naut.:* A clinker-built boat, from [illegible] 28 feet long, and rowed with four, six, or [illegible] alternate oars. It is reserved for the [illegible] manding officer. Usually nearly the [illegible] the cutter, but of longer and slender [illegible]

3. *Vehicle:* A light, two-wheeled [illegible] drawn by one horse.

"Let the former riders in gigs and whiskeys [illegible] one-horsed carriages, continue to ride in them"—*Windham: Speech*, May 25, 1806.

gig-horse, *s.* A horse used to draw a [illegible]

gig-machine, *s.*

Fabric: A gigging-machine (q.v.).

gig-mill, *s.* A machine in which [illegible] cloth is napped or teaseled; a gigging-[illegible]

gig-saddle, *s.*

Saddlery: A small saddle used with [illegible] harness, and carrying the terrets for the [illegible] ing-reins and the check-hook for the [illegible] rein.

gig-saw, *s.* A thin saw to which a [illegible] vertical reciprocation is imparted, and [illegible] is adapted for sawing scrolls, frets, &c.

gig-tree, *s.* The frame of a gig or [illegible] ness-saddle.

* **gĭg** (4), *** gigge** (2), *s.* [Fr. *gigue;* [illegible] *giga.*] A jig (q.v.).

gĭg (1), *v.t.* [GIG (1), *s.*] To fish with a [illegible] fishgig.

gĭg (2), *v.i.* [GIG (3), *s.*]

* 1. To move up and down; to wriggle.

2. To make a creaking noise. (*Scotch.*)

* **giga,** *s.* [GIGG.]

* **ġī-găn'-tal,** *a.* [Lat. *gigas* (gen. *gigantis*) = a giant; Eng. adj. suff. *-al.*] Gigantic.

"*Gigantal* frames hold wonders rarely [illegible]"

* **ġī-găn'-tĕ-an,** *a.* [Lat. *giganteus*, [illegible] *gigas* (genit. *gigantis*) = a giant; Ital. [illegible]] Like a giant, mighty, gigantic, irresistible.

"The strong Fates with gigantean [illegible]
Bear thee in arms."
More: Philosophical Poems [illegible]

* **ġī'-găn-tĕsque (que as k),** *a.* [Fr.] [illegible] fitting a giant; suited to gigantic [illegible] bombastic.

"What style could suit?
The men required that I should give [illegible]
The sort of mock-heroic *gigantesque*,
With which we bantered little Lilia first"
Tennyson: Princess; Conclusion, [illegible]

ġī-găn'-tĭc, * gī-găn'-tick, * ġī-găn-t[illegible] al, *a.* [Lat. *gigas* (genit. *gigantis*) = gi[illegible] Eng. adj. suff. *-ic, -ical.*]

I. *Ordinary Language:*

1. Of extraordinary size or power, [illegible] befits a giant; huge, enormous; like or [illegible] ting a giant.

"I saw gigantic shadows in
The umbrage of the walls of Eden, chequered"
Byron: [illegible]

2. Enormous, atrocious: as, gigantic [illegible] ness, a *gigantic* error.

II. *Bot.*: Tall, but stout and well-pro[illegible] tioned. (*Lindley.*)

gigantic-pine, *s.*

Bot.: *Pinus Lambertiana.*

* **ġī-găn'-tĭc-al-lȳ,** *adv.* [Eng. *gigantical;* -ly.] In a gigantic manner; like a giant.

"Though this monster . . . strut and stalk so gigantically."—*Cudworth: Intell. System*, p. 62.

***ġī-găn′-tĭ-çīde,** *s.* [Lat. *gigas* (genit. *gigantis*) = a giant, and *cædo* = to kill.]

1. The act of slaying or killing a giant.

2. A giant-killer.

"Like John the *giganticide* in his coat of darkness."—*Southey: The Doctor*, interchapter xii.

***ġī-găn′-tĭc-nĕss,** *s.* [Eng. *gigantic; -ness.*] The quality or state of being gigantic; gigantic nature, size, or proportion.

***ġī-găn′-tĭne,** *a.* [Lat. *gigas* (genit. *gigantis*) = a giant; Eng. adj. suff. *-ine.*] Gigantic. (*Bullokar.*)

ġī-găn′-tō-līte, *s.* [Lat. *gigas* (genit. *gigantis*); Gr. γίγας (*gigas*), genit. γίγαντος (*gigantos*) = a giant, and suff. *-lite* (q.v.); the mineral derives its name from the large size of the crystals.]

Min.: A variety of Pinite crystallized in six or twelve-sided prisms from the gneissose granite of Finland. It is altered iolite. (*Dana.*)

***ġī-găn-tŏl′-ō-ġy,** *s.* [Gr. γίγας (*gigas*), genit. γίγαντος (*gigantos*) = a giant, and λόγος (*logos*) = a discourse; Fr. *gigantologie.*] A treatise on or account of giants.

***ġī-găn-tŏm′-ą-chy,** *s.* [Lat. *gigantomachia*, from Gr. γιγαντομαχία (*gigantomachia*), from γίγας (*gigas*), genit. γίγαντος (*gigantos*) = a giant, and μάχη (*maché*) = a battle; Fr. *gigantomachie.*]

Class. Myth.: A war of giants: specif., the fabulous war of the giants against heaven.

"They looked more like that *gigantomachy*, the giants assaulting heaven and the gods, than that good fight of faith."—*Gauden: Tears of the Church*, p. 544.

***ġĭgg** (1), ***ġigue,** *s.* [JIG.]

1. A jig.

2. An irregular, soughing sound, like that of the Eolian harp, produced by the wind.

***gigg** (2), *s.* [Icel. *geiga* = to tremble.] A sort of vane. [GIG (1), *s.*]

"A great help to the cymbal-nets for bringing in of larks about your net, is a *gigg* of feathers standing a distance off, which twirleth swiftly round on the least breath of wind."—*W. Blundell: Crosby Records*, 272.

***ġĭg′-gĕt,** *s.* [GIGOT.]

1. A leg of mutton.

"To wast a *gigget* of mutton."—*True Gentlewoman's Delight* (1676).

2. A piece, a fragment.

"Cut the staves to *giggets*."
Beaum. & Flet.: Double Marriage, iii. 1.

ġĭg′-gĭng, *pr. par.* or *a.* [GIG (2), *v.*]

gigging-machine, *s.*

Cloth-manuf.: A machine for dressing woollen cloth by subjecting it to the action of teasels, whose fine hooks draw the loose fibres to the surface; a napping machine. The teasel is a kind of thistle cultivated for the purpose. [FULLER'S-TEASEL.] Artificial teasels, such as wire cards, have hitherto failed to answer the purpose as fully, on account of their unyielding nature when they become engaged with a knot.

***ġĭg′-gĭsh,** *a.* [GIG (1), *s.; -ish.*] Giddy, inconstant, fickle, flighty.

"Our *giggish* heads have not the gift to observe a promise."—*Rogers: Naaman the Syrian*, p. 544.

ġĭg′-gle, *s.* [GIGGLE, *v.*] A kind of laugh with short catches of the voice or breath.

"So much alarmed, that she is quite alarming,
All *giggle*, blush; half pertness, and half pout."
Byron: Beppo, 39.

ġĭg′-gle, *v.i.* [An attenuated form of Mid. Eng. *gagelen* = to gaggle or make a noise like a goose (*Skeat*). Cf. O. Dut. *ghichelen* = to giggle; Ger. *kichern.*] To laugh lightly and idly; to titter; to laugh in a silly or affected manner.

"And Gaiety on restless tiptoe hovers,
Giggling with all the gallants who beset her."
Byron: Beppo, 2.

ġĭg′-glĕr, *s.* [Eng. *giggl(e); -er.*] One who giggles or titters; one who laughs in a silly or affected manner.

"The *giggler* is a milk-maid, whom infection,
Or the fired beacon, frighteth from his ditties."
Herbert: Church Porch.

ġĭg′-glĭng, *pr. par., a., & s.* [GIGGLE, *v.*]

A. & **B.** *As pr. par. & particip. adj:* (See the verb).

C. *As subst.:* The act or habit of tittering or laughing in an idle or affected manner.

***ġĭg′-glȳ,** *a.* [Eng. *giggl(e); -y.*] Giggling; loose or light in manner.

"Comport themselves in a manner *giggly*, missish, and disconcerting."—*Colvin: Landor* (1881), ch. v., p. 118.

***gi-gle,** *s.* [Icel. *gikkr* = a pert person; cf. GIG (1), *s.*] The same as GIGLET (q.v.).

"*Gadrouillette.* A minx, *gigle*, flirt, callet, gixie."—*Cotgrave.*

***ġĭg′-lĕt, *ġĭg′-lŏt, *gig-lotte,** *s.* & *a.* [A dimin. from Eng. *gigle* (q.v.).]

A. *As subst.:* A light, giddy girl; a wanton.

"What is the matter, foolish *giglotte*? what meanest thou? whereat laughest thou?"—*Udal: Flowers of Latine Speaking*, fo. 101.

B. *As adjective:*

1. Loose or light in manners; wanton.

"To be the pillage of a *giglet* wench."
Shakesp.: 1 Henry VI., iv. 7.

2. Fickle, inconstant.

"For joy whereof,
The famed Cassibelan, who was once at point
(O *giglot* fortune!) to master Cæsar's sword."
Shakesp.: Cymbeline, iii. 1.

***ġĭg′-lŏt-rȳ,** *s.* [Eng. *giglot; -ry.*] The manners or character of a giglet; wantonness.

***ġĭg′-nĭ-tĭve,** *a.* [Lat. *gigno* = to beget, to bear; Eng. adj. suff. *-ive.*] Productive of something else.

"The first *gignitive* but not generated; the second and third both generated and *gignitive*; the fourth generated but not *gignitive*."—*Southey: The Doctor*, interchapter xv.

***ĝig′-ôt, *ġig′-gĕt, *ġig′-gŏt,** *s.* & *a.* [Fr. *gigot*, from O. Fr. *gigue* = a fiddle, the thigh, from the shape.]

A. *As substantive:*

1. A leg of mutton.

2. A piece, a fragment.

"The inwards slit,
They broild on coales, and eate. The rest, in *giggots* cut, they spit."
Chapman: Homer: Iliad i.

B. *As adj.:* Shaped like a leg of mutton; as *gigot* sleeves.

***gig-our,** *s.* [O. Fr. *gigueour*; Icel. *gigjari*; M. H. Ger. *gigære*; Ger. *geiger.*] A fiddler.

"Hi sede, hi weren harpurs,
And sume were *gigours*."
King Horn, 1,471.

Gĭl′-bĕr-tĭne, *a.* & *s.* [Named after their patron, Gilbert, lord of Sempringham in Lincolnshire, about A.D. 1148.]

A. *As substantive:*

Ch. Hist.: One of a monastic order which arose in England in the twelfth century. The monks observed the rule of St. Augustine; the nuns, that of St. Benedict.

B. *As adj.:* Of or belonging to the order described under A.

gĭl′-bĕrt-īte, *s.* [Named by Thomson after Mr. Davies Gilbert, a former President of the Royal Society.]

Min.: A whitish, silky mineral: its hardness 2·75; sp. gr. 2·65. Compos.: silica 45·15; alumina 40·11; protoxide of iron 2·43; magnesia 1·90; lime 4·17; and water 4·25. Apparently an impure kaolinite. Occurs near St. Austle in Cornwall. (*Dana.*)

gĭld, *gilde, *gĭld-en, *gyld, *gyld-yn, *v.t.* [A.S. *gyldan* = to pay; Icel. *gylla* = to gild.]

I. *Lit.:* To wash over with gold; to overlay with gold either in leaf or powder; to coat with gold.

"The *gilded* coach, indeed, which is now annually admired by the crowd, was not yet a part of his state."—*Macaulay: Hist. Eng.*, ch. iii.

II. *Figuratively:*

1. To give a golden colour or appearance to; to cause to shine or become bright like gold.

"And yet, what worth?—what good is given to men,
More solid than the *gilded* clouds of heaven?"
Wordsworth: Excursion, bk. iii.

2. To make resplendent with bright colours.

"He cannot skim the ground like summer birds
Pursuing *gilded* flies."—*Cowper: Task*, vi. 922.

* 3. To brighten, to cheer; to give a bright, happy appearance or character to.

"Let oft good humour, mild and gay,
Gild the calm evening of your day."
Trumbull: Advice to Ladies of a Certain Age.

* 4. To supply with gold; to make rich; to enrich.

"I will make fast the doors, and *gild* myself
With some more ducats, and be with you straight."
Shakesp.: Merchant of Venice, ii. 6.

* 5. To give a fair outward appearance to; to make fair outwardly: to recommend or set off by superficial decoration.

"I'll *gild* it [the lie] with the happiest terms I have."
Shakesp.: 1 Henry IV., v. 4.

* 6. To flush or make red with drinking; to make drunk.

"Find this grand liquor that hath *gilded* them."
Shakesp.: Tempest, v.

* 7. To redden, to besmear with blood.

"If he do bleed
I'll *gild* the faces of the grooms withall."
Shakesp.: Macbeth, ii. 2.

gĭld (1), *s.* [GUILD.]

***gĭld** (2), *s.* [Etym. doubtful; prob. connected with Icel. *gella* = to yell.] Clamour; noise; uproar.

"The *gild* and riot Tyrrianis doublit for joy;
Syne the reird followit of the younkeris of Troy."
Douglas: Virgil, 37, 11.

***gĭld,** *a.* [SW.] Strong; well-grown.

"Ane *gild* oxe is apprised [in Orkney] to 15 mesles, and ane wedder is four mesles."—*Skene: De Verb. Sign.*, s.v. *Serplaith.*

*** gĭld-ale,** *s.* A drinking bout in which each person pays an equal share.

gĭld′-ĕr (1), *** gyld-er,** *s.* [Eng. *gild; -er.*] One who gilds or overlays anything with gold.

"No conning artificer, caruer, painter, nor *gylder*, with such other lyke of what occupacyon soeuer thei be or haue bene to thy comoditie, shal neuermore be found againe."—*Bale: Image*, pt. iii.

***gĭld′-ĕr** (2), *s.* [GUILDER.] A coin, value 1s. 6d. (*Shakesp.: Comedy of Errors*, iv. 1.)

gĭld′-ĭng, *pr. par., a., & s.* [GILD, *v.*]

A. & **B.** *As pr. par. & particip. adj.:* (See the verb).

C. *As substantive:*

I. *Ordinary Language:*

1. *Literally:*

(1) The act, process, or art of overlaying with gold; or of applying gold in leaf, powder, or liquid, to surfaces of wood, metal, leather, paper, &c. Gilding is performed:—By laying on gold-leaf; by applying gold in amalgam, the mercury being subsequently evaporated; by electro-plating; by a sheet of metal soldered to the cheaper foundation metal; and by enamelling.

(2) Gold in leaf, powder, or liquid, applied to any surface.

2. *Fig.:* Any outward decoration or covering, designed to give a fair appearance to anything.

"Could laureate Dryden pimp and friar engage . . .
And I not strip the *gilding* off a knave?"
Pope: Satires, i. 115.

II. *Photog.:* The treatment of the finished daguerreotype-plate with a salt of gold—generally the hyposulphite of gold and soda—which determines the deposition of finely divided gold upon the vaporous mercurial deposit of which the picture consists. By this means permanence is imparted to the picture.

gilding-size, *s.* A viscid composition laid upon an object to hold a surface of gold-leaf. The bookbinder uses glaire, white of egg; the oil-gilder uses a mixture of linseed-oil and ochre.

¶ (1) *Burnished gilding:* Distemper gilding polished by burnisher; used especially in picture-frames.

(2) *Chemical-gilding:* Gilding produced by galvanic action in the bath, or by affinity.

(3) *Cold-gilding:* Effected by rubbing the annealed metal with gilding powder by means of a piece of cork dipped in salt water, and polishing with steel-burnisher.

(4) *Distemper-gilding:* Applied to wood, plaster, or marble, which is coated with size, successive coats of finely-powdered whiting, and faced by rubbing with sand-paper between each. Gold size is then applied, then the leaf, which is polished with an agate or dog's tooth.

(5) *Electro-gilding:* [ELECTRO-PLATING].

(6) *Friction-gilding:* [*Cold-gilding*].

(7) *German-gilding:* The same as ELECTRO-PLATING (q.v.).

(8) *Immersion-gilding:* Effected by dipping the metallic article into a solution of pyrophosphate of soda in which terchloride of gold has been dissolved.

(9) *Leaf-gilding:* The process of coating the paper or vellum with gum-water or glaire, laying on the leaf-gold and polishing with an agate.

(10) *Mechanical-gilding:* The name given to

any process in which the gold is made to adhere by glue.

* **gīle,** *s.* [GUILE.]

* **gĭl′-ĕr-y̆,** *s.* [GUILERY.]

ġĭl′-hoôt-ĕr, *s.* [Eng. *gill* (4), and *hooter.*] A name sometimes given to the screech-owl. Chiefly in Cheshire.

ġĭll (1), * **gil,** * **gyll, gylle,** *s.* [Dan. *giælle*; Sw. *gäl* = a gill; Icel. *gjölnar* (pl.) = gills; Gael. *gial* = a jaw.]

I. *Ordinary Language:*

1. In the same sense as II. 1.

"The leviathan . . at his *gills*
Draws in, and at his trunk spouts out, a sea."
Milton: P. L., vii. 415.

2. The flap that hangs below the beak of a fowl, as the wattles in a turkey.

"The turkeycock hath great and swelling *gills*, and the hen hath less."—*Bacon: Natural History.*

3. The flesh under or about the chin.

"In many there is no paleness at all; but, contrariwise, redness about the cheeks and *gills*."—*Bacon: Natural History.*

II. *Technically (Pl.):*

1. *Ichthy.:* The branchiæ of fishes; a double row of long, compressed, slender-pointed processes, extending, like the teeth of a comb, from the convex side of a branchial arch, and supported by a delicate membrane. Gills may be free or fixed. In Myxinoids there are only gill-sacs. In some osseous fishes, certain of the branchial arches support only one series of processes, called uniserial or half-gills: in most cases they have biserial or whole gills. Gills, as a rule, are pectinated; there are also, however, plicated and tufted gills. The main purpose of the gills is to expose the venous blood, in a state of minute sub-division, to the influence of streams of water. (*Owen: Comp. Anat. Vertebrate Animals*, pt. i.; *Fishes.*)

2. *Entom.:* Hair or leaf-like processes projecting from the body of some aquatic insects, and containing one or more tracheæ, and their ramifications communicating with those of the body generally. Insects thus equipped do not need to rise to the surface of the water to breathe. (*Griffith & Henfrey.*)

3. *Bot.:* The lamellæ or parallel plates on the underpart of the pileus of an Agaricus. They constitute the hymenium in which the spores lie.

gill-arches, *s. pl.*

Ichthy.: The arches supporting the gills. They are generally five in number.

† **gill-bar,** *s.* One of the five branchial arches.

gill-cover, *s.*

Ichthy.: The same as GILL-LID (q.v.).

gill-flap, *s.*

Ichthy.: A membrane attached to the posterior edge of the gill-lid, immediately closing the gill-opening.

gill-lid, *s.*

Ichthy.: The lid or covering of the gills.

gill-net, *s.* A net suspended in a stream, having meshes which allow the heads of the fish to pass, and which catch in the gills to prevent the fish from detaching itself.

gill-opening, *s.*

Ichthy.: The opening by which the water from the gills passes off.

gill-sac, *s.*

Ichthy.: One of the rudimentary gills constituted by sacs, occurring in the Myxinoids and Lampreys. A gill of the ordinary fishes is the homologue, not of a single gill-sac, but of the continuous halves of two of them. (*Owen: Compar. Anat.*, pt. i.; *Fishes.*)

gĭll (2), **ghyll,** * **gille, gylle,** *s.* [Icel. *gil* = a deep, narrow glen; *geil* = a ravine.] A fissure in a hill; a ravine with a river running through it; a brook, a ghyll, a gully.

"On one hand the ground gently rises into a hill, on the other are the rocky banks of the rivulet almost perpendicular. You may continue along the *gill*."—*Gray: Letters to Dr. Warton*, Sept. 14, 1765.

gĭll (3), *s.* [Fr. *aiguille* = a needle.]

Flax-dressing: A hackle; a series of points which divide the ribbons of flax fibre into finer parallel filaments ready for drawing and spinning; a porcupine.

gill-frame, gill-head, *s.*

Flax-dressing: A machine in which stricks of wax are drawn out into slivers; doubled and combined with other slivers, and redrawn until they assume the character of rovings, and are ready for spinning. A spreader. The name gill-frame is derived from a number of vertical needles forming a comb, through which the line passes to the drawing-roller; the gill is attached to a fuller-bar, which rises and falls at intervals, and alternately detains and releases the line, which, by a series of operations, is converted from a strick to a sliver, and then to a roving.

ġĭll (4), *s.* [A shortened form of *Gillian* = Lat. *Juliana.*]

I. *Ordinary Language:*

1. A girl, a sweetheart, a lass. [GILLIAN.]

"Can nothing priuate haue
Vncensur'd of our seruants, though
The simplest *gill* or knave."
Warner: Albions England, bk. vii. ch. xxxvii.

2. Malt liquor medicated with ground-ivy.

II. *Bot.:* Ground-ivy, *Nepeta Glechoma.* It is also called Gill-creep-by-the-hedge.

gill-ale, *s.*

Bot.: Alehoof.

gill-flirt, *s.* A wanton girl, a flirt.

* **gill-house,** *s.* A house where gill is sold.

"Thee shall each alehouse, thee each *gill-house* mourn,
And answering gin-shops sourer sighs return."
Pope: Dunciad, iii. 147.

* **gill-run-by-the-sheet,** *s.*

Bot.: Saponaria officinalis.

ġĭll (5), * **gille,** * **gylle,** *s.* [O. Fr. *gelle* = a measure for wine; cf. Low Lat. *gillo, gella* = a wine vessel, a measure; Ir. *jale* = a large bowl; Eng. *gallon* (q.v.).]

1. A measure of capacity, containing the fourth part of a pint. The standard gill now in use contains 8·665 cubic inches.

"In full *gills* his anxious thoughts he drowns,
And quaffs away the care that waits on Crowns."
Addison: The Playhouse.

*2. A kind of measure among tin-miners, equal to a pint.

"They measure their block-tin by the *gill*, which containeth a pint."—*Carew: Survey of Cornwall.*

ġĭl′-lạr-ôo, *s.* [Irish (?).]

Ichthy.: A variety of the Common Trout, in which the coats of the stomach are said to be thickened like the gizzard of birds by feeding on shell-fish. It is found in Galway and some other parts of Ireland.

ġĭl-lĕn′-ĭ-ạ, *s.* [Named by Mœnch after Dr. Arnold Gillen, a German botanist.]

Bot.: A genus of Rosaceæ, family Spiræidæ. The root of *Gillenia trifoliata* and that of *G. stipulacea* are emetic, and perhaps tonic. They are used in the United States as ipecacuanha.

ġĭl′-lĕt, *s.* [A dimin. of *gill* (4), s.; cf. *giglet.*] A sportive or wanton girl or woman; a giglet.

Ġĭl′-lĭ-ạn, *s.* [A softened form of *Juliana*, the female name corresponding to Lat. *Julius.*] A girl, a sweetheart; a wanton or loose girl.

ġĭl′-lĭe, *s.* [Gael. *gille* = a boy, a gillie.] In the Highlands a man-servant, an out-door attendant; especially one who accompanies his master while hunting.

"And with the help of his *gillies* he gat him into the hills."—*Scott: Waverley*, ch. xviii.

ġĭl-liēş′-ĭ-ạ, *s.* [Named after Dr. Gillies of Mendoza in Chili.]

Bot.: The typical genus of the small order Gilliesiaceæ (q.v.).

ġĭl-liēş-ĭ-ā′-çĕ-æ, *s. pl.* [Mod. Lat. *gilliesi(a)* (q.v.). and Lat. fem. pl. adj. suff. *-aceæ.*]

Bot.: Gilliesiads, an order of Exogens, alliance Liliales. It consists of small, herbaceous plants with tunicated bulbs. The leaves are grassy; the flowers, which are inconspicuous, are umbellate, surrounded by bracts, the outer petaloid and herbaceous, the inner coloured; perianth minute; stamens six, three sometimes sterile; ovary superior, three-celled; style one, stigma simple; capsule three-celled, three-valved, many-seeded. They occur in Chili. In 1844 Lindley enumerated two genera, and estimated the known species at five.

ġĭl-liēş′-ĭ-adş, *s. pl.* [Mod. Lat. ... (q.v.), and Eng. pl. suff. *-ads.*]

Bot.: The English name given by ... to the order Gilliesia (q.v.).

ġĭl′-lĭng-īte, *s.* [From Gilling... Södermanland, Sweden, where it occurs.]

Min.: A black, amorphous, ... mineral; its hardness 3, sp. gr. ... silica, 27·50 to 32·18; alumina, 0 to ... sesquioxide of iron, 0 to 37·49; water, ... 20, &c. A variety of it is called Th... (q.v.). (*Dana.*)

ġĭl′-ly̆-flow̆-ĕr, ġĭl′-lĭ-flow̆-ĕr, * ... **floure,** * **gil-lo-fre,** * **gil-lo-fer,** * ... **o-ver,** * **gi-ro-fer,** *s.* [Fr. ... Fr. & Prov. *girofle* = clove; Sp. ... Port. *goivo*; Ital. *gerofano*; Lat. ... from Gr. καρυόφυλλον (*karuophullon*) ... clove tree: κάρυον (*karuon*) = a nut, φύλλον (*phullon*) = a leaf.]

Botany:

1. *Spec.: Matthiola incana*, Stock, or ... fully, Stock Gillyflower. [STOCK.]

"Bring hither the pinke and purple ...
With *gilliflowers*."
Spenser: Shepheards Calender; ...

2. The genus *Matthiola.*

¶ Clove Gillyflower is *Dianthus* ... Marsh Gillyflower, *Lychnis Flos-cuculi*; ... Rogue's or Winter Gillyflower, *Hesperis* ... *nalis*; Sea Gillyflower, *Armeria* ... Gillyflower and Yellow Gillyflower, ... *thus Cheiri*; Single Gillyflower, ... *marius*; Turkey Gillyflower. ... Water Gillyflower, *Hottonia palustris*; ... Gillyflower, *Cheiranthus Cheiri* or ... *matronalis*; and Gillyflower-grass, ... as CARNATION-GRASS (q.v.).

* **gĭl′-oũr,** * **gil-er,** * **gil-oure,** * ... * **gyl-or,** * **gyl-our,** * **gyl-ur,** ... *guilere, guileor.*] [GUILER.] A deceiver; traitor; a false, treacherous person.

"A *gylour* schal himself begiled be."
Chaucer: C. T. ...

gĭl′-oŭs, * **gil-ouse,** * **gy-lous,** ... Eng. *gile* = guile; suff. *-ous.*] ... false, deceitful.

"Veyn fellace or *gilous* falshede."—... *sians* ii. 8.

gĭl′-py̆, *s.* [Etym. doubtful.] A ... young person, male or female. (Scotch.)

"But I mind, when I was a *gilpy* of a ... the Duke, that was him that lost his ...—*Scott: Old Mortality*, ch. v.

gĭl-răv′-age (age as ĭġ), gil-rav- ... * **gal-rav-itch,** *v.i.* [Etym. of ... ment doubtful; prob. either Scotch ... or Fr. *gueule* = the throat; and Eng. ...]

1. To hold a merry meeting with ... riot.

2. To plunder, to pillage, to spoil; to commit depredations.

"Ye had better stick to your auld trade o' ... black-mail, spreaghs, and *gillravaging*—... nowte than ruining nations."—*Scott: Rob Roy* ...

gĭl-răv′-age (age as ĭġ), gil-rai- ... [GILRAVAGE, *v.*]

1. A noisy frolic in merrymaking, ... young people.

"Muckle din an' loud *gilravitch* was ... gaffawan an' lauchan."—*Edin. Mag.*, Sept., ...

2. Disorder, confusion.

gĭl-răv′-ag-ĕr, (ag as ĭġ) gil-rav- **er,** *s.* [Eng. *gilravag(e)*; *-er.*]

1. A noisy, riotous fellow; a rake.

2. A robber, a depredator, a plunderer.

"'And wha's this?' he continued, '... that ye hae listed, I dare say. He looks as if ... bauld heart to the highway, and a lang ... gibbet.'"—*Scott: Rob Roy*, ch. xxiii.

* **gĭl′-ry̆,** * **gil-rye,** *s.* [O. Fr. ... Treachery, deceit, fraud.

"For thi gaudes and thi *gilry* I gif thi ...
Seven Sages ...

* **gĭlse,** *s.* [GRILSE.]

gĭlt, *pret., pa. par., a. & s.* [GILD.]

A. B. & C. *As pret., pa. par., & ... adj.:* (See the verb).

D. *As substantive:*

1. Gold laid over the surface of any ... gilding.

"Redeem from broking pawn the blemish'd ...
Wipe off the dust that hides our sceptre's ...
And make high majesty look like itself."
Shaksp.: Richard II. ...

* 2. Money; gold.

"These corrupted men . . .
Have for the *gilt* of France (O guilt indeed),
Confirmed conspiracy with fearful France."
Shakesp.: Henry V., ii. (Chorus.)

3. Fair or grand show.

"When thou wast in thy *gilt*, and thy perfume, they mocked thee."—*Shakesp.: Timon of Athens*, iv. 3.

* **gilt** (1), *s.* [Guilt, *s.*]

* **gilt** (2), * **gilte**, * **gylt**, *s.* [A.S. *gilte*; Icel. *gilta*, *gylta*.] A spayed sow.

* **gilt**, *v.i.* [Guilt, *v.*]

gilt′-hĕad, * **guilt′-hĕad**, *s.* [Eng. *gilt*, *guilt*, and *head*.]

* 1. *Ornith.*: An unidentified bird.

2. *Ichthyology*:

(1) A fish, *Chrysophrys aurata* (having golden coloured eyebrows), whence its English name. The back is silvery grey shaded with blue, the belly polished steel-blue, with golden bands along the sides. Length, a foot or less. Abundant in the Mediterranean, whence it extends in one direction to the shores of Britain, in the other to the Cape of Good Hope. It is of the family *Chætodontidæ*. [Chrysophrys.]

"Of these wee saw comming out of Guinea a hundred in company, which being chased by the *giltheads*, otherwise called the bonites, doe to auoid them the better, take their flight out of the water."—*Hackluyt: Voyages*, iii. 520.

(2) A fish, *Crenilabrus melops* or *tinca*; called also the Connor, or Golden Maid. Its upper parts are striped with red and green; the lower parts green with red spots. Length, six inches. Found along the British coasts. It is of the family Labridæ. [Crenilabrus.]

* **gilt-if**, * **gilt-ife**, * **gult-if**, *a.* [Mid. Eng. *gilt* = guilt; suff. *-if* = *-ive*.] Guilty.

"Who that *giltif* is, all quyte goth he."
Chaucer: Troilus & Cressida, iii. 970.

ġĭm, *a.* [An abbreviation of *gimp* (q.v.).] Neat; spruce; well-dressed.

"The payntit powne paysand with plumys *gym*,
Kest vp his tele ane proud plesand quhile rym."
Douglas: Virgil, 402, 1.

gim-pig, *s.* A rest for the arm of a lapidary, consisting of a rod of iron bent into a cranked form.

gĭm′-bal, **gĭm′-bŏl**, **gĭm′-ble**, *s.* [Lat. *gemellus* = twin, double.] A form of universal joint for securing free motion in suspension, or for suspending anything, as a lamp, a com-

GIMBAL, WITH COMPASS.

pass, a chronometer, &c., so that it may always retain a certain position, or be in equilibrium. It generally consists of a pair of interlocked rings or hoops, moving the one within the other, and each perpendicularly to its plane, about two axes, at right angles to each other.

gimbal-joint, *s.* A two-part joint, having articulations or axes at right angles to each other. It is used as a shaft-coupling in the tumbling-rods of horse-gear, in drilling and sheep-shearing machines, and elsewhere.

gimbal-ring, *s.* A single gimbal by which the cock-eye of the upper millstone is supported on the spindle to permit vibration; a rynd.

gimb′-lĕt, *s.* [Gimlet.]

ġĭm′-crăck, * **gin-crack**, *s.* & *a.* [Prob. from Prov. Eng. *gim* = spruce, and *crack* = a lively boy.]

A. *As substantive*:

* 1. A spruce, pert boy; a dandy; a coxcomb.

"These are fine *gimcracks*; hey, here comes another,
A flagon full of wine in his hand I take it."
Beaum. & Flet.: Loyal Subject, iv. 2.

2. A trivial, worthless, though showy piece of mechanism; a pretty but useless toy.

"Rifled all his pokes and fobs
Of *gimcracks*, whims, and jiggumbobs."
Butler: Hudibras, pt. iii., c. 1.

B. *As adj.*: Showy but worthless.

gĭm′-lĕt, **gĭmb′-lĕt**, *s.* [O. Fr. *gimbelet*, *guimbelet*; Fr. *gibelet*. Formed from *wimble*, with dimin. suff. *-et*; cf. O. Dut. *wimple* = a bore.] [Wimble.] A small boring-tool, having a leading screw, a grooved staff, and a cross handle. It is used for boring small holes in wood, &c., larger holes being made with an auger (q.v.).

"His adzes, saws, planes, and *gimlets*, were not made, as we suppose, to hew, cut smooth, shape out, or bore wood with."—*Paley: Natural Theology*, ch. iv.

gimlet-eye, *s.* A squint-eye.

gĭm′-lĕt, **gĭmb′-lĕt**, *v.t.* [Gimlet, *s.*]

1. *Ord. Lang.*: To use or apply a gimlet to; to form in by using a gimlet.

2. *Naut.*: To turn round, as an anchor, by the stock, that is with a motion, like the turning of a gimlet.

gĭm′-mal, *s.* & *a.* [Lat. *gemellus* = twin.] [Gimbal.]

A. *As substantive*:

1. A pair or series of interlocked rings, as of a bit; a gimbal.

* 2. A quaint piece of mechanism; a gimcrack.

"I think by some odd *gimmals* or device
Their arms are set like clocks, still to strike on,
Else ne'er could they hold out so as they do."
Shakesp.: 1 Henry VI., i. 2.

B. *As adj.*: Consisting of a series of interlocked rings or links.

gimmal-bit, *s.* The double-bit of a bridle.

"In their pale dull mouths the *gimmal-bit*
Lies foul with chewed grass."
Shakesp.: Henry V., iv. 2.

gĭm′-mĕr (1), *s.* [A lightened form of *cummer* (q.v.).] An old woman. (Usually employed in a contemptuous sense.) (*Scotch.*)

* **gĭm′-mĕr** (2), *s.* [Gimmal.] A piece of mechanism; a mechanical device.

"I saw my precious watch taken asunder, and laying scattered upon the workman's shop board; so as here lay a wheel, there the balance, here one *gimmer*, there another."—*Bp. Hall: Works*, iii. 702.

gĭm′-mĕr, * **gymb-ure**, * **gym-byre**, *s.* [O. Icel. *gimbr*, *gymbr*; Dan. *gimmar*.] A ewe from one to two years old. (*Scotch.*)

"The lad, for twa guid *gimmer* pets,
Was laird himsel'."
Burns: Death & Doctor Hornbook.

gĭmp, *s.* [Fr. *guimpe* = a nun's wimple: prob. confused with Fr. *guipure* = a thread of silk lace (*Skeat*); cf. Ger. *gimf*, *gimpf* = a loop, lace, or edging of silk.]

Fabric: Silk twist interlaced with wire or a coarse cord. It is now principally used in upholstery, though it has at times been fashionable for trimming wearing apparel. The term is also used in pillow-lace making, signifying a thread thicker than ordinary, round which others are twined or woven.

"Unmoved by tongue and sights, he walked the place,
Through tape, toys, tinsel, *gimp*, perfume, and lace."
Parnell: Elegy to an Old Beauty.

gimp-machine, *s.* A narrow-ware loom constructed so as to catch the woof and form loops or patterns, the gimp cords of various sizes being carried by independent shuttles or needles.

gimp-nail, *s.* A small forged nail with a rounded head, used by upholsterers.

gĭmp, * **gymp**, *a.* & *s.* [Wel. *gwymp* = neat, pretty.]

A. *As adjective*:

1. Neat, spruce, comely.

"Now with *gymp* fingers doing stringis smyte,
And now with subtell euore poyntalis lyte."
Douglas: Virgil, 187, 27.

2. Slim, delicate, slender, scant; short in measure or weight.

* **B.** *As substantive*:

1. A witty jest.

"Tharfor, gude freyndis, for ane *gympe* or ane bourd,
I pray you note me not at euery worde."
Douglas: Virgil, 5, 19.

2. A quirk, a subtlety.

"O man of law! lat be thy sutelte,
With wys *jympis*, and frawdis interkat."
Henrysone: Bannatyne Poems, p. 120, 18.

gĭmp, *v.t.* [Gimp (1), *s.*] To jag, to indent, to denticulate.

* **gĭmp′-ĭng**, *s.* [Eng. *gimp*, s.; *-ing*.] Trimming with gimp.

"Ornament it well with *gimping*,
Flounces, furbelows, and crimping."
Fawkes: Odes of Anacreon, xxviii.

* **gĭm′-ple**, *s.* [Wimple.]

ġĭn (1), *s.* [O. Fr. *genevre* = juniper; Lat. *juniperus*, from the spirit being flavoured with berries of the juniper.]

Comm.: A compounded spirit, prepared either by re-distilling plain spirit with juniper berries, coriander seeds, angelica root, &c., or by adding various essential oils to rectified spirit. The gin produced by distilling possesses a much more delicate flavour than that produced by mixing or compounding. The strength of gin varies from proof to 50 under proof, but by the Act of Parliament, 42 & 43 Vict. c. 30, § 6, any gin, sweetened or unsweetened, sold below 35 under proof is considered to be adulterated with water, unless the purchaser is informed of its exact strength at the time of the purchase. Gin is reduced with water, and sweetened with sugar or syrup, but none of the injurious substances, said to have been used in former times are now found even in low-class gins. Cordial gin is sweetened gin flavoured with certain spices. Orange gin possesses the flavour of orange peel. Sloe gin is prepared by steeping sloes in strong gin for some weeks, then filtering and reducing with water.

"Ingenuity is exhausted in devising attractive titles for the different descriptions of *gin*."—*Dickens: Sketches by Boz; Gin-shops.*

gin-house (1), *s.* A place where gin is sold; a gin-palace.

gin-palace, *s.* A gaily decorated public-house, usually in a low neighbourhood; one in which spirits are the staple articles of consumption.

"If temperance societies could suggest an antidote against hunger or distress, or establish dispensaries for the gratuitous distribution of Lethe-water, *gin-palaces* would be numbered among the things that were."—*Dickens: Sketches by Boz; Gin-shops.*

gin-shop, *s.* The same as Gin-palace (q.v.).

"Death, at unawares, might duck him
Deeper than the grave, and quench
The *gin-shop's* light in hell's grim drench."
R. Browning: Christmas Eve, iii.

gin-sling, *s.* A cold drink, composed of gin, soda-water, lemon, and sugar.

ġĭn (2), * **ginne** (1), * **gyn** (1), * **gynne** (1), *s.* [A contraction of Fr. *engin*, from Lat. *ingenium* = a contrivance.] [Engine.]

* **I.** *Ordinary Language*:

1. A mechanical contrivance or engine; a machine.

"[They] granten to lend to the seid John Wastell sum parte of old scaffoldyng, tymbre, and the use of certayne stuff, and necessaryes there, as *gynnes*, wels, cables, &c."—*Walpole: Anecdotes*, i.; *App. Indenture, 4 Henry VIII.*

2. An engine of torture.

"Typhæus ioynts were streached on a *gin*.
Theseus condemned to endless slouth by law;
And fifty sisters water in leke vessels draw."
Spenser: F. Q., I. v. 35.

3. Mechanism; mechanical arrangement.

"Bid him descend, and trill another pin
(For therin lieth the effect of all the *gin*),
And he wol doun descend, and don your will."
Chaucer: C. T., 10,636.

II. *Machinery*:

1. A portable hoisting-machine whose frame is a tripod, one leg being movable so as to vary its angle of elevation, and thus determine the height of the apex; the other two legs preserve their relative distance, and form standards for the drum, round which the rope is wound by power applied to the handspikes. For heavy weights a fall and tackle is used; and for hoisting a bucket from a well or mine, simply a couple of pulleys to change the direction of motion of the rope. One pulley is suspended from the apex, and the other attached between the two permanent legs, so as to change the rope to a horizontal position, for the attachment of a draught horse.

2. A pump operated by windmill.

"No *gins* or machines could suffice to lay and keep them dry."—*Ray: The Creation*, ii.

3. A coal-hoisting machine; a whin.

4. A machine for separating cotton-fibre from the seeds.

gin-block, *s.* A tackle-block with a hook to swing from the gib of a crane or from the sheer of a gin.

gin-horse, *s.* A mill-horse; a horse employed in working a gin.

"He would make his rounds like the *gin-horse* in its circuit, or the prisoner on his wheel."—*McCosh: Method of the Divine Government*, p. 174.

gin-house (2), *s.* A house or building where cotton is ginned.

gin-race, *s.*

Mining: A miner's term for the horse-track of a whin or hoisting apparatus.

gin-ring, *s.* The ring or circle in which a horse moves in working a gin.

gin-saw, *s.* A saw used in a cotton-gin for drawing the fibres through the grid, leaving the seed in the hopper.

gin-wheel, *s.*

1. A wheel in a cotton-gin. It may mean a wheel with curved pointed teeth or claws, which act as the teeth of the usual saws in drawing the fibre through the grid; or the brush-wheel, which cleans the lint from the said wheel or saw.

2. The wheel or drum of a whin.

ǵĭn (3), ***ginne** (2), ***gyn** (2), ***gynne** (2), *s.* [Icel. *ginna* = to dupe, to deceive. (*Skeat*).] A trap, a snare, to catch animals and birds.

"Forbear, forbear, thy vain amusements cease,
Thy woodcocks from their *gins* awhile release."
Garth: Dispensary, ii. 165.

***gin** (4), ***gyn,** *s.* [A.S. *gin.*] A chasm, a gap.

"And thus his spreith he had vnto his in,
And with ane quhine stane closit has the *gyn.*"
Douglas: Virgil, 248, 25.

ǵĭn (1), *v.t.* [GIN (2), *s.*] To clean cotton of the seeds by means of a gin.

"It pays him better to sell his cotton in Fiji unginned at threepence halfpenny per lb. than to send it home *ginned.*"—*Times*, April 15, 1874.

ǵĭn (2), *v.t.* [GIN (3), *s.*] To catch in a snare or trap; to snare.

"So, so, the woodcock's *ginned.*"
Beaum. & Flet.: Passionate Madman, iii. 1.

***ǵĭn** (3), ***ginne,** ***ginn-en,** ***gyn,** ***gynne** (pa. t. † *gan*, **gon*, **gun*), *v.t.* & *i.* [A.S. *ginnan*, found in the compounds *onginnan*, *be-ginnan* = to begin; cogn. with Dut. *beginnen*; O. H. Ger. *beginnan*; Ger. *beginnen*; Goth. *duginnan* = to begin.] [GAN.]

A. *Trans.:* To begin.

"This lessoun thus I *ginne.*"
William of Palerne, 1,929.

B. *Intrans.:* To begin.

"Into hyr bedde the boy *gan* crepe."
Octavian, 176.

¶ Obsolete now except in poetry.

ǵĭn, *conj.* & *prep.* [A contr. of *gif and* = if and; or a corruption of *given* (?).] [GIF.]

A. *As conj.:* If.

"We'll lose the place *gin* there's ony mair complaints o' the kind."—*Scott: Antiquary*, ch. xv.

B. *As prep.:* By, before, or against a certain time.

"*Gin* night we came unto a gentle place,
And as he promised sae I fand the case."
Ross: Helenore, p. 58.

***gi-nete,** *s.* [GENET.]

***ǵĭn'-fŭl,** ***gyn-ful,** *a.* [Eng. *gin* (3), s.; *-full.*] Deceitful, treacherous, false.

"So *gynful* of speche." *P. Ploweman*, 6,029.

***ǵĭńg,** *s.* [GANG, *s.*] A gang, a body, a crowd.

"Sure he has got
Some bawdy pictures, to call all this *ging.*"
Ben Jonson: Alchymist, v. 1.

ǵĭn'-gâl, *s.* [A native word.] An East Indian breech-loading fire-arm, carrying a ball from four to eight ounces. It is fired from a rest. [JINGAL.]

ǵĭn'-ǵĕl-lȳ, ǵĭn'-ǵĭl-ĭe, *s.* [An East Indian word.] For def. see compound.

gingelly, or **gingillie oil,** *s.* The oil of *Sesamum orientale.*

ǵĭn'-ǵĕr, ***gin-giuere,** ***gyn-gyre,** ***gin-giv-er,** ***gin-gib-er,** ***zim-bip-er-i,** ***zin-gi-ber-i,** *s.* & *a.* [Fr. *gingembre*; Prov. *gingebre, gingibre, gingiebre*; Sp. *gengibre*; Port. *gengivre*; Ital. *zenzero, zengevero, zenzovero*; Lat. *zinziberis*, from Gr. ζιγγίβερις (*zinggiberis*) = an Arabian spice plant, the root of which was used in medicine; probably ginger, Sans. *cringa-vêra* = antler-shaped, referring to the resemblance of the root to the horn of some ruminant animals.]

A. *As substantive:*

1. *Botany:*

(1) *Zingiber officinale*, Common or Narrow-leaved Ginger. It has subsessile linear lanceolate smooth leaves, oblong spikes, acute bracts, and a three-lobed lip. It is a native of India, but is cultivated in most tropical countries.

(2) The genus *Zingiber*. There is a Broad-leaved Ginger, *Zingiber Zerumbet*, also a native of India. It is used externally for cataplasms and fermentations but is not eaten.

(3) *Sedum acre*, from its extreme pungency.

2. *Comm.:* The dry wrinkled rhizomes of the ginger-plant. The pieces, or as they are called *races*, are usually from two to four inches long, branched, flat, and of a pale buff colour. Ginger is known in commerce under two forms, coated and uncoated or scraped, the latter having been deprived of its epidermis when in the green state, and sold as white ginger. The chief varieties imported into this country are Jamaica, Cochin, Bengal, Japan

GINGER-PLANT.

and African. The first three are scraped gingers, and of these Jamaica is the most esteemed owing to its colour and flavour. Some kinds of ginger are bleached with chloride of lime, whilst others are simply coated with chalk to give them a whiter appearance. Ginger is an agreeable aromatic, and a valuable stomachic; but is more largely used as a condiment than as a medicine. Preserved ginger, so largely imported from China into England in jars, consists of the young rhizomes boiled in syrup. Ground ginger is frequently adulterated, the chief adulterants being sago flour, wheat flour, ground rice, and arrowroot. These are added, not only to increase the weight, but to whiten a dark-coloured variety, which is then sold as a first-class ginger. All these substances can be readily detected by the microscope.

3. *Pharm.:* Ginger is the rhizome scraped and dried of *Zingiber officinale*, a native of East India; also grown in the West Indies. Ginger contains a volatile oil, starch, resinous matter, gum, woody fibre, &c. It is an aromatic stimulant and carminative, and is given in dyspepsia and with purgative medicines to prevent griping. It is used to prepare *Syrupus Zingiberis*, Syrup of Ginger, and *Tinctura Zingiberis*, Tincture of Ginger.

¶ Amada, or Mango Ginger, is *Curcuma Amada*; Egyptian Ginger, *Colocasia esculenta*; Indian, or Wild Ginger, *Asarum canadense*; and Wood-ginger an old book-name for *Anemone ranunculoides*. (*Treas. of Bot.*)

B. *As adj.:* Made from, or in any other way pertaining or relating to it. (See the compounds.)

ginger-ale, *s.* A temperance beverage, prepared by dissolving sugar in water, flavouring with ginger or essence of ginger, and colouring with a solution of caramel. Each bottle is then aërated with carbonic-acid gas, and securely corked. Ginger-ale is a true non-intoxicating drink, the only spirit which can possibly be present being a mere trace from the essence of ginger used.

ginger-beer, *s.* A popular effervescing beverage prepared from a mixture of ginger, white sugar, and water, the whole being subjected to fermentation by the addition of a little yeast. The amount of proof-spirit present in ginger-beer varies from one to five per cent., whilst the gravity varies from 1012° to 1026°.

ginger-brandy, *s.* A cordial prepared by steeping bruised ginger in brandy for two or three weeks, and sweetening with sugar. It contains from thirty to forty per cent. of proof spirit.

ginger-cordial, *s.* An [illegible] beverage, prepared by simply [illegible] of ginger to plain spirit, and [illegible] sugar or syrup. It contains [illegible] eighteen per cent. of proof-spirit.

ginger-grass, *s.*

Bot.: A grass, *Andropogon* [illegible] genous to India, in parts of which [illegible] name is Koshel.

ginger-plant, *s.*

Bot.: *Tanacetum vulgare.*

ginger-pop, *s.* The same as BEER (q.v.). (*Colloq.*)

ginger-wine, *s.* A popular [illegible] made by the fermentation of sugar, [illegible] bruised ginger. It contains from [illegible] twenty-four per cent. of proof-spirit.

ǵĭn'-ǵĕr-ādе, *s.* [Eng. *ginger*, with [illegible] formed on the analogy of lemonade.] [illegible] sugar syrup flavoured with essence [illegible] It is used in the manufacture of [illegible] mixing with gin.

ǵĭn'-ǵĕr-brĕad, *s.* [Eng. *ginger*, [illegible] A well-known dark-coloured bread [illegible] wheat flour, treacle, moist sugar, [illegible] ger, and other spices. It is sold [illegible] of square thick cakes.

"An' I had but one penny in the [illegible] should'st have it to buy *gingerbread.*"
Love's Labour's Lost, v. 1.

gingerbread-nuts, *s. pl.* Small [illegible] like cakes of gingerbread.

gingerbread-tree, ginger-plum, *s.*

Botany:

1. *Parinarium macrophyllum*, [illegible] Chrysobalanaceæ.

2. The name given in Egypt to [illegible] *Hyphæne thebaica*, its mealy nut [illegible] gingerbread.

gingerbread-work, *s.*

Arch.: Ornamental work cut [illegible] fanciful shapes, as an ornament to [illegible]

ǵĭn'-ǵĕr-wŏrtş, *s. pl.* [Eng. *ginger*, *worts.*]

Bot.: The name given by Lindley [illegible] order Zingiberaceæ (q.v.).

ǵĭn'-ǵĕr-lȳ, *adv.* & *a.* [Etym. [illegible] According to Skeat, from Sw. dial. *gängla* = to go gently: hence = with [illegible] steps. According to others, from Eng. *gingralic* = like a young person. A.S. *gingra* = a young person.]

A. *As adv.:* In a delicate, fastidious nice manner; daintily, fastidiously.

"Has it a corn? or do's it walk so [illegible]
It treads so *gingerly!*"
Beaum. & Flet.: Love's [illegible]

***B.** *As adj.:* Delicate, dainty, fastidious.

"We stayghe and prolonge our [illegible] or tendre and soffe, delicate, or [illegible]
Udal: Flowres for Latine Speaking, [illegible]

***ǵĭn'-ǵĕr-nĕss,** *s.* [Eng. *ginger*, [illegible] Delicacy, niceness, daintiness, fastidiousness.

"Their *gingerness* in tripping on [illegible] goats."—*Stubbes: Anatomy of Abuses*, p. [illegible]

***ǵĭn'-ǵĕr-oŭs,** *a.* [Eng. *ginger* (q.v.).] Of the colour of ginger; pale yellow.

"Mr. Lammle takes his *gingerness* with [illegible] left hand, and bringing them together [illegible] tively at his beloved out of a thick [illegible]
Dickens: Our Mutual Friend, ch. 2.

ǵĭńg'-ham, *s.* & *a.* [Fr. *guingan*, [illegible] gamp, a town in Brittany, where it [illegible] made.]

A. *As substantive:*

Fabric:

1. A kind of linen or cotton fabric [illegible] in the thread.

2. A common umbrella, as made [illegible] stuff. (*Slang.*)

B. *As adj.:* Made of the stuff [illegible] in A.

***ǵĭn'-ǵĭ-bĕr,** *s.* [ZINGIBER.]

ǵĭńg'-ĭńg, *s.* [Etym. doubtful.]

Mining: The lining of a shaft with [illegible] or masonry; called also steining or [illegible]

***ǵĭn-gī'-vạl,** *a.* & *s.* [Lat. *gingiva*, [illegible] gum.]

A. *As adj.:* Of or pertaining to the gums.

"Whilst the Italians strive to cut a thread in their pronunciation between *d* and *t*, so as to sweeten it, they make the occluse appulse, especially the *gingival*, softer than we do."—*Holder: Elements of Speech.*

B. *As subst.:* A letter so named from the manner in which it is uttered.

"*Gingivals*, in uttering which the tongue is pressed against the gums."—*Wright: Grammar of the Arabic Language*, i. 4.

* **ġĭn′-gle,** *v.i. & t.* [JINGLE, *v.*]

* **gingle-boy,** *s.* A coin.

"The sign of the *gingle-boys* hangs at the door of our pockets."—*Massinger: Virgin Martyr*, ii. 2.

* **ġĭn′-gle,** *s.* [JINGLE, *s.*]

* **ġin′-gleş,** *s.* [See def.] A corruption of Shingles (q.v.). So called because it sometimes encircles the person affected like a girdle. (Lat. *cingula.*)

"The *gingles* or St. Anthony his fire."—*Fuller: Ch. Hist.*, IX. i. 60.

ġĭn′-glĭ-mŏĭd, *a.* [Lat. *ginglymus* (q.v.); Gr. εἶδος (*eidos*) = form.]

Anat.: Of, belonging to, or resembling a ginglymus (q.v.).

ġĭn′-glĭ-mŭs, *s.* [Lat., from Gr. γίγγλυμος, and γιγγλυμός (*ginggluмos*) = a ball and socket joint.]

Anat.: A hinge joint, one which admits only of flexion and extension, as the elbow, the knee, and the ankle joints.

ġĭn′-gō, ġĭnk′-gō, *s.* [Japanese.]

Bot.: A tree, Salisburia.

ġĭnn, ġĭn′-neō, *s.* [JINN, JINNEE.]

* **ġĭnne,** *v.t. & i.* [GIN, *v.*]

* **ġĭn′-nĕr,** *s.* [GINNLE, *s.*]

* **ġĭn′-nĕt,** *s.* [GENET.]

ġĭn′-nĭng (1), *pr. par., a., & s.* [GIN (1), *v.*]

A. & B. *As pr. par. & particip. adj.:* (See the verb).

C. *As subst.:* The act or process of cleaning cotton by means of a gin.

* **ġĭn′-nĭng** (2), * **gin-ninge,** * **gyn-ynge,** *pr. par., a., & s.* [GIN (2), *v.*]

A. & B. *As pr. par. & particip. adj.:* (See the verb).

C. *As subst.:* The act of beginning; a beginning.

gin-nle, gin-ner, *s.* [A dimin. from Icel. *gin* = the mouth; A.S. *gin* = a chasm, an opening.] The gill of a fish.

"A *ginner* of ye fysche; *branchia.*" — *Cathol. Anglicum.*

gin-nle, gin-le, *v.t.* [GINNLE, *s.*] To fish with the hands, by groping under banks and stones, as in tickling trout.

"Ye took me aiblins for a black-fisher it was gaun to *ginle* the chouks o' ye."—*Saint Patrick*, iii. 42.

ġĭn′-nȳ, *s.* [Prob. a dimin. corrupt. of *gin* = engine.] (For def. see etym. and compound.)

ginny-carriage, *s.* A railway car for conveying materials.

* **gin-our,** * **gyn-our,** *s.* [O. Fr. *engigneor, engineur.*] An engineer; one who worked a military engine.

"The *gynours* sond and stones caste."
Richard Cœur de Lion, 2,913.

ġĭn′-sĕng, ġĭn′-sĕhĕn, *s.* [Chinese *ginsen*, said by Grosser to be = that which resembles a man or a man's thigh; or from *gen-seng* = first of plants.]

1. *Phar.:* The root of *Panax Ginseng.* It has a sharp, aromatic, peculiar taste, and is prescribed by the Chinese in diseases attended by bodily weakness. Some think its virtues imaginary.

2. The plant of which No. 1 is the root. It belongs to the Araliaceæ (Ivyworts).

ġĭ-ō-bĕr′-tīte, *s.* [Named after Giobert, who analyzed it.]

Min.: A variety of Magnesite (*Dana*). A variety of Dolomite (*Brit. Mus. Cat.*).

ġiō-cō′-ṣō, *adv.* [Ital.]

Mus.: In a playful, sportive manner.

* **giour,** * **gyour,** *s.* [Hind. *gie, gy* = guide; suff. *-our.*] A guide. (*Trevisa*, i. 349.)

* **ġĭp,** *v.t.* [Etym. doubtful.] To take out the insides of herrings. (*Bailey.*)

* **ġĭp′-çĭ-ēre,** *s.* [GIPSER.]

* **gipe,** * **gype,** *s.* [O. Fr. *gipe, jupe;* Ger. *joppe;* Fr. *jupe.*] An upper frock or cassock.

"Botis revelyng as a *gype.*"
Romaunt of the Rose, 7,262.

* **ġĭp′-ŏn,** * **ge-poun,** * **gy-pun,** *s.* [O.Fr. *gippon, juppon;* Ital. *giubbone;* Sp. *jubon;* Fr. *jupon.*] [JUPON.] A tight-fitting coat or vest; a short cassock.

"With nought to fence his dauntless breast
But the close *gipon's* under-vest."
Scott: Bridal of Triermain, iii. 18.

* **ġĭp′-sĕr,** * **gip-sire,** * **gyp-cer,** * **gip-ci-ere,** *s.* [Fr. *gibecière* = a game-bag; *gibier* = game.] A purse, a pouch; formerly worn attached to the girdle.

"An anelace and a *gipciere* all of silk,
Hesg at his girdel, white as morwe milk."
Chaucer: C. T., 359.

* **ġĭp′-soŭs,** *a.* [GYPSUM.] Clayey.

"Out of *gipsous* or plaisterly ground" — *Fuller: Camb. University*, vii. 36.

ġĭp′-sȳ, ġȳp′-sȳ, * **gip-sen,** *s. & a.* [A corruption of Mid. Eng. *Egypcien* = Egyptian; Fr. *Egyptian*; from Low Lat. *Ægyptianus*, from *Ægyptius* = an Egyptian; Gr. Αἰγύπτιος (*Aiguptios*), from Αἴγυπτος (*Aiguptos*) = Egypt. So called from its being popularly supposed that they came from Egypt, but their real home was India. By the Germans they were called *Zigeuner;* Dut. *Heidenen* (= Heathens); Dan. & Sw. *Tatars;* Ital. *Zingari;* Sp. *Gitanos* and *Zincali;* Fr. *Bohémiens;* Pers. *Sisech;* Hind. *Karachee;* and by themselves *Rom* (= man).]

A. *As substantive:*

I. *Ordinary Language:*

1. *Literally:*

(1) In the same sense as II. 1.

(2) The language spoken by the gipsies.

2. *Figuratively:*

(1) A person of a dark complexion; used in contempt or reproach.

"Laura, to his lady, was but a kitchen-wench; Dido a dowdy; Cleopatra a *gipsy.*"—*Shakesp.: Romeo & Juliet*, ii. 4.

(2) A cunning or crafty person; a person of bad character; a sly person.

"A slave I am to Clara's eyes:
The *gipsy* knows her power and flies."
Prior: Dutch Proverb.

II. *Technically:*

1. *Ethnol.:* A nomad Eastern race, the members of which came to Europe by way of the Isthmus of Suez and Egypt. They were, therefore, assumed to be Egyptians, and are so called in the Elizabethan legislation against them, and in other places. As Egypt became better known to the English, it was found that the "Egyptians" were as much foreigners there as here. It is now proved that they are from India, and apparently from that part of it adjacent to the river Indus, with the languages of some tribes inhabiting the banks of which their tongue best agrees. A tribe near the mouth of the Indus are called Tchinganes, which is almost exactly the same as Tchingenes, by which name these wanderers are known in Turkey and the Levant. They call themselves Sind, the name of the country through which the Indus flows in the lower part of its course. They are believed to have quitted their native country in dread of Timur Beg, better known as Timoor the Tartar, or Tamerlane, and first appeared in Paris, in the end of August, 1427.

2. *Entom.:* A moth, *Hypogymna dispar*, of the tribe Bombycina and the family Liparidæ. The male is dark-brown, and the female greyish-white.

B. *As adj.:* Of or pertaining to a gipsy or gipsies; resembling a gipsy.

"The frock and *gipsy* bonnet."
Tennyson: Maud, I. xx. 19.

ġĭp′-sȳ, ġȳp′-sȳ, *v.i.* [GIPSY, *s.*] To picnic or camp out in the woods.

gipsy-hat, * **gypsy-hat,** *s.* A hat with large side flaps, worn by women.

gipsy-moth, gypsy-moth, *s.*

Entom.: The same as GIPSY, A. II. 2 (q.v.).

gipsy-winch, *s.*

Mach.: A small winch, having a drum, ratchet, and pawl; it may be fastened to a post. The handle of the winch is attached by stirrups to a cap revolving on the axis. Two motions can be applied to the winch, the ordinary rotary method of working the handle, and a reciprocating motion, in which the handle is worked up and down like a pump-handle.

ġĭp′-sȳ-ĭşm, ġȳp′-sȳ-ĭşm, *s.* [Eng. *gipsy, ism.*]

1. The habits, practices, acts, or arts of gipsies; cheating, deception.

2. The state or condition of a gipsy.

ġĭp′-sȳ-lĭke, ġȳp′-sȳ-lĭke, *a.* [Eng. *gipsy, gypsy; like.*] Like a gipsy or gipsies; resembling gipsies.

"The heath was fringed by a wild *gipsylike* camp of vast extent."—*Macaulay: Hist. Eng.*, ch. xxi.

ġĭp′-sȳ-wŏrt, ġȳp′-sȳ-wŏrt, *s.* [Eng. *gypsy, gipsy,* and *wort.*]

Botany:

1. *Lycopus europæus.* It is a labiate plant, dense whorls of flowers, white, with purple dots; hairy within, and having two stamens and leaves deeply and irregularly pinnatifid or serrate. It is about two feet high, and grows in England, &c., in ditches and by river banks.

2. The genus Lycopus.

ġĭ-raffe′, * **ġĭ-răf′-fa,** *s.* [Fr. *girafe;* Sp. & Port. *girafa;* Ital. *giraffa,* from Arab. *zurafa.*]

1. *Zool.:* The Camelopard, *Camelopardalis giraffa.* It constitutes the type of the family Camelopardalidæ (q.v.). It has an affinity to the camel; but its resemblance to the leopard, which is only in its colour and spots, is an analogy and no more. It has two small frontal horns and one central horn. The neck is very long, but has only the normal number of cervical vertebræ. The tongue is long and prehensile, and is used for stripping leaves off trees. The forelegs are very long, making the animal stand 15 to 18 feet high. It lives in small herds, and gallops in a ludicrously clumsy manner. The animal is inoffensive when unmolested, but will try to kick its assailant if it be attacked. Its flesh is good; when old it becomes coarse; the hide makes excellent leather. It is found in Nubia, Abyssinia, and the Cape of Good Hope; probably also in every part of the intermediate region.

2. *Palæont.:* Species of giraffe have been found in Miocene strata in India, Greece, and France.

ġĭ-răff-ī′-na, *s. pl.* [Eng., &c. *giraff(e),* and Lat. pl. adj. suff. *-ina.*]

Zool.: A tribe of ruminant mammals, sometimes constituted for the reception of the family Camelopardalidæ, with which it agrees in extent.

ġĭr′-an-dōle, *s.* [Fr.; Ital. *girandola,* from *girare* = to turn about; Lat. *gyrus* = a turn.]

1. *Ord. Lang.:* A branching candle-holder or chandelier; a gaselier.

"*Girandoles* of silver and mother-of-pearl."—*Lytton.* (*Latham.*)

2. *Pyrot.:* A kind of revolving firework; a revolving sun.

* **ġĭr′-ant,** *a.* [Lat. *gyrans,* pr. par. of *gyro* = to turn round in a circle.] Whirling, revolving.

"I wound in *girant* orbits, smooth and white."
E. B. Browning.

ġĭr-ar-dĭn′-ĭ-a, *s.* [Named by Gaudichaud, in 1826, after S. Girardin.]

Bot.: A genus of Urticaceæ. Sir Joseph Hooker says that a kind of cloth, and also a sort of cordage, are made from fibre furnished by *Girardinia heterophylla*, common in Sikkim and other parts of the Himalayas. Thread is made in Southern India from the closely allied species *G. Leschenaultiana.*

ġĭr′-a-sōl, ġĭr′-a-sōle, *s.* [Fr. *girasol,* from Lat. *gyro* = to turn, and *sol* = the sun.]

1. *Min.:* A variety of opal. It is bluish white, and is translucent, with reddish reflections in a bright light.

† 2. *Bot.:* A plant—*Heliotropium europæum*, more commonly called the Turnsole.

giraumont (as **zhĕr-ō-mŏn′**), *s.* [Fr. *giraumont, giraumon;* remote etym. unknown.]

Botany:

1. A cucurbitaceous plant, *Cucurbita Pepo.*

2. Another cucurbitaceous plant of unknown

species, the seeds of which are said by Endlicher to destroy the tapeworm.

gĭrd (1), * **gyrd,** *s.* [GIRD (1), *v.*]

* I. *Lit.:* A stroke with a rod or switch.

II. *Figuratively:*

1. A twitch, a pang.

"Conscience by this means is freed from many fearful *girds* and twinges which the atheist feels."—*Tillotson.*

* 2. A spurt.

"He hunts well for a *gird.*"—*Adams: Works,* i. 475.

3. A sarcasm, a gibe, a sneer.

"I thank thee for that *gird,* good Tranio."
Shakesp.: Taming of the Shrew, v. 2.

gĭrd (2), *s.* [GIRD (2), *v.*] A hoop for holding together a tub, barrel, or the like.

* **gird-sting,** *s.* Apparently a sting or pole for making a gird or hoop.

"*Gird-stings* the hundreth contening sex score—xls."—*Rates* (1611), 2, i. a.

gĭrd (1), * **gird-en** (1), * **gyrd-en,** *v.t. & i.* [From Mid. Eng. *gerde, yerde* = a rod (Eng. *yard*); cf. Ger. *gerte* = a rod.] [GIRDE.]

* **A.** *Transitive:*

I. *Literally:*

1. To strike, to hit.

"He *gurde* Suard on that hæfd."
Layamon, i. 68.

2. To pierce; to cut through.

"Though *girt* with many a grevous blody wound."
Chaucer: C. T., 1,012.

II. *Fig.:* To sneer at; to jibe; to mock; to reproach with sarcasm.

"Being moved he will not spare to *gird* the gods."
Shakesp.: Coriolanus, i. 1.

B. *Intransitive:*

* 1. *Lit.:* To strike; to hit; to cut; to aim a blow or cut.

"He *girdus* to Syr Gauane
Throghe ventaylle and pusane."
Anturs of Arthur, st. xlv.

2. *Fig.:* To sneer; to jibe; to give vent to sarcasms or gibes. (Followed by *at.*)

"At which our cities *gird* whose judgments are so strict."
Drayton: Poly-Olbion, s. 6.

gĭrd (2), * **gerd-en,** * **girde,** * **gird-en** (2), * **gurd-en,** * **gyrd-yn,** *v.t.* [A.S. *gyrdan;* cogn. with Icel. *gyrdha* = to gird; *gerdhe* = to fence in; Dut. *gorden;* Dan. *giorde;* Ger. *gürten* = to gird; Goth. *bi-gairdan.* From the same root come *garden, garth,* and *yard.*]

1. To bind round with some flexible band, as a rope, a cord, a bandage, a girdle, &c.

"They sprinkled earth upon their heads, and *girded* their loins with sackcloth."—2 *Maccabees* x. 3.

2. To fasten or make fast by binding.

"He *girt* his warlike harness about him."—1 *Maccabees* iii. 25.

* 3. To enclose; to shut in; to invest; to surround.

"*Girding* with grievous siege
Castles and towns." *Shakesp.: Henry V.,* i. 2.

* 4. To surround; to invest; to encircle.

"How many lasses have I knowne to make him
Garlands to *gird* his necke."
Browne: Shepherd's Pipe, ecl. 6.

5. To invest.

"I *gird* thee with the valiant sword of York."
Shakesp.: 1 Henry VI., iii. 1.

* 6. To dress, to habit, to clothe.

"I *girded* thee about with fine linen, and I covered thee with fine silk."—*Ezekiel* xvi. 10.

* 7. To equip; to provide; to furnish.

"So to the coast of Jordan he directs
His easy steps, *girded* with snaky wiles.'
Milton: P. R., i. 120.

* **gĭr'-dẹl-stĕde,** *s.* [GIRDLE-STEAD.]

gĭrd'-ĕr (1), *s.* [Eng. *gird* (1), v.; *-er.*] One who girds, jibes, or sneers.

"'What's a quip?' 'We great *girders* call it a short saying of a sharp wit, with a bitter sense in a sweet word.'"—*Lyly: Alexander & Campaspe,* iii. 2.

gĭrd'-ĕr (2), *s.* [Eng. *gird* (2), v.; *-er.*]

I. *Ordinary Language:*

1. One who or that which girds, surrounds, or supports.

"What *girder* binds, what prop the frame sustains."
Blackmore: Creation, bk. iv.

2. A cooper.

II. *Civ. Eng.:* A principal beam, of wood or metal, spanning the distance from wall to wall, or pier to pier, and used to support a superstructure or superincumbent weight, as a floor, the pathway of a bridge, &c. Girders are often compound, the timbers being scarfed together and stayed by truss-work, or fished at the joint. The ends of the girder rest on the wall or pier to an extent varying according to the span: thus for a girder of ten feet span, the bearing at each end should be seven inches; for a twenty feet span, fourteen inches. The ends rest on templates. [TEMPLATE.] Girders are of various sorts, according to the purpose for which they are required. [BOWSTRING-GIRDER, BOX-GIRDER, LATTICE-GIRDER, TRUSS-GIRDER.] A sandwich-girder is one which is composed of two wooden beams with an iron flitch-plate between, all bolted together.

"The *girders* are also to be of the same scantling the summers and ground-plates are of, though the back *girder* need not be so strong as the front *girder.*"—*Moxon: Mechanical Exercises.*

girder-bridge, *s.* A bridge supported by beams resting upon abutments; the beam is usually compound; a truss-bridge.

girder-tester, *s.* A form of hydrostatic press for testing the strength of girders.

gĭrd'-ĭng, *pr. par., a., & s.* [GIRD (2), *v.*]

A. & B. *As pr. par. & particip. adj:* (See the verb).

C. *As substantive:*

1. The act of binding, as with a girdle or band.

"Patience is (as it were) the *girding* up of the soul, which, like the *girding* up of the body, gives it both strength and decency too."—*South,* vol. x., ser. 4.

* 2. A covering; an article of dress.

"Instead of a stomacher a *girding* of sackcloth."—*Isaiah* iii. 24.

gĭr'-dle (1), *s.* [GRIDDLE, *s.*] (*Scotch.*)

¶ (1) *Girdle of the sky:*

Astron.: The ecliptic.

(2) *Spaeing by the Girdle:* A mode of divination, still occasionally practised in Scotland, especially for discovering who has stolen anything that is missing. (*Jamieson.*)

gĭr'-dle (2), * **ger-dle,** * **ger-del,** * **ger-dul,** * **gir-del,** * **gir-dil,** * **gur-del,** * **gur-dil,** * **gur-dle,** *s.* [A.S. *gyrdel;* cogn. with Icel. *gyrdhill;* Dut. *gordel;* Sw. *gördel;* Ger. *gürtel.*]

I. *Ordinary Language:*

1. That which girds or binds; a band or belt; anything drawn round the waist and buckled or otherwise fastened.

"These have each some piece of riband, a broken fan, or an old *girdle,* which they play with while they talk of the fair person remembered by each respective token."—*Steele: Spectator,* No. 30.

* 2. The equator.

"From the world's *girdle* to the frozen pole."
Cowper: Expostulation, 20.

* 3. An enclosure; a circumference.

"Suppose within the *girdle* of these walls,
Are now confined two mighty monarchies."
Shakesp.: Henry V. (Prologue.)

† 4. Anything which serves to hold or keep together other things; a bond.

"Trade is the golden *girdle* of the globe."
Cowper: Charity, 86.

II. *Technically:*

1. *Anat.:* An arch or anything similar, transversely uniting the right and left sides of the body. There is a shoulder and a pelvic girdle.

2. *Arch.:* A small circular band or fillet round the shaft of a column.

3. *Diamond-cutting:* The point of greatest marginal circumference of a brilliant-cut diamond, at which it is grasped by the setting. The projecting portion, rising about the setting, is the bizet, and has one third of the depth of the stone. It has thirty-two facets, and terminates in a flat face called the table. The imbedded portion of the stone has two-thirds of the depth of the gem, and is called the culasse; it has twenty-four facets, and terminates in a flat face, the collet or culet. [BRILLIANT.]

¶ *To have* or *hold under one's girdle:* To have in subjection.

* **girdle-belt,** *s.* A belt which encircles the waist; a waist-belt.

"The *girdle-belt,* with nails of burnished gold."
Dryden: Virgil; Æneid ix. 488.

* **girdle-stead,** * **girdil-stede,** * **girdle-sted,** * **gur-del-stede,** * **gur-dyl-stode,** *s.*

1. The part of the body where the girdle is worn; the waist.

"He clefth him down to the *gurdelstede.*"
Ferumbras, 1,707.

2. The lap.

"There fell a flower into her *girdlestead.*"
A. C. Swinburne: Tristram of Lyonesse, vi.

girdle-wheel, *s.* A small ...

gĭr'-dle, *v.t. & i.* [GIRDLE, *s.*]

A. *Transitive:*

1. To bind as with a belt or girdle; ...

* 2. To inclose; to surround; ...

"He was glad when he passed the ...
Which *girdle* round the fair Abbey."
Scott: Lay of the Last Minstrel ...

* 3. To embrace.

"The gentle babes, *girdling* one another
Within their innocent alabaster arms."
Shakesp.: Richard III. ...

4. To make a cut round the trunk of a ... through the bark and alburnum, ... it. (*American.*)

"The great trees are stript of their ... then *girdled.*"—*Proceedings Royal Soc.* ...

B. *Intrans.:* To surround; to ... or circle round.

"Where ...
Of *girdling* mountains intercepts the sight ...
Byron: Childe Harold ...

gĭrd'-lĕr, * **gird-il-ler,** * **gurd-** ... [Eng. *girdl(e); -er.*] A maker of girdles ...

"Talk with the *girdler,* or the milliner,
He can inform you."
Beaum. & Flet.: Honest Man's Fortune ...

* **ġĭre,** *s.* [Lat. *gyrus.*] A circle or ... motion. [GYRE.]

"First I beheld him hovering in air,
And then down-stooping with an ...
Brewer: Lingua ...

gĭrl, * **gerl,** * **gerle,** * **gurl,** ... [Formed from O. Low Ger. ... dimin. suff. *-l* (= *la*); cf. Sw. ... depreciatory term for a girl.]

I. *Ordinary Language:*

* 1. A young person of either sex: ...

(1) A boy.

"There gat in glotonye *gerles* that were ...
P. Plowman ...

(2) Young people generally.

"In danger hadde he at his owen gise
The yonge *girls* of the diocise."
Chaucer ...

2. A female child; a young woman; ... female not yet arrived at puberty.

"The politicks and morals of girls at a ... school rather than of men and ... *Speech on the Duration of Parliaments.*

II. *Hunt.:* A roebuck of two years ...

"The roebuck is in the first year a kid, ... year a *girl.*"—*Return from Parnassus* ...

* **girl-boy,** *s.* An effeminate boy.

"And *girl-boys* favouring Ganymede."
Warner: Albions England, bk. v. ...

* **gĭrl,** *v.t.* [GIRL, *s.*] To make pregnant ... a girl.

"Nor hast thou in his nuptial arms ...
Barren embraces, but wert *girl'd* and ...
Corbet: Upon the Death of Lady ...

gĭrl'-hood, *s.* [Eng. *girl; -hood.*] ... or time of being a girl; the earlier ... female life.

gĭrl'-ĭsh, *s.* [Eng. *girl; -ish.*]

1. Of or pertaining to a girl or young ...

"In her *girlish* age she kept sheep on the ... *Carew: Survey of Cornwall.*

2. Suiting or befitting a girl; characteristic ... of girlhood.

"And straight forgetting what she had ...
To other speech and *girlish* laughter ...
Drayton: Legend of Matilda ...

gĭrl'-ĭsh-lȳ, *adv.* [Eng. *girlish;* ... girlish manner; like a girl.

gĭrl'-ĭsh-nĕss, [Eng. *girlish; -ness.*] ... quality or state of being girlish; the ... or manners of a girl; levity.

* **gĭr'-lônd,** *s.* [GARLAND.]

1. A garland.

2. Sovereignty, pre-eminence.

gĭrn, * **gĕrn,** * **gyrn,** *v.i.* [GRIN] ... grin like an ill-natured dog.

"If the dead corpse binna straughted, ... and thraw."—*Scott: Bride of Lammermoor* ...

gĭrn, *s.* [GIRN, *v.*] A grin.

gĭrn'-ạl, gĭrn'-ẹl, *s.* [Ir. *geirnel* ... ary.] A meal chest; granary.

"Above these dungeon-looking stables ... aries, called *girnels.*"—*Scott: Waverley,* ...

Ġĭr-onde', *s.* [See def.]

1. *Geography:*

(1) A maritime department in ... west of France, adjacent to the Bay ...

(2) An estuary in this department ...

formed by the junction of the rivers Garonne and Dordogne, thirteen miles north of Bourdeaux. (*Keith Johnston.*)

2. *Hist.:* The Girondist party.

Ġír-oṅ′-dĭst, Ġír-oṅ′-dĭn, *s. & a.* [Fr. *Girondin;* Eng., &c. suff. *-ist.* See def.]

A. *As substantive:*

Hist.: The name of a great political party in France; one of the most powerful factors in at least the earlier part of the first French Revolution. When the Legislative Assembly met in A.D. 1791, it was found to contain representatives of all the three parties which naturally exist in every country—those of the upper, the middle, and the lower classes. The Girondists were the second of these—the party of the middle classes, and were republican in sentiment. They obtained their designation from the fact that their most celebrated leaders, Vergniaud, Guadet, Gensonné, &c., were members for the department of the Gironde, originally lawyers in the law court of Bordeaux. Their followers were the burgess class, the professionals, and the smaller agriculturists. In 1791 they were the most powerful party in the Assembly, and for a time shaped the policy of their country. When conservative Europe, in the interests of monarchy, threatened France with invasion, it was the Girondists who, in April, 1792, declared war, the Jacobins deprecating hostilities, as fearing the result. To overcome their monarchic rivals, the Girondists coquetted with the last-named party, and found that they had gained, not a servant, but a cruel and exacting master. The quarrel between the two arose after the massacres perpetrated in August and September, 1792, and the extreme revolutionists ultimately prevailing, an armed mob on May 31, 1793, assailed the Convention, and demanded the imprisonment of twenty-nine Girondist deputies. These were arrested on June 2, and twenty-one of them were guillotined on October 31. Others were subsequently put to death; a few escaping, reappeared in the Convention after the fall of Robespierre.

B. *As adjective:*

1. *Hist.:* Pertaining or relating to the party described under A.

2. *Geog.:* Of or belonging to the department of the Gironde (q.v.).

ġī-rŏn′-nê, ġī-rŏn′-nỳ, *a.* [GYRONNY.]

ġír-oû-ĕt′te, *s.* [Fr. = a weather-cock.] A name given in France to time-serving politicians, who veer about with every shift of popular opinion; a political weather-cock; a trimmer; an opportunist.

ġĩrr, *s.* [GIRD (2), *s.*] A hoop for a cask or tub.

ġír′-rŏ̇cks, *s.* [A dimin. of *gar* (?).]

Ichthy.: A species of garfish.

* **gĩrse,** *s.* [A corruption of *girth* (q.v.).] A girth.

"They brake pectorall *girses* and all."—*Daniel: Hist. Eng.*, p. 46.

gĩrt, *pa. par.* or *a.* [GIRD (2), *v.*]

1. *Ord. Lang.:* Girded, bound.

2. *Naut.:* Applied to a vessel when she is moored and her cables so taut as to prevent her swinging to the wind or tide.

* **gĩrt,** *v.t.* [GIRT, *pa. par.*]

1. To gird, to encircle, to surround.

"And Neptune in the pious hymn they sound,
Who *girts* the earth, and shakes the solid ground."
Cooke: Hesiod; Theogony, 20.

2. To girth; to measure the girth of.

"By *girting* it about with a string, and so reducing it to the square, &c., you may giue a neer guess."—*Evelyn: A Discourse of Forest Trees*, ch. xxix.

gĩrth, * gĩrt, * gĕrth, *s.* [Icel. *gjördh* = a girdle; *gerdh* = the girth round the waist; Dan. *giord;* Goth. *gairda* = a girdle.]

1. *Ordinary Language:*

1. The band by which a saddle or burden is made fast and kept secure upon a horse's back by passing round his belly; a belly-band.

"The nearer steed plunged o'er the plain,
And burst his *girth*, and tore his rein."
Byron: Siege of Corinth, xxxiii.

2. A circular bandage.

"The most common way of bandage is by that of the *girt*, which *girt* hath a bolster in the middle."—*Wiseman: Surgery.*

3. The measure round a person's body, a tree, a pillar, &c.; the compass measured by a girdle or band placed round a body.

"Its length was twenty-four feet; but the *girth* did not exceed twelve."—*Pennant: British Zoology; Bottle-head Hyperoodon.*

4. A small girder; used in roofs or bridge-frames.

II. *Print.:* One of two bands of leather or stout webbing attached to the rounce of the press, and used to run the carriage in and out.

girt-line, *s.*

Naut.: A whip-purchase, depending from a lower-mast head, and used in hoisting the rigging and gear of a mast.

* **gĩrth,** *v.t.* [GIRTH, *s.*] To bind, as with a girth.

* **gis-arm, * gis-arme, * ges-erne, * gys-arme, * gys-erne,** *s.* [O. Fr. *gisarme, gisarne, jusarme;* Prov. *jusarma, gasarma;* Low Lat. *gisarma.*] A battle-axe, having two cutting faces; a hand-axe.

"Handax, sythe, *gisarm*, or spere."
Havelok, 2,553.

* **gīşe** (1), * **gyse,** *v.t.* [GISE, *s.* Sp. & Port. *guisar.*] To dress up.

"They *gysed* them fulle gay." *Tryamour*, 660.

* **ġīşe** (2), *v.t.* [AGIST.] To feed or graze; to take in cattle to pasture on: as, To *gise* ground.

* **gīşe, * gyse,** *s.* [Fr. *guise.*] Guise, fashion. [GUISE.]

"That eggith folk in many *gise.*"
Romaunt of the Rose, 181.

* **gis-erne, * gis-arne,** *s.* The gizzard.

"The gisard or *gisarne* of a bird. *Gesier, jesier.*"—*Cotgrave.*

* **giş′-le (le** as **el),** *s.* [A.S. *gisel.*] A pledge; a hostage.

ġĭs-mŏ̇nd′-ĭne, *s.* [GISMONDITE.]

ġĭs-mŏ̇nd′-īte, ġĭs-mŏ̇nd′-ĭne, *s.* [Named after Gismondi, a Roman mineralogist.]

Min.: An orthorhombic transparent or translucent mineral of splendent lustre, its hardness 4·5, sp. gr. 2·27; sometimes colourless, sometimes white, bluish-white, greyish or reddish. It is optically biaxial. Compos.: silica 35·38, alumina 27·23, lime 13·12, potassa 2·85, and water 21·10. Occurs in leucitic lava near Rome, also in Sicily, &c. (*Dana.*)

* **gis-pen,** *s.* [Etym. doubtful.] A pot or cup made of leather.

"Calls for six *gispens*, drinks them off at once."
Legend of Capt. Jones (1659).

* **gist** (1), * **giste** (1), *s.* [JOIST.]

* **gist** (2), *s.* [GUEST.]

ġĭst (3), **ġiste** (2), *s.* [O. Fr. *giste* = a lodging-place, a resting-place; *gésir* = to lie; third pers., sing. pr. indic. *gist* (Fr. *gît*); Lat. *jaceo* = to lie.]

* 1. A lodging-place; a resting-place.

"The gode pilegrim . . . hieth toward his *giste.*"—*Ancren Riwle*, p. 348.

2. The essence or main point of a question, the substance or pith of a matter.

* **ġīte,** *s.* [Fr.; O. Fr. *giste.*] [GIST.]

1. A sleeping-place; a lodging-place.

2. A gown; a dress; a covering.

"The garments gay, the glittering golden *gite*,
The tysing talk which flowes from Pallas pooles."
Gascoigne: In Prayse of the Browne Beautie.

gĭth, *s.* [Wel.]

Bot.: A provincial English name for the Corncockle, *Agrostemma Githago* or *Githago segetum.*

gĭ-thā′-gō, *s.* [From Wel. *gith* = the corn-cockle.]

Bot.: A genus of Caryophyllaceæ, tribe Sileneæ. Calyx coriaceous, with foliaceous teeth, petals without scales at the base of the blade, entire. Styles and carpels opposite the sepals. Known species one, viz., *Githago segetum*, generally called *Agrostemma Githago*, the Corncockle, common in cornfields, but according to Watson, a colonist. The flowers are large, purple, and resemble those of the Red Campion (*Lychnis diurna*).

* **git-on, * get-on, * gyt-one,** *s.* [O. Fr. *giudon.*] A standard.

* **ġĭt′-tĕrn, * get-erne, * ghit-tern, * gyt-erne, * git-erne,** *s.* [Lat. *cithara;* Ger. *zither.*]

Music: An instrument like a guitar; a cittern.

"Violins, strike up aloud,
Ply the *gittern*, scour the crowd."
Drayton: Muses' Elysium, Nymphal 8.

* **ġĭt′-tĕrn, * git-terne, * gyt-erne,** *v.t.* [GITTERN, *s.*] To play or perform upon a gittern.

"*Gitterning* along the streets, or solacing on the banks of Jordan or down the stream."—*Milton: Subjects for Tragedies*, in *Life by Birch.*

gĭt′-tĭth, *s.* [Heb.] This word, which is found in the titles of Ps. viii., lxxxi., lxxxiv., is by some supposed to signify a musical instrument (perhaps as used at Gath); by others, a vintage-song, or well-known tune, to which the Psalm could be sung. Various other explanations have been offered. The form *Gitteth* is an error.

* **ġiūst,** *s.* [JOUST.]

ġiûs′-tō, *adv.* [Ital.]

Music: In just, true, or correct time.

gĭve, * geve, * gife, * gif-en, * gif, * giff, * yeve, * yev-en, * yef-en, * yif-en (pa. t. * *gaf, gave,* * *gef,* * *gove,* * *yaf,* * *yef,* * *yove,* pa. par. *given,* * *givene,* * *give,* * *goven,* * *gyvyn,* * *yeven,* * *yifen,* * *yove,* * *yoven,* * *yiven*), *v.t. & i.* [A.S. *gifan, giefan, geofan, gyfan* (pa. t. *ic geaf,* pl. *we geáfon,* pa. par. *gifen*); cogn. with Dut. *geven;* Icel. *gefa;* Dan. *give;* Sw. *gifva;* Goth. *giban;* Ger. *geben;* O. H. Ger. *geban;* O. Fris. *ieva.*]

A. *Transitive:*

1. To bestow; to confer or grant, usually without any price or reward.

"To thy seed will I *give* this land."—*Genesis* xii. 7.

2. To hand over; to deliver.

"The woman that thou gavest to be with me, she *gave* me of the tree, and I did eat."—*Genesis* iii. 12.

3. To pay as a price or reward, or in exchange.

"If you did know to whom I *gave* the ring,
If you did know for whom I *gave* the ring, . . .
You would abate the strength of your displeasure."
Shakesp.: Merchant of Venice, v.

4. To grant; to allow; to put in one's power or possession.

"*Give* me, says Archimedes, where to stand firm, and I will remove the earth."—*Temple.*

5. To yield; not to withhold.

"Till I come, *give* attendance to reading, to exhortation, to doctrine."—1 *Timothy* iv. 13.

6. To yield; to resign; to quit.

"Lest . . . he that bade thee and him come and say to thee, *Give* this man place."—*Luke* xiv. 9.

7. To expose; to resign.

"All clad in skins of beasts the javelin bear,
Give to the wanton winds their flowing hair."
Dryden: Virgil; Æneid vii. 953.

8. To supply; to furnish with; to afford.

"*Give* me good fortune, I will strike him dead,
For this discomfort he hath done this house."
Tennyson: Launcelot & Elaine, 1,065.

9. To pay; to render; to return.

"*Give* God the praise."—*John* ix. 24.

10. To grant permission to; to allow; to empower.

"Prepare
The due libation and the solemn prayer;
Then *give* thy friend to shed the sacred wine."
Pope: Homer; Odyssey iii. 59.

* 11. To enable; to give power or ability to.

"*Give* me to know
How this foul rout began, who set it on."
Shakesp.: Othello, ii. 3.

* 12. To exhibit; to show; to demonstrate; to prove.

"This instance *gives* the impossibility of an internal existence in any thing essentially alterable or corruptible."—*Hale.*

13. To exhibit or present as the result or product of a calculation.

"The number of men being divided by the number of ships, *gives* four hundred and twenty-four men apiece."—*Arbuthnot.*

14. To cause; to excite.

"*Give* none offence."—*Corinthians* x. 32.

15. To emit.

"Bitter notes my harp would *give.*"
Tennyson: In Memoriam, cxxiv

16. To communicate: as, To *give* an opinion.

17. To utter; to declare: as, To *give* a word of command.

"Thus having mourned, he *gave* the word around,
To raise the breathless body from the ground."
Dryden: Virgil; Æneid xi. 89.

18. To set forth; to show.

"And thus I have *given* the history of Satire, and derived it from Ennius, to your lordship; that is, from its first rudiments of barbarity to its last polishing and perfection."—*Dryden: Juvenal.* (*Dedic.*)

19. To grant; to admit; to allow by way of supposition.

* 20. To consider; to reckon.

"The crown and comfort of my life, your favour,
I do *give* lost; for I do feel it gone."
Shakesp.: Winter's Tale, iii. 2.

21. To pledge: as, To *give* one's word or honour.

22. To pledge; to propose as a toast.

* 23. To represent.

"More cruel to your good report than grateful
To us that *give* you truly."
Shakesp.: Coriolanus, i. 9.

* 24. To ascribe; to impute.

"That might have mercy on the fault thou *gavest* him." *Shakesp.: Henry VIII.*, iii. 2.

25. To addict; to apply; to dispose. (Commonly in the past participle.)

"He that *giveth* his mind to the law of the most High, will seek out the wisdom of all the ancients."—*Ecclus.* xxxix. 1.

B. *Reflexively:*

1. To yield up: to resign.

"We never valued this poor seat of England;
And therefore, living hence, did *give* ourself
To barbarous licence." *Shakesp.: Henry V.*, i. 2.

2. To addict; to apply.

"They who *gave* themselves to warlike actions and enterprises, went immediately to the palace of Odin."—*Temple.*

C. *Intransitive:*

1. To be generous; to give gifts.

"*Give* and it shall be given unto you."—*Luke* vi. 38.

2. To yield as to pressure.

* 3. To rush; to make an attack.

"Hannibal *gave* upon the Romans."—*Hook: Roman History.*

4. To begin to melt; to thaw; to grow soft.

"Some things are harder when they come from the fire, and afterwards *give* again, and grow soft; as the crust of bread, bisket, sweetmeats, and salt."—*Bacon: Natural History.*

5. To begin to break: as, The weather *gives*.

* 6. To weep.

"Whose eyes do never *give*
But through lust and laughter."
Shakesp.: Timon of Athens, iv. 3.

* 7. To have a misgiving.

"My mind *gives* ye 've reserved
To rob poor market women."
J. Webster. (*Webster.*)

8. To lead; to open; to afford or form a passage or entrance.

"One green wicket in a privet hedge,
This yielding *gave* into a grassy walk."
Tennyson: Gardener's Daughter, 110.

¶ 1. *To give away:* To make over to another; to transfer; to alienate from one's self. Specif., to give in marriage.

"If you shall marry,
You *give away* this hand, and that is mine."
Shakesp.: All's Well That Ends Well, v. 3.

2. *To give back:*

(1) *Trans.:* To return, to restore.

"Their vices perhaps *give back* all those advantages which their victories procured."—*Atterbury.*

(2) *Intrans.:* To retire, to retreat; to go back.

"He cried out with a most vehement voice, I will walk in the strength of the Lord God. So they *gave back* and came no farther."—*Bunyan: Pilgrim's Progress*, pt. i.

3. *To give forth:* To publish, to tell.

"Soon after it was *given forth*, and believed by many, that the king was dead."—*Hayward.*

4. *To give in:*

(1) *Transitive:*

(*a*) To allow by way of abatement or deduction; to allow in addition.

(*b*) To declare; to make known; to proffer: as, To *give in* one's adhesion to a cause.

(*c*) To present, to tender: as, To *give in* one's name.

(2) *Intransitive:*

(*a*) To yield, to retire; to acknowledge oneself beaten by or inferior to another.

"The charge was given with so well-governed fury, that the left corner of the Scots battalion was enforced to *give in.*"—*Hayward.*

(*b*) To give oneself to; to adopt; to embrace; to yield assent.

"This is a geography peculiar to the medallists; the poets, however, have sometimes *given in to* it, and furnish us with very good lights for the explication of it."—*Addison: On Medals.*

5. *To give off:*

(1) *Transitive:*

(*a*) To emit; to send out: as, To *give off* vapour.

* (*b*) To resign; to give up.

"Is this Ascension day! did not the prophet
Say, that before Ascension day at noon,
My crown I should *give off*?"
Shakesp.: King John, v. 1.

(2) *Intrans.:* To cease, to forbear; to give over.

"The punishment would be kept from being too much, if we *gave off* as soon as we perceived that it reached the mind."—*Locke: On Education.*

* 6. *To give on:* To rush or fall on.

7. *To give out:*

(1) *Transitive:*

(*a*) To emit; to send out: as, A plant *gives out* a scent.

(*b*) To publish; to proclaim; to announce publicly.

"He *gave out* general summons for the assembly of his counsel for the war."—*Knolles: Historie of the Turkes.*

(*c*) To issue; to send forth or out.

"The night was distinguished by the orders which he *gave out* to his army, that they should forbear all insulting of their enemies."—*Addison.*

(*d*) To distribute.

* (*e*) To surrender; to give up.

"I thought ye would never have *given out* these arms."—*Shakesp.: 2 Henry VI.*, iv. 8.

* (*f*) To show, to exhibit, to present.

"A better soldier none that Christendom *gives out.*"
Shakesp.: Macbeth, iv. 3.

(*g*) To represent, to pretend; to show or declare falsely.

"One that *gives out* himself Prince Florizel."
Shakesp.: Winter's Tale, v. 1.

(2) *Intransitive:*

(*a*) To declare, to represent.

"*Give out* you are of Epidamnum."
Shakesp.: Comedy of Errors, i. 2.

(*b*) To give in; to cease from exertion; to yield, to give way.

"Madam, I always believed you so stout
That for twenty denials you would not *give out.*"
Swift: The Grand Question Debated.

(*c*) To proclaim, to declare; to announce publicly.

8. *To give over:*

(1) *Transitive:*

(*a*) To hand over; to transfer, to surrender.

(*b*) To cease; to give up; to leave off; to abandon.

"If Desdemona will return me my jewels, I will *give over* my suit, and repent my unlawful solicitation."—*Shakesp.: Othello*, iv. 2.

(*c*) To despair of; to give up all hopes of; to conclude lost.

"Since it is lawful to practice upon them that are forsaken and *given over*, I will venture to prescribe for you."—*Suckling.*

(*d*) To addict or apply oneself.

"When the Babylonians had *given* themselves *over* to all manner of vice, it was time for the Lord, who had set up that empire, to pull it down."—*Grew.*

(2) *Intrans.:* To cease, to yield; to give in; to discontinue.

"*Give* not o'er so; to him again; intreat him."
Shakesp.: Measure for Measure, ii. 2.

9. *To give up:*

(1) *Transitive:*

(*a*) To surrender, to relinquish, to cede, to yield.

"He has betrayed your business, and *given up*
For certain drops of salt your city Rome."
Shakesp.: Coriolanus, v. 6.

(*b*) To resign, to commit.

"Let us *give* ourselves wholly *up* to Christ in heart and desire."—*Taylor: Holy Living.*

(*c*) To abandon as lost or hopeless; to despair of.

"Have the physicians *given up* all their hopes?
Cannot they add a few days to a monarch?"
Rowe: Ambitious Stepmother, i. 1.

(*d*) To deliver up; to declare publicly.

"And Joab *gave up* the sum of the number of the people to the king."—*2 Samuel* xxiv. 9.

(2) *Intrans.:* To give in; to yield; to despair of anything; to retire from a contest.

10. *To give the bag, the sack to:*

* (1) To cheat.

(2) To discharge from employment. (*Slang.*)

11. *To give birth to:*

(1) *Lit.:* To bear; to bring forth, as a child.

(2) *Fig.:* To be the origin, source, or cause of.

12. *To give chase to:* To pursue.

13. *To give ear:* To listen; to give heed; to pay attention.

"The devil threatened to tear me in pieces if I once *gave ear* to divinity: and now 'tis too late."—*Marlowe: Dr. Faustus*, v. iii.

14. *Give you good day, even,* or *morrow:* An ellipsis for God give you good day, &c.

15. *To give ground:* To yield or give way under pressure of an advancing force.

16. *To give it to one:* To scold, or beat severely. (*Colloquial.*)

17. *To give one the lie:* To charg[e] ... falsehood; to call one a liar.

18. *To give head:* To give full liberty ... One *gives* a horse his head.

19. *To give heed:* To pay attention; listen; to give ear.

20. *To give line:* To give full liberty ... one would give a fish plenty of line.

21. *To give tongue:*

Hunt.: To bark.

22. *To give one's self up:*

(1) To surrender one's self.

(2) To resign or abandon one's self; ... one's self.

(3) To despair of one's self; ... one's self to be lost.

23. *To give way:*

(1) *Ordinary Language:*

(*a*) To yield; to retire or retreat before ... sure; to give ground.

(*b*) To fail, to break, to sink: as, The ... *gave way* under the weight.

(*c*) To become depreciated in value.

"Spanish and Egyptian *gave way* a little"— ... *Telegraph*, Oct. 5, 1883.

(2) *Naut.:* In the imperative. ... boat's crew to start rowing or to increase ... exertions.

24. *To give way together:*

Naut.: To row in time, to keep stroke.

25. *Give and take:*

(1) *As subst.:* A fair exchange.

(2) *As adj.:* Fairly exchanged; ... fairly divided.

"Had a bit the best of some smart give and ... work."—*Field*, January 28, 1882.

26. *To give the hand:*

(1) To espouse, to bestow in marriage.

* (2) To yield the supremacy or pre-eminence; to acknowledge oneself beaten by ... inferior to another.

"Lessons being free from some inconveniences whereunto sermons are more subject, they ... this respect no less take than in others they ... *the hand*, which betokeneth pre-eminence."— ... *Ecclesiastical Polity.*

¶ (1) Crabb thus discriminates between *give*, to *grant*, and to *bestow*: "The ... communicating to another what is ... or in our power, is common to these ... this is the whole signification of *give*; ... *grant* and *bestow* include accessory ... their meaning. To *grant* is to give ... pleasure; to *bestow* is to give with ... degree of necessity. *Giving* is confined ... object; whatever property we transfer ... the hands of another, that we *give*; ... money, clothes, food, or whatever is ... able: *granting* is confined to such ... afford pleasure or convenience. To give ... respect to the circumstances of the ... the agent; it is applicable to persons ... conditions: to *grant* bespeaks not only ... will, but the power and influence of ... *granter*: to *bestow* bespeaks the ... condition of the receiver."

(2) He thus discriminates between ... to *present*, to *offer*, and to *exhibit*: "What ... *given* is actually transferred: what is ... that is, made a *present* to him; or ... is, brought in his way, is put in the ... being transferred: we *present* in ... *offer* in order to *give*; but it may be ... may *give* without *presenting* or *offering*; ... on the other hand, we may ... without *giving*. To *give* is the ... which designates the ordinary ... property: to *present* is a term of ... includes in it the formality and ... setting before another that which ... *give*: to *offer* is an act of humility ... nity; it bespeaks the movement of the ... which impels to the making a transfer ... To *exhibit* expresses, likewise, the ... attracting notice also: that which is ... is more striking than what is ... *offered*; thus a poem is said to *exhibit* ... of genius."

(3) He thus discriminates between ... *up*, to *yield*, to *deliver*, to *surrender*, ... and to *concede*: "We *give up* that wh... wish to retain; we *deliver* that which ... not to retain. *Deliver* does not ... idea of a transfer; but *give up* implies ... the giving from, and the giving to ... *up* our house to the accommodation ... friends; we *deliver* the property ...

hands of the owner. Where the action is compulsory, we may either say an officer *gives up* or *surrenders* his sword; when the action is discretionary, we may either say he *gives up* or *yields* a point of discussion: *give up* has, however, an extensiveness of application, which gives it an office distinct from either *surrender* or *yield*. *Cede* is properly to *surrender* by virtue of a treaty: we may *surrender* a town as an act of necessity; but the *cession* of a country is purely a political transaction. To *concede*, which is but a variation of *cede*, is a mode of *yielding* which may be either an act of discretion or courtesy."

(4) He thus discriminates between to *give up*, to *abandon*, to *resign*, and to *forego*: "To *give up* and *abandon* both denote a positive decision of the mind; but the former may be the act of the understanding or the will, the latter is more commonly the act of the will and the passions: to *give up* is applied to familiar cases; *abandon* to matters of importance. To *give up* and *resign* are applied either to the outward actions, or merely to the inward movements: but the former is active, it determinately fixes the conduct; the latter seems to be rather passive: thus we *give up* expectations and *resign* hopes. *Forego* is comparable with *resign*, inasmuch as it expresses a passive action: we *resign* that which we have, and we *forego* that which we might have: we *resign* the claims which we have already made, we *forego* the claims which we might make." (*Crabb: Eng. Synon.*)

given (as **gĭvn**), * **gev-en**, * **gif-en**, * **gif-fene**, * **gov-en**, * **gyf-en**, * **gyv-en**, **gyv-yn**, * **yeve**, * **yov-en**, *pa. par.* or *a.* [GIVE.]

A. *As pa. par.:* (See the verb).

B. *As adjective:*

I. *Ordinary Language:*

1. Bestowed, granted, conferred, imparted.
2. Admitted, supposed, granted, conceded.
3. Addicted, devoted. (Followed by *to*.)

"Though he was *given* to pleasure, yet he was likewise desirous of glory."—*Bacon: Henry VII.*

* 4. Affected, disposed, inclined.

"He is a noble Roman, and well *given*."
Shakesp.: Julius Cæsar, i. 2.

II. *Math.:* A term applied to something which is supposed to be known: as with a *given* point as a centre and a *given* radius a circle can be described; or when the ratio between two quantities is known they are said to be in a *given* ratio.

gĭv'-ĕr, * **gev-er**, * **gyv-er**, *s.* [Eng. *giv(e); -er;* Sw. *gifvare;* Dan. *giver;* Dut. *gever;* O. H. Ger. *geber.*] One who gives, bestows, or grants; a granter; an imparter or distributer.

"God loveth a cheerful *giver*."—*2 Corinthians* ix. 7.

* **gĭves**, *s. pl.* [GYVES.]

gĭv'-ĭng, * **gev-ing**, * **gyv-yng**, *pr. par., a., & s.* [GIVE.]

A. & **B.** *As pr. par. & particip. adj.:* (See the verb).

C. *As subst.:* The act of bestowing, granting, or imparting; a bestowal; a grant.

giving-out, *s.* An assertion; a declaration.

"The pronouncing of some doubtful phrase . . .
Or such ambiguous *giving-out*, to note
That you know aught of me."
Shakesp.: Hamlet, i. 5.

gĭz'-zard, * **gis-er**, * **giz-ĭ-er**, *s.* [O. Fr. *gezier;* Fr. *gésier*, from Lat. *gigeria* = the entrails of fowls.]

I. *Ordinary Language:*

1. *Lit.:* In the same sense as II.
2. *Fig.:* The temper or disposition.

"Satisfaction and restitution lie so cursedly hard upon the *gizzards* of our publicans."—*L'Estrange.*

II. *Technically:*

1. *Ornith.:* A muscular division of the stomach in birds; it is an elongated sac in the body of birds just below the liver, and having two openings above, the one into the duodenum and the other into the proventriculus. The gizzard of the raptorial bird is thin and feeble, while that of the graminivorous bird is strong, with thick and muscular walls, the whole lined with a thick horny epithelium.

"The *gizzard* is not only made very strong, especially in the granivorous, but hath also a faculty of grinding what is therein."—*Derham: Physico-Theology*, bk. viii., ch. ii. (Note.)

2. *Entom.:* The proventriculus or second muscular stomach designed for crushing food. It often has the walls armed with plates or teeth of chitine.

3. *Zool.:* A stomach paved with calcareous plates in the family of molluscs called Bullidæ. It is large and strong enough to crush the small shell-fish which are swallowed entire. A gizzard exists also in Aplysia, which is a vegetable feeder. (*S. P. Woodward.*)

gla-bĕl'-la, *s.* [Lat. *glabellus*, fem. *glabella* = without hair, smooth.]

Anatomy:

1. *Human:* The surface between the superciliary ridges.

2. (*Compar.*) The frontal portion of a trilobite.

* **glā'-bĕr**, *a.* [Lat.] Smooth, slippery.

glā'-brāte, *a.* [Lat. *glabratus*, pa. par. of *glabro* = to make bald, to deprive of hair, from *glaber*, (fem. *glabra*) = without hair, smooth.]

Bot.: Becoming glabrous or smooth from age. (*Gray.*)

* **glā'-brĭ-āte**, * **glā'-brĕ-āte**, *v.t.* [Lat. *glabratus*, pa. par. of *glabro*, from *glaber* = without hair, smooth.] To make smooth, bare, or bald.

* **glā'-brĭ-tȳ**, *s.* [Lat. *glabritas*, from *glaber* = without hair, smooth.] The state of being glabrous, smooth, or bald.

glā'-broŭs, *a.* [Lat. *glaber.*]

Bot.: Smooth; having a surface devoid of hair or pubescence.

"French elm, whose leaves are thicker and more florid, *glabrous*, or smooth."—*Evelyn: Sylva.*

* **glā'-çĭ-a-ble** (or **çĭ** as **shĭ**), *a.* [Lat. *glaci(es)* = ice, and Eng. suff. *-able.*] Capable of being converted into ice.

"Sensible philosophers conceive of the generation of diamonds, iris, beryls; not making them of frozen icicle, or from meer aqueous and *glaciable* substances."—*Browne: Vulgar Errours*, bk. ii., ch. i.

* **glā'-çĭ-al** (or **çĭ** as **shĭ**), *a.* [Fr. & Sp. *glacial;* Port. *glacal;* Ital. *glaciale*, from Lat. *glacialis* = icy, frozen, full of ice; *glacies* = ice.] Of or belonging to ice.

"And for his *glacial* air, where is the shepherd so simple, but could have told him, that snowy or what ever else he means by *glacial* air, or clouds may serve to darken the day, but not at all prolong it?"—*Grew: Cosmologia Sacra*, bk. iv., ch. iv.

glacial acetic-acid, *s.*

Chem.: A name given to concentrated acetic acid, containing 84 per cent. of $CH_3{}'CO{}'OH$. It is so called because it forms a colourless crystalline mass like ice when it is cooled to 34° F., and it remains crystalline till the temperature rises to 48° F. Its sp. gr. is 1·065. It is used externally as a caustic irritant, vesicant, and escharotic.

glacial-drift, *s.*

Geol.: Drift, that is transported material, in the carrying or deposition of which ice, in the form either of land ice or of icebergs, took the leading part. The smoother surfaces of the boulders and pebbles generally exhibit a series of scratches, parallel to each other if made contemporaneously, though, if arising at different periods, a newer set of scratches may cross an older one. The fossil remains are those of more or less arctic molluscs and other animals. It is the same as Boulder-drift (q.v.). [GLACIAL-FORMATIONS, GLACIAL-PERIOD.]

glacial-epoch, *s.* [GLACIAL-PERIOD.]

glacial-formations, *s. pl.*

Geol.: A more comprehensive term than glacial-drift (q.v.). Strata of this character, of Newer Pliocene age, occur at Bridlington, near the mouth of the Humber in Yorkshire, in the Norfolk cliffs near Happisburg, Cromer, &c.; at Chillesford, between Woodbridge and Aldborough in Suffolk, and parts of Essex, &c. Similar strata in some other localities are of Post-Pliocene age.

glacial-period, glacial-epoch, *s.*

Geol.: A period or epoch during which ice largely prevailed, the climate, in what are now temperate latitudes, being polar. It lasted long, commencing during the Newer Pliocene, and terminating before the close of the Post-Pliocene. Arctic conditions did not prevail uninterrupttingly during all this time. Two distinct divisions of the glacial-period or distinct glacial-periods are traceable in the Alps, the earlier one the more severe of the two. During the warmer interval, called by Professor Heer the Inter-glacial Period, dense beds of lignite were deposited at Dürnten and other places near Zurich. The Forest bed of Norfolk is similarly situated between two series of glacial strata. When these arctic conditions began, Britain presented, as it does now, a considerable extent of contiguous land. Then it became submerged, Scotland sinking, at least, 500 feet below its present level, Cheshire 1,300 feet, and North Wales 1,400 feet. This subsidence left nothing above water, except an archipelago of small islands. Finally an upheaval took place, uniting these scattered fragments into a continuous expanse of land. It was during the glacial-period, that the Alpine plants, now found on the summit of European mountains, passed southward from the Arctic regions. During the later of the two glacial periods man existed, whether he did so during the earlier one, is matter of dispute. What caused the abnormal cold has not been settled. It may, as Sir Charles Lyell thinks, have been great expanses of high land near the North Pole. Sir John Herschel in 1832, M. Adhémar in 1840, and notably Mr. Croll in 1864, suggested astronomical causes which may have had an effect in bringing on the glacial epochs. The chief is the varying eccentricity of the earth's orbit. In A.D. 1800 this was ·0168, but 200,000 years previously it was ·0567, making a difference of 10½ millions of miles, and creating an excess of winter days amounting to 27·7. So also 210,000 years before A.D. 1800, the eccentricity was 0·675, the difference in millions of miles, 10½, and the winter days in excess 27·8. If the glacial-period was thus produced, this may have been its date. The difference was 10½ millions of miles against 750,000 years, and 13½ millions 850,000 years before A.D. 1800. That no glacial strata had been found earlier than those in the Newer Pliocene militates against the view that the cold of that time was produced by periodically recurrent astronomical causes. (*Lyell.*)

glacial phosphoric-acid, *s.*

Chem.: $H_2O{\cdot}P_2O_5 = HPO_3$. It is exceedingly deliquescent, and requires to be kept in a closely-stopped bottle. It is called also metaphosphoric-acid.

glacial-theory, glacial-hypothesis, *s.*

Geology:

1. An hypothesis or a theory now universally accepted, which attributes the drift mainly to the action of ice.

2. An hypothesis or theory as to the descent of glaciers. [GLACIER.]

glā'-çĭ-al-ĭst (or **çĭ** as **shĭ**), *s.* [Eng. *glacial; -ist.*]

A. *As subst.:* One who attributes the phenomena of the drift to the action of ice. Nearly all geologists are now glacialists.

B. *As adj.:* Of or belonging to the school of geologists described under **A**, or their tenets: as, *glacialist* views.

glā'-çĭ-al-lȳ (or **çĭ** as **shĭ**), *adv.* [Eng. *glacial; -ly.*] By means of ice.

"Far-transported rocks, *glacially* polished and scratched on more than one side."—*Lyell: Student's Elements of Geology*, ch. xii.

* **glā-çĭ-ăr'-ĭ-ŭm** (or **çĭ** as **shĭ**), *s.* [Lat. *glaci(es)* = ice; neut. suff. *-arium.*] A room or enclosed space with a level flooring of artificial ice for skating on.

glā'-çĭ-āte (or **çĭ** as **shĭ**), *v.t. & i.* [Lat. *glaciatus*, pa. par. of *glacio* = to make or turn into ice, to congeal; *glacies* = ice.]

A. *Transitive:*

1. To convert into ice.
2. To act upon by means of ice.

"The probable date of the introduction of the contents into ossiferous caves in *glaciated* areas may be ascertained by an examination of the new deposits."—*Dawkins: Cave Hunting*, ch. xi.

B. *Intrans.:* To become ice. (*Johnson.*)

"First a *glaciating* degree of cold, and then the highest we could produce by art."—*Boyle: Works*, ii. 322.

glā-çĭ-ā'-tion (or **çĭ** as **shĭ**), *s.* [Fr. *glaciation.*]

1. *Ord. Lang.:* The act of congealing; the state of being congealed.

2. *Geol.:* The state of being acted upon by ice; ice-action. Used of a country or district, a stratum or a boulder. It consists chiefly of polished and furrowed rock-surfaces, of moraines, and erratic blocks.

"Beneath the drifts were unequivocal marks of prolonged *glaciation*."—*Lyell: Student's Elements of Geology*, ch. xii.

glăç'-ĭ-ẽr, *s.* [Fr., from Lat. *glacies* = ice.]

A. *As substantive:*

Physic. Geol., &c.: A river of ice slowly descending a mountain side. A glacier commences primarily as a frozen mass of snow, formed above the line of perpetual congelation, and consolidated partly by pressure and partly by the freezing of water infiltered into it from its surface. In the Swiss Alps the glaciers are between twenty and thirty miles long, their greatest breadth two or three miles, and their depth more than 600 feet. Why the glacier descends has been a very disputed question. Saussure attributed it to its weight, aided by the water beneath it. Charpentier and Agassiz to dilatation produced by the freezing of water in the interstices, a view which Hopkins opposed on mathematical and mechanical grounds. Agassiz and Prof. James Forbes discovered that the glacier, like an ordinary river, moved faster on the surface than below, and in the middle than at the sides. Forbes therefore believed that viscosity was the cause of the glacier's action. Tyndall attributed it chiefly to regelation, that is, to parts of it melting and freezing again. When, in descending a mountain-side, the glacier has to force its way through a narrow channel, the brittle ice is crushed and broken, but by virtue of "regelation" it freezes anew when it has cleared the obstruction, and constitutes a "Mer de Glace." Prof. Tyndall has imitated the whole process artificially on a small scale, and his is now the accepted explanation of glacier-movement. As a glacier descends, it carries with it stones, which, on its melting, are deposited in a moraine (q.v.) By these moving beneath it, and projecting from it, the subjacent rocks are polished and scored with parallel furrows. It makes also a dome-shaped mass of smoother rock, called in Switzerland *roches moutonnées* (q.v.). It scoops out lakes. [GLACIER-LAKE.] If it reach the sea, and descend into it, huge masses of it float off as icebergs. During the earlier part of the glacial-period, glaciers filled the whole valley between the Alps and the Jura. In this country they existed around Snowdon in Wales, around the Grampians in Scotland, &c.

"The *glacier's* cold and restless mass
Moves onward day by day."
Byron: Manfred, i. 1.

B. *As adj.:* Of, belonging to, produced by, or derived from a glacier.

glacier-dam, *s.*

Phys. Geog. & Geol.: A dam across a river produced by a glacier obstructing the passage of the waters.

"This old level is determined, not by the height of the *glacier-dam*."—*Lyell: Princip. Geol.* (11th ed.), ch. xvi.

glacier-erosion, *s.*

Phys. Geog. & Geol.: Erosion by means of glaciers. There is a glacier-erosion theory of lake basins. [LAKE.] (*Quar. Jour. Geol. Soc.*, xviii. 185; xxx. 479.)

glacier-fork, *s.*

Phys. Geog. & Geol.: A fork-like appearance produced by the junction of two glaciers which, after uniting, flow on together. At the point of junction they make cross grooves upon any flat surface over which they pass. This may be seen in Norway and elsewhere. (*Quar. Jour. Geol. Soc.*, xxix., 208.)

glacier-lake, *s.*

Phys. Geog. & Geol.: A lake produced temporarily or permanently by a glacier. It is noteworthy that glacier-lands like Switzerland are also lands abounding in lakes.

glacier-moraine, *s.*

Phys. Geog. & Geol.: A moraine deposited by a retreating or departed glacier. (*Quar. Jour. Geol. Soc.*, xx. 455.

glacier-mud, *s.*

Geol.: Boulder earth. An unstratified mass of coarse gritty mud, with pebbles, boulders, and stony particles on the surface of ice-worn rocks in Scotland and elsewhere. (*Quar. Jour. Geol. Soc.*, xxi. 166.)

glacier-valley, *s.*

Phys. Geog. & Geol.: A valley, the essential factor in the formation of which has been a glacier. (*Quar. Jour. Geol. Soc.*, xx. 454.)

glā-çĭ-êre', *s.* [Fr.]

Geol.: A cavern full of ice existing in a mountain land.

"We walked quickly away from the *glaciere*, agreeing that it was not improbable that in that part of the Jura there might be many hidden caves, containing more or less ice."—*G. F. Browne: Ice Caves*, ch. iv.

glā-çĭ-ō- (or **çĭ** as **shĭ**), *a.* in *comp.* [Lat. *glacies* = ice.] Pertaining to ice, as *glacio-aqueous* = pertaining to the combined action of ice and water.

glā'-çĭ-oŭs (or **çĭ** as **shĭ**), *a.* [Lat. *glaci(es)* = ice, and Eng., &c. suff. *-ous.*] Like ice; icy.

"Although exhaled and placed in cold conservatories, it will crystallize and shoot into *glacious* bodies."—*Browne: Vulgar Errours*, bk. ii., ch. i.

glā'-çĭs, *s.* [Fr., from *glace*; Lat. *glacies* = ice.]

1. *Fort.:* The superior slope of the rampart of the covered way, or, where the rampart does not exist, the declivity immediately in

GLACIS.

front of the ditch of a work, forming a gentle slope towards the country, and protecting the revetment of the escarp from the fire of an enemy.

2. *Geol.:* A gentle slope, not so steep as a talus.

glăd, ***gladde**, ***glade**, ***glead**, ***gleade**, ***gled**, *a. & s.* [A.S. *glæd* = shining, bright, glad; cogn. with Dut. *glad* = bright, smooth, sleek; Icel. *gladhr* = bright, glad; Dan. & Sw. *glad* = joyful, joyous; Ger. *glatt* = smooth, even; O. Fris. *gled* = smooth. From the same root as *glide* and *glow.*] [GLADE.]

A. *As adjective:*

1. Pleased; cheerful; gratified; feeling pleasure, joy, or satisfaction.

"I am right *glad* that he's so out of hope."
Shakesp.: Tempest, iii. 3.

¶ It is followed by *at*, or *of*, and formerly also by *with* before that which causes the pleasure or satisfaction.

"He *glad*
Of her attention, gained with serpent tongue,
His fraudulent temptation thus began."
Milton: P. L., ix. 531.

2. Expressive of or indicating pleasure or satisfaction; cheerful, joyful: as, a *glad* countenance.

"Ev'n adverse navies blessed the binding gale,
Kept down the *glad* acclaim, and silent joyed."
Thomson: Liberty, iv. 1,127.

3. Causing or affording pleasure, joy, or satisfaction; gladdening; joyful.

"I am sent to speak unto thee, and to shew thee these *glad* tidings."—*Luke* i. 19.

4. Wearing a gay or bright appearance; cheerful; bright; showy; gay.

"The wilderness and the solitary place shall be *glad* for them, and the desert shall rejoice and blossom as the rose."—*Isaiah* xxxv. 1.

5. It is used colloquially in a somewhat sarcastic sense.

"I would be *glad* to learn from those who pronounce that the human soul always thinks, how they know it."—*Locke.*

* **B.** *As subst.:* Gladness, joy, pleasure.

"Till fortune, tired with doing bad,
Threw him ashore, to give him *glad*."
Shakesp.: Pericles, ii. (Prol.)

¶ Crabb thus discriminates between *glad*, *pleased*, *joyful*, and *cheerful*: "*Glad* and *pleased* are both applied to the ordinary occurrences of the day; but the former denotes rather a lively and momentary sentiment, the latter a gentle but rather a more lasting feeling; we are *glad* to see a friend who has been long absent; we are *pleased* with the company of an intelligent and communicative person. *Glad*, *joyful*, and *cheerful*, all express ... lively sentiments; but *glad* ... *joyful*, and more so than *cheerful* ... seldom employed as an epithet ... things, except in the scriptural ... style; *glad* tidings of great joy; ... seldomer used to qualify persons ... we either speak of a *cheerful* ... *cheerful* person, a *cheerful* society, ... face, a *cheerful* sound, a *cheerful* ... the like." (*Crabb: Eng. Synon.*)

† **glad-eye**, *s.*

Ornith.: One of the names ... Yellow Ammer, or Yellowhammer ... *citrinella*).

glad-warbling, *s.* Singing ... joyfully. (*Thomson: Castle of Indolence*, ...)

* **glăd**, * **glade**, * **glad-en**, ... **gladien**, * **gladye**, * **gleadien** ... **en**, *v.t. & i.* [A.S. *gladian*; ... Sw. *glädja*, *gläda*; Dan. *glæde*.] ...

A. *Trans.:* To make glad or joyful; gladden, to rejoice.

"There is none that so much ... *deth* the hearer, as a thing spoken ... expectation of other."—*Wilson* ... p. 155.

B. *Intrans.:* To become or be glad; rejoice.

"Advance, immortal bard, ...
The *gladding* face of that great king."
Ben Jonson ...

glăd'-dẹn, *v.t. & i.* [Eng. *glad*, a.; -*en*.]

A. *Trans.:* To make glad, pleased, or joyful; to rejoice, to cheer.

"Thou earliest minister of the Almighty
Which *gladdened*, on the mountain top, ...
Of the Chaldean shepherds."
Byron: Manfred, ...

* **B.** *Intrans.:* To become or be glad; rejoice.

"So shall your company ever gladden at ...
of your voice."—*Adams.*

* **glăd'-dẽr**, * **glad-er**, *s.* [Eng. *glad*; ...] One who or that which gladdens or ... glad.

"Daughter of Jove, and spouse of Vulcan,
Thou *glader* of the mount of Cithæron."
Chaucer ...

* **glăd'-dŏn**, *s.* [GLADEN.]

glāde (1), *s.* [Of uncertain origin, ... closely connected with Eng. *glad*, ... *gladhr*, the original meaning being ... for light; cf. Nor. *glette* = a clear spot ... clouds; *gletta* = to peep; ...]

1. An opening or passage through a ... an open space in a wood or forest.

"True, I must leave sweet Rokeby's glade
Nor wander more in Greta's shade;
But sure, no rigid jailer, thou
Wilt a short prison-walk allow."
Scott: Rokeby ...

2. A part left unfrozen in rivers; ... in the ice of rivers. (*American.*)

3. An everglade. (*American.*)

* ¶ *To go to glade:* To set.

"Phœbus now goes to glade."
Barton ...

glade-net, *s.* A kind of net ... catching birds in the openings of ...

glāde (2), *s.* [GLEDE.] A local name ... Common Buzzard (*Buteo vulgaris*).

* **glade**, *v.t.* [GLAD, *v.*]

glā'-dẹn, **glā'-dẽr**, * **gla-dene**, ... **dine**, **glad-don**, * **gla-don**, ... *s.* [A.S. *glædene*; Lat. *gladius* = a sword ...]

Bot.: A name given to several ... the Iris family, especially *Iris* ... from the sword-like shape of the leaves.

* **glăd'-ẽr**, *s.* [GLADDER.]

* **glăd'-fụ̂l**, * **glăd'-fụ̂ll**, * **gled-** ... [Eng. *glad*; -*ful(l)*.] Full of gladness ... joyful.

"The publique coumforte and gladful ... whiche at her byrth she brought to all Engl...
Udal: Dedic. Epist. to Q. Katherine.

* **glăd'-fụ̂l-nĕss**, *s.* [Eng. *gladful*; -*ness*.] The quality or state of being glad; gladness; joy.

"And there him rests in riotous ...
Of all his *gladfulness* and kingly ...
Spenser: ...

glăd'-ĭ-āte, *a.* [Lat. *gladius* = a sword ...] Sword-shaped; resembling a sword ... ensiform.

glăd´-ĭ-ā-tŏr, *s.* [Lat. = a swordsman, a fighter in the public games, a gladiator, from *gladius* = a sword.]

1. *Literally:*

Rom. Antiq.: One of a class of men whose profession was to fight in public for the entertainment of the people. They were armed with deadly weapons, and usually fought in pairs. The numbers of these men were principally recruited from prisoners of war, or refractory slaves sold by their masters to the *lanista* (or trainer). Malefactors also were occasionally condemned to fight as gladiators, and occasionally Roman citizens offered themselves voluntarily for hire, and to such the specific term *auctorati* was applied, their pay being called *auctoramentum*. Under the more worthless and dissolute emperors, equites, priests, and senators did not scruple to contend in the arena, in the hope of attracting the attention and gaining the favour of the prince; and even high-born women were found who consented to pander to the appetite for novelty, by fighting with each other or with dwarfs. Gladiators were divided into

Retiarius. Secutor.

GLADIATORS.

classes according to the manner in which they were equipped, and were in many cases named from the nation whose characteristic arms they bore. The representatives of different nations were frequently matched against each other, and the comparative efficiency of their weapons, offensive and defensive, was thus put to the test. The classes most frequently mentioned are—the *Thracians*, armed with a light circular buckler and short crooked cutlass; the *Mirmillones*, equipped as Gaulish warriors, with an oblong shield, curved to match the shape of the body. The *Retiarii* were armed with a net (*rete*) and a kind of three-pointed spear or trident with a long handle, but were destitute of defensive armour; they were usually paired with a heavy-armed opponent, a *mirmillo* for example, who was in this case designated *secutor* (from Lat. *sequor* = to follow); the *retiarius*, being no match for his antagonist in a hand-to-hand fight, endeavoured, as the latter approached, to throw his net so as to entangle him in its meshes, and, if successful, stabbed him with the trident before he could extricate himself. If the cast failed he was compelled to take to flight, was chased by the *secutor* (and hence the name), and if overtaken easily despatched. If, however, the *retiarius* contrived to evade his pursuer until he was prepared for a second throw, then the contest was renewed as at first, and continued until one or the other was baffled or exhausted. If one of the combatants was wounded so as to be unable to continue the fight, the life or death of the wounded man, who held up his finger in token of submission, depended upon the pleasure of the president, who usually, as a matter of courtesy, referred it to the spectators, who signified their decision by raising or depressing their thumbs, accordingly as they wished him to be killed or saved. There were regular academies devoted to the instruction of these prize-fighters, in which novices were taught the principles of their art by fighting with heavy wooden swords. Originally, gladiatorial contests were fought at the funerals of distinguished persons, but in time they came to form a part of every important public solemnity or festival, and were even introduced occasionally at private banquets.

> "Of raging aspect, rushed impetuous forth
> The *gladiator*." *Thomson: Liberty*, iv. 158.

* 2. *Fig.:* A combatant in general; a disputant.

glăd-ĭ-a-tör´-ĭ-al, * **glăd-ĭ-a-tör´-ĭ-an,** *a.* [Lat. *gladiatorius*, from *gladiator*.]

1. *Lit.:* Of or pertaining to the contests of gladiators.

> "He [Constantine] made a law against *gladiatorial* shows."—*Jortin: Remarks on Eccles. History.*

* 2. *Fig.:* Of or pertaining to combatants or contests in general.

* **glăd´-ĭ-ā-tŏr-ĭsm,** *s.* [Eng. *gladiator*; *-ism*.] The act or practice of fighting as gladiators; prize-fighting.

glăd´-ĭ-ā-tŏr-shĭp, *s.* [Eng. *gladiator*; *-ship*.] The state, occupation, or profession of a gladiator.

* **glăd´-ĭ-ā-tŏr-ȳ,** *a.* [Lat. *gladiatorius*, from *gladiator*.] Of or pertaining to gladiators; gladiatorial.

> "The Romans did use themselves unto their *gladiatory* fights."—*Bp. Reynolds: On the Passions*, ch. xxvii.

* **glăd´-ĭ-a-türe,** *s.* [Lat. *gladiatura*, from *gladior* = to fight with swords; *gladius* = a sword.] Sword-play; fencing; a gladiatorial contest.

> "In their amphitheatrical *gladiatures*, the lives of captives lay at the mercy of the vulgar."—*Gayton: On Don Quixote*, p. 271.

* **glăd´-ĭ-fȳ,** *v.i.* [Eng. *glad*; suff. *-fy* (q.v.).] To rejoice, to become glad.

> "He would *gladify* upon our pleasure in his sight."—*Mad. D'Arblay; Diary*, vi. 193.

glăd´-ĭ-ōle, glăd-ĭ-ō´-lŭs, *s.* [Lat. = (1) a small sword, (2) the sword lily (*gladiolus*), from *gladius* = a sword, referring to the form of the leaves.]

1. *Ord. Lang.* (*Of both forms*): The genus gladiolus (q.v.).

2. *Bot.* (*Of the form* gladiolus): A genus of Iridaceæ. It has a tubular two-lipped corolla, a trifid stigma, and ensiform sheathing leaves. The species are found in South Africa, Europe, and Western Asia. One is British—viz., *Gladiolus communis*, variety *illyricus*, a plant with crimson flowers, growing in the New Forest and the Isle of Wight, but rare. *G. segetum*, has been used as an aphrodisiac. Most of the garden species were brought at first from the Cape of Good Hope. They are beautiful, and have been improved by intercrossing.

¶ *Water gladiole:*

Bot.: Butomus umbellatus.

glăd´-ĭ-ŭs, *s.* [Lat. = a sword.]

Zool.: The horny shell of a calamary, of a squid, &c. It is called also a pen, or sepiostaire (q.v.). (*S. P. Woodward.*)

glăd´-lȳ, * **glad-liche,** * **glad-luche,** *a.* & *adv.* [A.S. *glædlic* (a.), *glædlice* (adv.); Icel. *gladligr*.]

* **A.** *As adj.:* Glad, pleased, gay.

> "Nes ner gome so *gladly* on gere."
> *Lyric Poems*, p. 36.

B. *As adv.:* With gladness, pleasure, or joy; joyfully, cheerfully.

> "For his particular, I'll receive him *gladly*;
> But not one follower." *Shakesp.: Lear*, ii. 4.

glăd´-nĕss, * **glad-nesse,** *s.* [A.S. *glædnesse*.] The quality or state of being glad, pleased, or joyful; joy, cheerfulness, readiness, willingness.

> "Phœbus, whose kindly beams impart
> Health and *gladness* to the heart."
> *Francis: Horace: The Secular Poem.*

¶ For the difference between *gladness* and *joy*, see JOY.

* **glăd´-shĭp,** * **glad-schepe,** * **glad-schipe,** * **glad-scipe,** *s.* [A.S. *glædscipe*.] A state of gladness; pleasure.

> "Such is the *gladshippe* of enuie
> In worldes thing." *Gower*, ii.

† **glăd´-sôme,** * **glad-sum,** *a.* [Eng. *glad*, and suff. *-some*.]

1. Glad; pleased; cheerful; gay; merry.

> "'Mid the green mountains many and many a song
> We two had sung, like *gladsome* birds in May."
> *Wordsworth: Female Vagrant.*

2. Bright; cheering; gay.

> "To live and die in a shady bower,
> Single on the *gladsome* earth."
> *Wordsworth: White Doe of Rylstone*, vii.

* **glăd´-sôme-lȳ,** * **glad-sum-li,** *adv.* [Eng. *gladsome*; *-ly*.] In a gladsome manner; with joy, gladness, or gaiety.

> "It shal shewe itself to them, and *gladsumli* in alle prouydence it shal aghen come to them."—*Wycliffe: Wisdom*, vi. 17.

* **glăd´-sôme-nĕss,** * **glad-sum-nesse,** *s.* [Eng. *gladsome*; *-ness*.] A state of gladness; joy; pleasure; cheerfulness.

> "Now and then I may possess
> Hours of perfect *gladsomeness*."
> *Wordsworth: Kitten & Falling Leaves.*

glăd´-wĭn, *s.* [GLADDEN, *s.*]

* **glād´-ȳ,** *a.* [Eng. *glad(e)*; *-y*.] Full of or having glades.

glăg´-ĕr-īte, *s.* [Gr. γλαγερός (*glageros*) = full of milk, and suff. *-ite* (*Min.*) (q.v.)].

Min.: A white or yellowish-white variety of Halloysite from Bavaria.

gla´-gŏl, *s.* [Slavon., = a word.] The earliest Slavonic alphabet, principally used in Istria and Dalmatia, in the psalms, liturgies, and offices of the Roman Catholic Church. It appears to have been originally cut on sticks in the Runic fashion, and to have existed before Christianity.

gla-gŏl-ĭt´-ĭc, *a.* [Eng. *glagol*; *-itic*.] Of or pertaining to glagol: as, the *Glagolitic* alphabet.

glāik, *s.* [GLEEK, *s.*]

1. Deception; delusion; trickery. (*Scotch.*)

¶ *Fling* or *give the glaiks in folks' een:* To throw dust in people's eyes. (*Lit. & Fig.*)

> "Fit only to *fling the glaiks in folks' een*."—*Scott: Heart of Midlothian*, ch. xii.

2. A transient glance, or gleam.

glāik´-ĕt, glāik´-ĭt, glāik, *a.* [GLAIK, *s.*] Light-headed; idle; foolish. (*Scotch.*)

> "Bolted off this gate, after a *glaiket* ne'er-do-weel."—*Scott: Redgauntlet*, ch. ii.

glāik´-ĭt-nĕss, *s.* [Eng. *glaikit*; *-ness*.] Levity of manner or conduct; light-headedness.

glāir, * **glāire,** * **glayre,** * **glay-er,** * **glar-ye,** * **gleyre,** *s.* [Fr. *glaire* (for *claire*), from Lat. *clarus* = bright, clear; Sp. & Port. *clara*; Ital. *chiarea*; Low Lat. *glarea* = gravel.]

1. The white of an egg, used as a size in gilding, or as a varnish to preserve paintings.

> "Medylle hyt wyth *gleyre* of ane egge and temper hit in a schelle with thy fyngere."—*Porkington MS.* (*Warton Club*, 1855), p. 73.

2. Any viscous, transparent substance resembling the white of an egg.

> "I found the tongue black and dry, with a black *glare* on the teeth."—*Fordyce: On Muriatic Acid*, p. 11.

* 3. Any bright, shining substance.

> "The wal of jasper that glent as *glayre*."
> *E. Eng. Allit. Poems; Pearl*, 1,026.

glāir, *v.t.* [GLAIR, *s.*] To smear or overlay with the white of an egg; to varnish.

* **glāire,** *s.* [GLAIR, *s.*]

* **glāire´-oŭs,** * **glāir´-oŭs,** *a.* [Fr. *glaireux*, from *glaire* = glair.] Resembling or of the nature of glair or the white of an egg; viscous and transparent.

glāir´-ĭne, *s.* [Eng. *glair*; *-ine*.] A glairy substance which forms upon the surface of some thermal waters.

* **glāir-ȳ,** *a.* [Eng. *glair*; *-y*.] Resembling or of the nature of glair; covered with glair.

> "The first sign of it is a *glairy* discharge."—*Wiseman: Surgery.*

glāive, * **glayfe,** * **glafe,** * **glayve,** * **gleive,** * **gleyve,** * **gleve,** *s.* [Fr. *glaive*, from Lat. *gladius* = a sword.]

* 1. A kind of weapon carried by foot-soldiers, and consisting of a cutting edge fixed to the end of a pole.

> "Ilkan in hande a ful god *gleive*." *Havelok*, 1,770.

† 2. A broadsword; a falchion; a curved sword; a scimitar.

> "The Delhi with his cap of terror on,
> And crooked *glaive*; the lively, supple Greek."
> *Byron: Childe Harold*, ii. 58.

¶ In the following instance the word appears to be used for some kind of dart or javelin:—

> "*Glayues* scherpe thai gunne cast."
> *Sir Ferumbras*, 2,723.

glāi´-zĭe, *a.* [GLOSSY.]

glā´-ma, glāme, *s.* [Gr. γλαμάω (*glamaō*) for λημάω (*lēmaō*) = to be blear-eyed, purblind; λήμη (*lēmē*) = a humour that gathers in the corner of the eye, gum, rheum.]

Pathol.: (For def. see etym.).

glăm′-oŭr, * glăm′-ĕr, *s.* [Icel. *glamr* = a legendary ghost or spirit.]

1. The influence of some charm on the eye, causing it to see things differently from what they really are; a magical deception of sight.

"But deil o' sic a story as yours, wi' *glamour* and dead folk, and losing ane's gate. I ever heard out o' the tale books."—*Scott: Guy Mannering*, ch. xlv.

* 2. Witchcraft; magic.

"Like that maiden in the tale
Whom Gwydion made by *glamour* out of flowers."
Tennyson: Enid, 743.

3. A kind of haze covering objects, and causing them to appear differently from what they really are.

glançe, * glaunce, *s.* [Sw. *glans* = lustre, brightness, *glänsa* = to shine; Da. *glands* = lustre, brightness, *glandse* = to gloss, glaze; Dut. *glans* = lustre, *glanzen* = to put a gloss upon; Ger. *glanz* = splendour, *glänzen* = to glitter, all being nasalized forms from the same root as *glitter*. (*Skeat*.)] [GLINT.]

I. *Ordinary Language:*

1. A sudden shoot or dart of light or splendour; a flash.

"Each sword's bright *glance*, seemed summons from their fate." *Stirling: Jonathan.*

2. A sudden look or casting of the eyes; a momentary and rapid view or look.

"The courtiers who filled the outer room communicated their suspicions to each other by whispers and significant *glances*."—*Macaulay: Hist. Eng.*, ch. iv.

3. A slight touch; a graze.

"For they saile away, being not once touched with the *glaunce* of a shot."—*Hackluyt: Voyages*, ii. 134.

4. A transient or passing turning of the attention; a slight notice or attention to any subject in passing.

"How fleet is a *glance* of the mind!"
Cowper: Verses attributed to A. Selkirk.

5. A hint, a reflection.

II. *Min.:* A term used either as the first or as the second word of various compounds. It implies that the minerals thus characterized have a splendent metallic lustre.

¶ For the difference between *glance* and *glimpse*, see GLIMPSE; for that between *glance* and *look*, see LOOK.

glance-coal, *s.*

Min.: The same as ANTHRACITE (q.v.).

glance-copper, *s.*

Min.: The same as CHALCOCITE.

glançe, * glaunce, *v.i.* & *t.* [GLANCE, *s.*]

A. *Intransitive:*

1. To shoot or dart a sudden flash of brightness or splendour; to flash.

"Now flashing wide, now *glancing* as in play,
Swift beyond thought the lightnings dart away."
Cowper: Truth, 242.

2. To move rapidly about, so as to cause flashes of colours; to dart about; to appear and disappear quickly.

"The mute fish that *glances* in the stream."
Wordsworth: Excursion, bk. ii.

3. To move or fly off in an oblique direction; to be turned aside during motion.

"The damnèd arrow *glanced* aside."
Tennyson: Oriana, 41.

* 4. To be turned aside, so as to miss that which is aimed at.

"The jest did *glance* away from me."
Shakesp.: Taming of the Shrew, v. 2.

5. To look with a sudden and rapid cast of the eye; to snatch a hasty or passing view of any object.

"Doth *glance* from heaven to earth."
Shakesp.: Midsummer Night's Dream, v.

6. To make an incidental or passing remark on; to notice briefly in passing; to refer to briefly.

7. To hint at; to censure by hints or allusion. (Followed by *at*.)

"Cæsar's ambition shall be *glanced at*:
And, after this, let Cæsar seat him sure."
Shakesp.: Julius Cæsar, ii. 2.

B. *Transitive:*

1. To shoot or dart suddenly or momentarily; to cast for a moment.

"He *glanced* a look of holy pride."
Wordsworth: White Doe of Rylstone, ii.

2. To refer to briefly or incidentally; to hint at.

"In company I often *glanced* it."
Shakesp.: Comedy of Errors, v.

glanç′-ĕr, *s.* [Eng. *glanc(e)*; *-er*.] One who glances; one who casts a glance.

"The *glancer* or smiler is a certain Lady Ridgeway."—*Athenæum*, March 4, 1882, p. 279.

glanç′-ĭng, * glaun-synge, *pr. par., a.,* & *s.* [GLANCE, *v.*]

A. & **B.** *As pr. par. & particip. adj.:* (See the verb).

C. *As substantive:*

1. The act of casting a hasty or momentary look upon; a referring or alluding to anything briefly.

2. The state of being turned aside out of the direct course.

glanç′-ĭng-lȳ, * glaunc-ing-ly, *adv.* [Eng. *glancing*; *-ly*.] In an oblique manner; incidentally, indirectly; not directly.

"Sir Richard Hawkins hath done something in this kind, but brokenly and *glancingly*."—*Hakewill.*

glănd, *s.* [Fr. *glande*, from Lat. *glans* (genit. *glandis*) = a nut-like fruit, as an acorn, a beech-nut, a chestnut, &c.]

1. *Anat.:* A term at first vaguely applied to any smooth round viscus, but which is now limited to such of the seas secrete—*i.e.*, separate by a process of cell-growth, certain constituents of the blood which are afterwards poured out from the gland by means of a duct. While yet the term glands was vaguely used, Sylvius divided them into conglobate and conglomerate glands. To these Malpighi added the follicular or simple glands found in the fauces and behind the ears. They are now divided into secreting and lymphatic glands (q.v.). (*Parr, Huxley*, &c.)

"The *glands*, which o'er the body spread, . . .
The rapid motion of the blood obstruct."
Blackmore: Creation.

2. *Bot.* (*Pl.*): Cells or aggregations of cells distinguished from those in their neighbourhood by containing resinous, oily, sugary, or fragrant substances. The walls of the cells generally become degenerated, and are ultimately dissolved, a cavity being thus formed as seen in the rind of the orange and lemon. In other cases the secretion is discharged externally. Ordinary glands occur in almost all the tissues of plants. Nectaries or honey-secreting glands of flowers are superficial, and are met with on all parts of the flower and receptacle. Mirbel divides glands into vascular glands, in which there are cells and vessels united, and cellular glands, which consist of cellular tissue alone. Glands may be simple, compound, internal, lenticular, sessile, or stalked, &c. (*McNab*, &c.)

3. *Found.:* A hooked bar by which the parts of a moulder's flask are clamped together.

4. *Machinery:*

(1) A contrivance consisting of a cross-piece or clutch for engaging or disengaging machinery moved by belts or bands.

(2) A plate through which the ends of a band or tightening clevis pass; a clip-plate.

5. *Steam Engin.:* The cover of a stuffing-box.

¶ (1) *Ductless* or *Vascular Glands:*

Anat.: Certain bodies resembling glands in form, but not possessing ducts for secretion, so that their products must be conveyed to them by lymphatic or sanguiferous vessels. Examples, the spleen, the thyroid body, the thymus gland, the suprarenal capsules, the pituitary body, the follicular glands at the root of the tongue and the lymphatic glands. (*Quain.*)

(2) *Follicular* or *Simple Glands:*

Anat.: [GLAND, 1].

(3) *Lymphatic Glands:*

Anat.: [LYMPHATIC].

(4) *Secreting Glands:*

Anat.: The typical kind of glands to which the name is now very frequently restricted. They collect and discharge at particular parts various matters derived from the organism, that these may be further employed for special purposes in the economy, or simply eliminated as redundant material or waste products. In the latter case the term used is excretion. In this process the nucleated cell takes a prominent part. When there is a simple recess formed of secreting membrane, the gland is said to be simple. Examples of this structure occur in the mucous membrane of the stomach, the intestines, &c. When the cavity is subdivided as well as extended with the view of increasing the secreting surface, the gland is said to be compound. The latter are again sub-divided into first tubular and second saccular or racemose glands. The glands of the testicle and those of the kidney are tubular; the salivary, lachrymal, and mammary glands, and most of the glands opening into the ... the fauces, and the windpipe are ... glands. They and some others ... the conglomerate glands of Sylvius. ... (*Quain.*)

(5) *Simple Glands:* [¶ (2); ... No. 1 and 2].

(6) *Vascular Glands:* [¶ (1)].

* **glănd′-age (ag as ĭg),** *s.* [O. Fr. ... Lat. *glans* = an acorn.] The act of ... acorns; the season when swine ... into the woods to eat the mast; ...

glănd-ĕr, *v.t.* [GLANDERS.] To ... infect with glanders (q.v.).

glănd′-ĕred, *a.* [Eng. *glander*; *-ed*.] ... with or suffering from glanders.

"It hath recovered even a *glandered* horse."—... *ley: On Tar-water.*

¶ By 16 and 17 Vict., c. 62, § 1, a penalty ... imposed on persons bringing glandered ... to the market or turning them out ... closed land. (*Wharton.*)

* **glănd′-ĕr-oŭs,** *a.* [Eng. *glander*; ...] Glandered.

glănd′-ĕrș, *s.* [GLAND.]

1. *Farr.:* A very dangerous and ... disease in horses, attended with a ... corrupt matter from the nostrils, and ... ment and induration of the glands of the lower jaw.

"His horse is possessed with the glanders."
Shakesp.: Taming of the Shrew, iii. ...

2. *Pathol.:* A corresponding disease ... municated to man by contact with ... animals. It is often fatal.

glănd-ĭf′-ĕr-oŭs, *a.* [Lat. *glans* ... *glandis*) [GLANDS]; *fero* = to bear, and ... &c. suff. *-ous*.]

Bot.: Bearing acorns or other ...

"The beech is of two sorts, and ... the *glandiferous* trees."—*Mortimer: Husbandry.*

glănd′-ĭ-form, *a.* [Lat. *glans* (genit. ... [GLANS], and *forma* = form, shape.]

Bot.: Having the form of an acorn or ... nut.

glăn-dī′-na, *s.* [Lat. *glans* (genit. ... and fem. sing. suff. *-ina*.]

Zool.: A sub-genus of *Achatina*, with ... oblong fusiform shell, having the ... narrow and elliptical. Found in West ... Central America, &c. Known ... Fossil from the Eocene onward. (...)

glăn′-du-la, *s.* [GLANDULE.]

glăn′-du-lar, *a.* [Mod. Lat. *glandul(a)*; ... Eng., &c. suff. *-ar*.]

Anat., Bot., &c.: Characterized by the presence of a gland or glands. (Used ... specially of a plant covered with hairs ... glands upon their tips.)

"Germ awled; pointed, furrowed, with ... seedlets, sitting on a *glandular* pedicel."—... *Jones: On Select Indian Plants.*

glandular-hairs, *s.*

Bot.: Hairs possessing glands of any ... and wherever situated. De Candolle ... them into glandiferous hairs, in which ... gland was formed at the summit of the ... and excretory glandular hairs, in which ... at the base.

glandular-tissue, glandular woody-fibre, *s.*

1. *Bot.:* Tissue or woody fibre ... rows of glands, ducts, or regular ... tions, having a central pore ... discoidal area, these rows of dots being ... in series, and parallel with the medullary ... They exist chiefly in the Coniferæ, but ... the Winteraceæ.

2. *Palæobot.:* When the glands ... under No. 1 were found, as they ... beautifully conspicuous in fossil wood, ... often assumed to be coniferous; but, ... pointed out, these dots are not ... Coniferæ. Still the probability of ... the favour of the ordinary identification ... most of the fossil wood in the ... secondary formations has the glands ... alternately, as in the modern *Araucaria.*

glănd′-u-lar-lȳ, *adv.* [Eng. *glandular*; ...]

Bot., &c.: In a glandular manner; ... glands; as, *glandularly-crenated*, ...

serrated, *glandularly*-muricated, and *glandularly*-toothed. (*Paxton.*)

glănd-u-lā'-tion, *s.* [Eng. *glandul(e)*; *-ation.*]

Bot.: The arrangement and structure of the glandules in certain plants.

glănd'-ule, glăn'-du-la (pl. **glăn'-du-læ**), *s.*

Anat. & Bot.: A little gland. In Anatomy there are *glandulæ ceruminosæ*, a *glandula lacrymalis*, &c.; in Botany, *glandulæ hypogynæ*, *hypogynous glandules*, &c.

"Nature hath provided several *glandules* to separate this juice from the blood."—*Ray: On the Creation*, pt. ii.

glănd-u-lĭf'-ĕr-oŭs, *a.* [Lat. *glandul(a)* (q.v.); *fero* = to bear, and Eng., &c. suff. *-ous.*] Bearing many glandules, or simply bearing glandules.

glănd'-u-lōse, *a.* [Lat. *glandulosus* = full of kernels, glandulous.] The same as GLANDULOUS (q.v.).

* **glănd-u-lŏs'-ĭ-tў,** *s.* [Eng. *glandulos(e)*; *-ity.*]

1. The state of being glandulose.

2. A glandule.

"In the upper part of worms are found certain white and oval *glandulosities*."—*Browne: Vulgar Errours*, bk. iii., ch. vii.

glăn-du-lŏ-so-, *pref.* [Lat. *glandulosus.*]

Bot., &c.: Glandulose, glandulous.

glanduloso-serrate,

Bot.: Having serratures lipped by glands.

glănd'-u-loŭs, *a.* [Lat. *glandulosus* = full of kernels.]

1. Full or abounding in glands; or simply provided with glands, containing glands.

"All glands and *glandulous* parts do likewise consist of fibres, but of the softer kind."—*Grew: Cosmologia Sacra*, bk. i., ch. v., § 18.

2. Pertaining to glands.

3. Resembling glands.

glăns, *s.* [Lat. = the nut-like fruit of some forest trees; an acorn, a beechnut, a chestnut, &c.]

1. *Bot.*: A fruit sometimes, though rarely, called in English a gland, placed by Lindley in his class called Syncarpi, and the section of it with inferior fruit. It is hard, indehiscent, dry, one-celled, with one or few seeds. It is developed from an ovary having several cells and several seeds, all of which are abortive except one or two. It is situated within the kind of persistent involucre called a cupule. The pericarp is crowned with the remains of the calyx teeth, but being minute they easily escape observation. Sometimes the glans is solitary, as in the oak; at others there are more than one of them in the cupule, as in the sweet chestnut and the beech. (*Lindley.*)

2. *Anat.*: Any structure of somewhat similar form.

The integument adheres . . . to the spongy tissue of the *glans*."—*Quain: Anatomy*, i. 431.

glă-phyr'-ĭ-a (yr as ïr), *s.* [Gr. γλαφυρία (*glaphuria*) = smoothness, polish; γλαφυρός (*glaphuros*) = hollow, hollowed; γλάφω (*glapho*) = to hew, to carve.]

Bot.: A genus of Myrtleblooms, tribe Myrteæ. *Glaphyria nitida* is called by the Malays the tree of long life, from ascending on the hillside higher than any other tree. The natives of Bencoolen call it the tea-plant, and use it as a substitute for tea. (*Lindley.*)

* **glāre** (1), *s.* [GLAIR.]

glāre (2), *s.* [GLARE, *v.*]

1. An overpowering lustre or light; any dazzling splendour or brightness.

"[One] visual nerve shrinks from a painful *glare*
Of overpowering light."
Wordsworth: Excursion, bk. vi.

2. A fierce piercing look or stare.

"About them round
A lion now he stalks with fiery *glare*."
Milton: P. L., iv. 402.

glāre, * **glar-yn,** * **glore,** *v.i. & t.* [Etym. doubtful, but probably an English word; cf. A.S. *glær* = a transparent substance, amber; cogn. with Dut. *gloren* = to glimmer; Icel. *glóra* = to gleam, to glare; M. H. Ger. *glosen* = to shine, to glow. Closely related to *glass*. (*Skeat.*)]

A. *Intransitive*:

1. To shine with a dazzling or overpowering light, lustre, or brightness.

"Strong perfumes and *glaring* light
Oft destroy both smell and sight."
Carew: To my Cousin.

2. To look with fierce, piercing eyes; to stare wildly or fiercely.

"The lion and fierce tiger *glared* aloof."
Milton: P. R., i. 313.

3. To have a dazzling effect; to shine with excessive brightness; to displease or offend by gaudiness or over-colouring. [GLARING.]

"He maintains majesty in the midst of plainness; he shines but *glares* not."—*Dryden.*

* **B.** *Trans.*: To shoot or dart out in fierce flashes.

"One spirit in them ruled, and every eye
Glared lightning." *Milton: P. R.*, vi. 849.

¶ For the difference between to *glare* and to *shine*, see SHINE.

glār'-ĕ-ō-la, *s.* [Dimin. of Gr. γλάρος (*glaros*), λάρος (*laros*) = a ravenous sea-bird, perhaps the cormorant (?); Fr. *glaréole.*]

Ornith.: The typical genus of the sub-family Glareolinæ (q.v.). *Glareola pratincola* is the Pratincole (q.v.).

glār-ĕ-ŏ-lī'-næ, *s. pl.* [Mod. Lat. *glareol(a)*; Lat. fem. pl. adj. suff. *-inæ.*]

Ornith.: A sub-family of Charadriidæ. The bill is short, much compressed, arched, and deeply cleft. The wings are long and narrow, the tail usually forked. The toes four, the middle toe and claw very long, the hinder one elevated, but touching the ground.

glār'-ĕ-ōse, *a.* [Lat. *glareosus* = full of gravel, gravelly; *glarea* = gravel.]

Bot.: Growing in gravelly soil or places.

glār'-ĕ-oŭs, *a.* [GLAIROUS.]

* **glār'-ĭ-nĕss,** *s.* [Eng. *glary*; *-ness.*] The quality or state of being glary; glaringness.

"Bright crystal glass is glary; and to avoid that *glariness*, our artificers run into the other extreme."—*Boyle: Works*, vol. vi., p. 135.

glār'-ĭng, *pr. par., a., & s.* [GLARE, *v.*]

A. *As pr. par.*: (See the verb).

B. *As adjective*:

I. *Literally*:

1. Shining with a dazzling or overpowering brightness or lustre; staring or looking fiercely.

2. Displeasing or offending the taste by gaudiness or ostentatious colours; to be too conspicuous or overcoloured.

"The most *glaring* and notorious passages are none of the finest."—*Felton: On the Classicks.*

II. *Fig.*: Notorious, barefaced, infamous, notorious: as, a *glaring* falsehood.

¶ Crabb thus discriminates between *glaring* and *barefaced*: "*Glaring* designates the thing; *barefaced* characterizes the person; a *glaring* falsehood is that which strikes the observer in an instant to be falsehood; a *barefaced* lie or falsehood betrays the effrontery of him who utters it. A *glaring* absurdity will be seen instantly without the aid of reflection; a *barefaced* piece of impudence characterizes the agent as more than ordinarily lost to all sense of decorum." (*Crabb: Eng. Synon.*)

glār'-ĭng-lў, *adv.* [Eng. *glaring*; *-ly.*]

1. In a manner so as to offend the taste by overcolouring or by being too conspicuous.

"Yet there we ne'er condemn such hostile hues
As cut the parts or *glaringly* confuse."
Mason: Du Fresnoy: Art of Painting.

2. In a barefaced, notorious, or shameless manner; barefacedly, openly.

"Mr. Hobbes has been reputed the first or principal man . . . that openly and *glaringly* espoused them."—*Waterland: Works*, viii. 41.

glār'-ĭng-nĕss, *s.* [Eng. *glaring*; *-ness.*] The quality or state of being glaring.

"The *glaringness* of his prose." — *Jarvis: Don Quixote*, pt. i., bk. i. ch. i.

* **glār'-ў,** * **glar-ie,** *a.* [Eng. *glare*; *-y.*] Of a dazzling or overpowering brightness or lustre; glaring.

"In the winter time, so *glarie* is the ground,
That neither grass, nor other graine, in pastures may be found."
Turberville, i. 386.

* **glas,** *s.* [GLASS.]

* **glase** (1), *v.i.* [GLOZE.]

* **glase** (2), *v.t.* [GLAZE.]

* **glas-en,** * **glas-un,** *a.* [GLAZEN.]

glaş'-ĕr-īte, *s.* [Named after a chemist, Christopher Glaser, who flourished about A.D. 1664, the salt having long ago been called *sal polychrestum Glaseri.*]

Min.: The same as Aphthitalite (q.v.). The *Br. Mus. Catalogue* prefers the name Glaserite, and makes Aphthitalite the synonym.

* **glas-fat,** * **glæs-fat,** *s.* [A.S. *glæsfæt*; O. H. Ger. *glasfaz*; M. H. Ger. *glasevaz*; Ger. *glasgefäss.*] A glass vessel or pot.

"Anne while after than that *glasfat* an honden nom." *Layamon*, ii. 319.

glas'-ītes, *s. pl.* [GLASSITES.]

* **glas-inge,** *s.* [GLAZING.]

glass, * **glas,** * **glase,** * **glasse,** * **gleas,** * **gles,** * **glese,** *s. & a.* [A.S. *glæs*; cogn. with Dut. *glas*; Dan. *glas*, *glar*; Sw. *glas*; Icel. *gler*, *glas*; Ger. *glas*; O. Sw. *glas*, *glær*; O. H. Ger. *clas.*]

A. *As substantive*:

I. *Ordinary Language*:

1. *Literally*:

(1) In the same sense as II. 2.

(2) A glass vessel or instrument of any kind, as

(*a*) A mirror; a looking-glass.

"Whoever in those *glasses* looks, may find
The spots returned, or graces, of his mind."
Waller: Upon Ben Jonson.

(*b*) A drinking-vessel or cup made of glass.

"To this last costly treaty,
That swallowed so much treasure, and like a *glass*
Did break in the rinsing."
Shakesp.: Henry VIII., i. 1.

(*c*) An optical instrument composed partly of glass; a telescope.

"The moon whose orb
Through optick *glass* the Tuscan artist views."
Milton: P. L., i. 288.

(*d*) A glass vessel partially filled with fine sand for measuring time; an hour-glass.

"Were my wife's liver
Infected as her life, she would not live
The running of one *glass*."
Shakesp.: Winter's Tale, i. 2.

(*e*) An instrument, composed partly of glass, for indicating atmospheric changes; a barometer; a thermometer.

(*f*) (*Pl.*) A pair of spectacles or eye-glasses.

(3) The quantity which a glass drinking-vessel will hold.

"Your son should never chat over a *glass* of wine till midnight."—*Locke: On Education*, § 21.

* 2. *Fig.*: The time in which the sand of man's life runs out; the allotted life of man.

II. *Technically*:

1. *Chem.*: A substance or mixture, earthy, saline, or metallic, brought by fusion to the state of a hard, brittle, transparent mass, with a conchoidal fracture.

2. *Comm.*: A hard, brittle, transparent substance, formed by fusing together mixtures of the silicates of potash, soda, lime, magnesia, alumina, and lead in various proportions, according to the quality or kind of glass required.

Flint-glass is used in making table ware and many articles of domestic furniture and fittings. The molten glass is taken from the pot by a ponty, and is blown or pressed into shape, or, by a combination of operations, is held in a mould while being blown. Its density is 3. Crown and flint-glass are combined in the manufacture of achromatic lenses.

Crown-glass is taken by the ponty from the pot, and is then blown and whirled until it becomes globular. A ponty tipped with molten glass is applied to the bulb, the blowing-tube detached, leaving a hole. The globe being again whirled, the glass flashes into a circular disk, adhering by a boss in its centre to the ponty. Its density is 2·5.

Sheet-glass is glass withdrawn by the ponty from the pot and blown and whirled till it assumes a cylindrical form. The ends being cut off, and the cylinder slit longitudinally, the sheet is heated, pressed, and rubbed until it is flattened out. This is also called cylinder-glass or broad-glass.

Plate-glass is made by pouring it upon a table which has a marginal edge of a height equal to that designed for the thickness of the glass. A roller travels over the table, resting on the ledges and flattening out the glass, which is thus made of equal thickness throughout.

Bottle-glass has nothing peculiar in the mode

of its manufacture, but is made of coarse ingredients.

¶ Pliny reports that some mariners with a cargo of "nitrum" (soda or some other salt), having landed near the mouth of a small stream, at the base of Mount Carmel, in Palestine, lit a fire, using some blocks of the salt for a grate. The heat fused the sand and the salt together, and produced glass, which then for the first time become known. The occurrence may have happened, but glass was known in Egypt, and represented on the monuments, as early as the time of Osirtasen, B.C. 1740. Remains have been found also in the ruins, not merely of Egyptian, but of Assyrian, Greek, Roman, and Etruscan cities. The ancients used it for bottles; for instance many lachrymatories of it have been found. Gregory of Tours says that in the fourth century churches had coloured glass windows. In 1458 Æneas Sylvius mentioned, as a proof of the wealth of Vienna, that the houses of the inhabitants had glass windows. In 1557 it began to be manufactured in England. The first window-tax was imposed in 1695. It was increased six times between that date and 1808, reduced in 1823, and abolished in 1851, the inhabited house-duty being imposed in its stead.

3. *Naut.:* The half-minute or quarter-minute sand-glass used with the ship's log; also the half-hour or sand-glass which regulates the watches; the time in which one of such glasses is emptied of its sand.

"Past the mid-season: at least two *glasses*."
Shakesp.: Tempest, i. 2.

glass annealing-furnace, *s.* A furnace in which articles or sheets of glass are kept for a while in a heated condition, and allowed gradually to cool; a leer.

glass-blower, *s.* One whose business or trade is to blow or fashion glass.

Glass-blower's lamp: A gas or alcohol lamp.

glass-blowing, *s.* A mode of manufacturing glass-ware and window-glass by taking a mass of viscid glass from the melting-pot on the end of the blowing-tube, and then inflating the mass by blowing through the tube, rolling on the marver, and exposing it at the furnace opening where its contained air is expanded and itself enlarged.

glass-case, *s.* A case or shallow box having a glass lid or cover, and sides, so as to enable the contents to be seen without opening the case.

glass-cavity, *s.*

Min.: A cavity in a mineral containing a glassy substance. These cavities are sometimes found in crystals of leucite. (*Quar. Jour. Geol. Soc.*, xxxi., § 394.)

glass-cloth, *s.*

Fabric: A fabric produced by interweaving fabrics of glass, which are, in a very attenuated state, extremely flexible.

* **glass-coach,** *s.*

1. *Orig.:* A carriage of the superior order. The term is now obsolete, but it originally expressed that the vehicle had glass windows instead of opaque panels or curtains.

2. *Later:* (For def. see extract).

"*Glass-coaches* are [admitted into the English parks]: meaning by this term, which is never used in America, hired carriages that do not go on stands." —*J. F. Cooper: Miles Wallingford*, ch. x.

glass-colouring, *s.* The act or art of tinting glass by incorporating metallic oxides in its substance; thus oxide of cobalt imparts a deep blue colour; protoxide of copper, green; oxide of gold, a ruby red, &c. Coloured glass is known as flashed, or as pot-metal; in the former case a film of coloured glass is laid over the white; in the latter, the colour is stirred up with the metal in the pot, imbuing its whole substance.

glass-crab, *s.*

Zool.: A crustacean which received its name from its transparency, while, on account of its very much flattened and membranous body, it was called by Leach, Phyllosoma. It is now known to be an immature state of the Podophthalmata (q.v.).

glass-cutter, *s.* One whose business or occupation is to cut glass, or to grind it down into various ornamental shapes; an instrument for cutting glass.

glass-cutting, *s.* The art or process of cutting, shaping or modifying the surface of glass by mechanical means, as by revolving wheels of iron, stone, or wood supplied with sand and water, or by means of a blast of air or steam carrying a stream of sand, which is directed upon the part to be cut or bored.

glass-enamel, *s.* A term applied to a semi-lucid or an opaque glass, which owes its milkiness to the addition of binoxide of tin. The transparencies which are hung in windows or form shades for lamps are of this semi-lucid character, and are miscalled porcelain transparencies. Watch-dials have an opaque, glass-enamelled face on a metallic backing.

glass-eye, *s.*

1. *Ord. Lang.:* A ball or shell of glass, coloured to represent a human eye, and worn by persons who have lost an eye.

2. *Ornith.:* The name given in Jamaica to a thrush, *Turdus jamaicensis*, which has a pellucid glass-like eye.

Glass-eye berry: A berry on which the Glass-eye feeds.

* **glass-faced,** *s.* Reflecting, like a mirror, the looks of another: as, a *glass-faced* flatterer. (*Shakesp.: Timon*, i. 1.)

glass-furnace, *s.* A furnace in which the materials of glass are fused.

glass-gall, *s.* [SANDIVER.]

* **glass-gazing,** *a.* Often contemplating oneself in a mirror.

"A whoreson, *glass-gazing*, super-serviceable, finical rogue."—*Shakesp.: Lear*, ii. 2.

glass-grinder, *s.* The same as GLASS-CUTTER (q.v.).

glass-grinding, *s.* The same as GLASS-CUTTING (q.v.).

glass-hive, *s.* A hive composed wholly or in part of glass.

glass-maker, *s.* One whose business or trade is to make glass.

Glass-maker's soap: A name given to manganese, from its cleansing action in its association with glass-making materials. It is used to rid the materials of colour arising from carbonaceous matters and protoxide of iron. An excess of it gives a purple tinge to the glass.

glass-mosaic, *s.* An imitation of antique mosaic work, formed of small cubes of glass mixed with various colouring matters, chiefly metallic oxides, so as to form opaque coloured enamels, which are cast into slabs or flat cakes, the slab being afterwards cut into very small cubes or rectangular pieces. With these little coloured cubes a picture is built up, by inserting each one separately in a bed of cement.

glass-mould, *s.* A metallic shaping-box in which glass is pressed or blown to form.

glass-oven, *s.* A heated chamber in which just-made glass in sheets or ware is placed to cool gradually. A glass-annealing furnace; a leer.

glass-painter, *s.* One who produces designs in colours on glass.

glass-painting, *s.* Glass-painting is thus distinguished from glass-staining; the former has a design painted upon it with colours which are burnt in; the latter receives its colour in the process of manufacture, or the separate pieces are coloured after having been cut to the required shapes out of white glass. In one case it is a painting of enamelled colours on sheets of glass; in the other it is a painting made up of pieces having the required colours, fitting together and held by leaden cames. [GLASS-STAINING.] There are four methods: 1. The mosaic, the earliest. 2. The mosaic stain. In this mode the window is made up of detached pieces, as in the mosaic; but the shades are given by a stain of brown, which seems to have been the first colour which the artists succeeded in firing on to the pieces of glass. 3. The enamel. By this all the required colours are painted upon the same piece of glass and fired in the kiln, producing the effect of an oil-painting. 4. The mosaic enamel. In this mode coloured glass is used as a groundwork to paint on, instead of white.

glass-paper, *s.* A polishing [illegible] of paper thickly strewn with [illegible] glass. The fragments of broken [illegible] &c., are carefully washed [illegible] glass is crushed under a [illegible] sifted into six sizes, as [illegible] emery. It is sifted through [illegible] cloth, which are generally [illegible] bolts of flour-mills. The [illegible] sixteen to ninety wires to the inch. [illegible] of thin glue is spread on the [illegible] pulverised glass dusted over it [illegible]

glass-press, *s.* A device to [illegible] sure to glass in a mould while [illegible]

glass-rope, *s.*

Zool.: Hyalonema, a genus of [illegible] sponges, consisting of a [illegible] affixed to a muddy part of the [illegible] means of a rope of long [illegible] fibres.

glass-shade, *s.* A cover of [illegible] over artificial flowers, or articles [illegible] protect them from the dust; [illegible] lamps, &c., to modulate and [illegible]

glass-shell, *s.*

Zool.: Hyalea or Hyalea, a [illegible] poda, with a translucent shell.

glass-shrimp, *s.*

Zool.: Erichthys, a genus of [illegible] order Stomapoda.

glass-silvering, *s.* The [illegible] ing glass with silver, mercury, &c., [illegible] form mirrors. [MIRROR.]

glass-snail, *s.*

Zool.: Vitrina, a genus of [illegible] Helicidæ. *Vitrina pellucida* and [illegible] species occurs in Britain.

glass-snake, *s.*

Zool.: *Ophisaurus ventralis.* [illegible] the family Zonuridæ, or Chalcid[illegible] absence of feet, they look like [illegible] are found in America. The [illegible] is supposed to allude to the [illegible] tail.

glass-soap, *s.* [GLASSMAKER'S [illegible]

glass-stainer, *s.* One who [illegible] trade or occupation of glass-[illegible]

glass-staining, *s.* The art [illegible] of colouring glass during the [illegible] manufacture.

glass-stopper, *s.* A stopper [illegible] for bottles, made of glass.

glass-tears, *s. pl.* [RUPERT'S [illegible]

glass-tongs, *s. pl.* Grippers [illegible] bottles, &c., in course of [illegible] handling bottles containing [illegible] mixtures.

* **glāss,** *v.t.* [GLASS, *s.*]

1. To see or look at in a glass [illegible]

"The formal youth, that [illegible] Or value, but his [illegible] *Glasses* himself."
L'Estrange: [illegible]

2. To reflect or show as in a glass [illegible]

"Wherein is *glassed* [illegible]
Byron: [illegible]

3. To case or enclose in glass.

"Methought all his senses were lockt in [illegible]
As jewels in crystal for [illegible]
Who tend'ring their own worth, [illegible] were *glass'd*,
Did point out to buy them, [illegible]
Shakesp.: Love's Labour [illegible]

4. To cover as with glass; to [illegible]

"I have observed little grains of [illegible] the small cavities, perhaps *glassed* [illegible] heat."—*Boyle.*

* **glass'-chord,** *s.* [Eng. *glass*, and [illegible]

Music: A musical instrument [illegible] a pianoforte, but with bars of glass [illegible] strings of wire.

* **glass-en,** * **glas-en,** * **glas-un,** [illegible] * **gles-ene,** *a.* [A.S. *glæsen*.] [illegible] resembling glass; glazed, glassy.

"[He] [illegible]
The dice with *glassen eyes*."
Ben Jonson: [illegible]

glass'-ĕş, *s. pl.* [GLASS.] Spectac[illegible]

glass'-fûl, *s.* [Eng. *glass*; *-ful(l)*.] [illegible] of anything as a glass will hold.

glass'-hŏuse, *s.* [Eng. *glass*, and *house*.]

I. *Ordinary Language:*

1. A house or building where glass is made; glassworks.

"I remember to have met with an old Roman mosaic composed of little pieces of clay half vitrified, and prepared at the *glasshouses*."—*Addison: On Italy.*

2. A house built entirely or chiefly of glass; a conservatory.

II. *Fig.:* A position open to attack or to unfavourable criticism: hence the proverb, Those who live in *glasshouses* should not throw stones.

***glass'-ĭ-lĭ,** *adv.* [Eng. *glassy*; *-ly*.]

1. So as to resemble glass.

2. With glassy eyes.

"Vance stared *glassily* around him."—*Mortimer Collins: From Midnight to Midnight*, vol. iii., ch. x.

glass'-ĭ-nĕss, *glass'-ĭ-nĕss, *s.* [Eng. *glassy*; *-ness*.] The quality or state of being glassy, a vitreous appearance.

"The *glassyness* of the surface."—*Smollett: France & Italy*, lett. xxxi.

glass'-ĭng, *s.* [Eng. *glass*; *-ing*.]

Leather-manuf.: The operation of dressing leather on the grain side by a tool consisting of a glass slip set in a wooden handle.

Glass'-ĭtes, Glas-ĭtes, *s. pl.* [For etym. see def.]

Ch. Hist.: A Christian sect founded by the Rev. John Glas, minister of the (Presbyterian) Established Church of Scotland at Tealing, near Dundee. In 1728, he published a book called "The Testimony of the King of Martyrs concerning His Kingdom" (John xviii. 36), in which he opposed the establishment of national churches. Having been deposed, in 1729, by the Synod of Angus, he thereupon founded the sect called after his name. With regard to faith he believed it to be an intellectual act of assent to the Divine testimony. In 1753 Mr. Sandeman, his son-in-law, embraced his opinions, carrying them to a more extreme length. In 1760 the son-in-law removed to London, and in 1764 to America. Being better known in these places than Mr. Glas, the churches were called Sandemanian. In the census of 1851 there were six in England. In the Registrar-General's list of registered places of worship, in 1883, the Glassites and the Sandemanians figure as distinct sects. [SANDEMANIANS.]

glass'-lĭke, *a.* [Eng. *glass*, and *like*.] Like or resembling glass; glassy; of a vitreous appearance.

"For by example most we sinned before,
And *glasslike* clearness mixed with frailty bore."
Dryden: Astræa Redux, 208.

***glass'-măn,** *s.* [Eng. *glass*, and *man*.] One who deals in glass.

"The profit of glasses consists only in a small present made by the *glassman*."—*Swift.*

glass'-mĕt-ăl, *s.* [Eng. *glass*, and *metal*.] Glass in fusion in the pot.

"Let proof be made of the incorporating of copper or brass with *glassmetal*."—*Bacon: Physical Remains.*

glass'-pŏt, *s.* [Eng. *glass*, and *pot*.] The pot in which the frit is fused into glass. They are made of pure refractory clay, mixed with about one-fifth its weight of old pots pulverised by grinding, are built up instead of being formed on a mould, and baked by being subjected to a white heat.

glass'-wăre, *s.* [Eng. *glass*, and *ware*.] Articles or utensils manufactured of glass.

glass'-wŏrk, *s.* [Eng. *glass*, and *work*.]

*1. The manufacture of glass.

2. Articles or utensils manufactured of glass; glassware.

3. (*Pl.*) A place or building where glass is manufactured.

"They crush the ashes into lumps like a stone, and so sell them to the Venetians for their *glassworks*."—*Bacon: Natural History.*

***glass'-wŏrm,** *s.* [Eng. *glass*, and *worm*.] A glowworm.

glass'-wŏrt, *s.* [Eng. *glass*, and *wort*.]

Bot.: Salicornia, a genus of flowerless plants growing in salt marshes. Two species are British, the Jointed Glasswort (*Salicornia herbacea*), and the Creeping Glasswort (*S. radicans*).

"For the fine glass we use the purest of the finest sand, and the ashes of chall or *glasswort*."—*Browne: Vulgar Errours.*

glass'-ў, *glass-ĭe, *glas-y, *a.* [Eng. *glass*; *-y*; *-ie*.]

1. Made of glass.

"Honour is like that *glassy* bubble
That finds philosophers much trouble."
Butler: Hudibras, pt. ii. c. ii.

2. Resembling glass in lustre or some other quality.

"His conscience, like a *glassy* lake before,
Lashed into foaming waves, begins to roar."
Cowper: Truth, 259.

3. Dull; lacking fire or life; applied to the eyes.

glassy-felspar, *s.*

Min.: The same as SANIDINE (q.v.).

Glas'-tŏn-bŭr-ў (*t* silent), *s.* & *a.* [See def.]

A. *As substantive:*

Geog.: A town in Somersetshire, the seat of a celebrated abbey, now in ruins.

B. *As adj.:* Of or belonging to the town or abbey mentioned under A.

Glastonbury-thorn, *s.*

Hort.: A variety of the hawthorn flowering about Christmas. Said to have been introduced by the monks of the abbey.

glâub-ăp'-ą-tīte, *s.* [Eng. *glaub(er)*, and *apatite*.]

Min.: A variety of Apatite, in colour yellowish-brown to chocolate-brown, from Monk's Island.

glâu'-bĕr, *s.* [Named after Glauber, a German chemist, who first artificially made glauber-salt. He died in 1668.] (For def., see etym. and compound.)

glauber-salt, glauber's-salt, *s.*

1. *Chem. & Pharm.:* A name popularly given to sodium sulphate, $Na_2SO_4{\cdot}10H_2O$.

2. *Min.:* The same as MIRABILITE (q.v.).

glâu'-bĕr-ĭte, *s.* [Eng., &c. *glauber*, and suff. *-ite* (*Min.*) (q.v.).]

Min.: A monoclinic yellow, grey, or brick-red mineral, of vitreous lustre and white streak; its hardness 2·5 to 3; its sp. gr. 2·64 to 2·85. Compos.: sulphate of soda 51·1; sulphate of lime 48·9 = 100. Occurs in New Castile in Spain, in Upper Austria, in Bavaria, in California, and in Peru. (*Dana.*)

glâu-çĕsç'-ençe, *s.* [Lat. *glau(cus)*; suff. *-escence*.] The state of being glaucescent or slightly sea-green in lustre.

glâu-çĕsç'-ent, *a.* [Lat. *glaucus*, and suff. *-escent*.] [GLAUCOUS.]

Bot.: Becoming sea-green. Not very different from glaucous (q.v.).

glâu'-çĭc, *s.* [From Lat. *glauc(ium)*, and Eng., &c., suff. *-ic*.]

Chem.: Of, belonging to, existing in, or derived from glaucium (q.v.).

*** glaucic acid,** *s.*

Chem.: The acid contained in *Glaucium flavum*, identical with fumaric acid.

glâu'-çĭn, glâu'-çĭne, *s.* [Lat. *glauc(ium)*, and Eng. &c., suff. *-ine* (*Chem.*).]

Chem.: The alkaloid contained in the leaves of *Glaucium flavum*. The leaves are macerated with acetic acid, then the juice is pressed out, boiled, filtered, and the filtrate treated with lead nitrate, which precipitates lead fumarate. The filtrate is treated with H_2S, then the glaucine is precipitated with tannin, and the precipitate decomposed by chalk. Glaucine crystallizes out of water in small crystalline scales; it is easily soluble in alcohol and ether. It forms crystalline salts.

† glâu'-çĭne, *a.* [Lat. *glauc(us)*; *-ine*.]

Bot.: The same as GLAUCOUS (q.v.).

glâu'-çĭ-ŭm, *s.* [Lat. *glaucion*; Gr. γλαύκιον (*glaukion*) = the juice of a plant, probably the Horned-poppy, *Glaucium corniculatum*.]

Bot.: A genus of Papaveraceæ. It consists of glaucous poppies with yellow juice. The flowers are large, yellow or purple, the ovary two-celled; placentas two, seeds many, testa pitted. Known species, five or six. One is British—viz., *Glaucium luteum*, the Yellow Horned-poppy. It has large, handsome flowers, and their pods from six to ten inches long. It is found on sandy shores, blooming from June till October. The Scarlet Horned-poppy, *G. phœniceum*, has been found in Norfolk, but is not truly wild.

glâu-cō, *pref.* [Lat. *glaucus*; Gr. γλαυκός (*glaukos*).]

Min., &c.: Of a glaucous colour.

glâu'-cō-dōte, glâu'-cō-dŏt, *s.* [Ger. *glaucodot*: pref. *glauco-* (q.v.), and Gr. δοτός (*dotos*) = a gift.]

Min.: An orthorhombic, greenish, tin-white mineral of metallic lustre and white streak; its hardness, 5; sp. gr., 6. Compos.: Sulphur, 19·4; arsenic, 45·5; cobalt, 23·8; iron, 11·3 = 100. Occurs in chlorite slate in the province of Huasco in Chili, also in Sweden. (*Dana*, &c.)

glâu'-cō-līte, *s.* [Ger. *glaucolith*: pref. *glauco-* (q.v.); Gr. λίθος (*lithos*) = a stone.]

Min.: A blue or greenish-grey variety of Scapolite from the region east of Lake Baikal, where it occurs in veins in granite.

glâu'-cō-mą, *s.* [Lat., from Gr. γλαύκωμα (*glaukōma*), from γλαυκός (*glaukos*) = pale blue or grey, and ὄμμα (*omma*) = the eye; from the dull grey gleam of the eye affected by the disease.]

Med.: A fault in the eye, which changes the crystalline humour into a greyish colour, without detriment of sight, and therein differs from what is commonly understood by suffusion. (*Quincy.*)

glâu-cŏm'-ą-tŭs, *a.* [Lat. *glaucoma*; Gr. γλαύκωμα (*glaukōma*) [GLAUCOMA], genit. γλαύκωματος (*glaukōmatos*), Eng. adj. suff. *-ous*.]

Med.: Of, belonging to, or having the nature of glaucoma (q.v.).

glâu'-cō-nīte, *s.* [Pref. *glauco-* (q.v.); a euphonious (?), and suff. *-ite* (*Min.*) (q.v.). Named from its green colour.]

Min.: An amorphous green opaque mineral, like earthy chlorite, with a dull or glistening lustre; its hardness, 2; sp. gr. 2·2 to 2·4. It is a hydrous silicate of iron and potash. Compos.: Silica, 49·3; alumina, 3·6; sesquioxide of iron, 22·7; protoxide of iron, 6·3; potash, 8·3, and water, 9·6. There are two varieties of it: the one the green earth of cavities in eruptive rocks, the other the green grains in the greensand formation, or anything similar. Found in many places.

glâu-cō-nĭt'-ĭc, *a.* [Eng. *glauconit(e)*; *-ic*.]

Min. & Geol.: Of or belonging to glauconite.

"*Glauconitic* grains of greensand."—*Nicholson: Palæont.*, ii. 514.

glâu'-cō-phāne, *s.* [Pref. *glauco-*, and φαίνω (*phainō*) = to make to appear.]

Min.: An orthorhombic or monoclinic mineral, translucent or opaque, occurring in six-sided prisms. Hardness, 3·5; sp. gr., 3·1; colours, lavender, blue, bluish-black, or greyish; streak, powder, greyish-blue. Compos.: Silica, 56·49; alumina, 12·23; protoxide of iron, 10·91; protoxide of manganese, 0·50; magnesia, 7·97; lime, 2·25; soda and potassa, 9·28. Occurs in the island of Syra, one of the Cyclades. (*Dana.*)

glâu-cō-pĭ'-crĭne, *s.* [Pref. *glauco-*, and *picrine* (q.v.).]

Chem.: An alkaloid occurring in the root of *Glaucium flavum*. The root is exhausted with acetic acid, then precipitated with ammonia, redissolved in acetic acid, then precipitated with a solution of oak bark, and decomposing the precipitate with chalk, is crystallized out of ether. Glaucopicrine forms granular needles, which are soluble in alcohol and in water. When heated with concentrated sulphuric acid it gives a dark grass-green colour. The salts of glaucopicrine are crystalline, and have a very bitter taste.

glâu-cō-pĭ'-næ, *s.* [Mod. Lat. *glaucopi(s)* (q.v.), and Lat. fem. pl. adj. suff. *-inæ*.]

Ornith.: The name given by Swainson to the Wattle-crows, a sub-family of Corvidæ. The bill is short; the culmen elevated and curved from the base; the upper mandible entire; the wings short, rounded; the tail lengthened, graduated, or cuneated.

glâu-cō'-pĭs, *s.* [Gr. γλαυκῶπις (*glaukōpis*) = having fierce gleaming eyes; γλαυκός (*glaukos*) [GLAUCUS], and ὄψ (*ops*) = the eye.]

Ornith.: The typical genus of the sub-family

Glaucopinæ. *Glaucopis cinerea* occurs in New Zealand.

glâu-cō-sĭd′-ĕr-īte, *s.* [Pref. *glauco-*, and Eng., &c. *siderite* (q.v.); Ger. *glaukosiderit.*]

Min.: The same as VIVIANITE (q.v.).

glâu-cō′-sĭs, *s.* [Gr. γλαύκωσις (*glaukōsis*)= blindness, produced by glaucoma (q.v.).]

Path.: (For def. see etym.).

glâu′-coŭs, *a.* [Lat. *glaucus;* Gr. γλαυκός (*glaukos*) = (1) glancing silver, (2) pale blue, grey.]

Bot.: Sea-green, dull green, passing into greyish-blue.

glâu′-cŭs, *s.* [Lat. *Glaucus;* Gr. γλαυκός (*glaukos*).] [GLAUCOUS.]

1. *Class. Myth.:* A fisherman of Anthedon, in Eubœa, who, seeing that a fish brought ashore so recovered its strength by eating a certain herb that it was able again to leap into the water, had the curiosity himself to taste the plant, which he had no sooner done than he plunged into the deep and became a sea god. (*Ovid: Metam.* vii. 233, &c.)

2. *Zool.* (*Of the form* glaucus): A genus of Nudibranchiate Gasteropods, family Æolidæ. The animal is elongated and slender, with the foot linear and channeled, the tentacles four, the gills slender, and supported on three pairs of lateral lobes. Known species, seven; floating on seaweed in the Atlantic and Pacific, their food being small sea-jellies. Mr. C. Bennett, who captured *Glaucus hexapterygius* in a towing net, in lat. 4° 26′ N., long. 19° 30′ W. describes its beauty as remarkable. The upper parts were of a brilliant red colour, the lower ones pearly white.

* **glâud′-kĭn,** *s.* A kind of gown worn in the time of Henry VIII.

glâum, *v.i.* To snatch greedily.

"To hear the thuds, and see the cluds,
O' clans frae woods, in tartan duds,
Wha *glaumed* at kingdoms three, man."
Burns: Battle of Sheriff Muir.

glâux, *s.* [Lat. *glaux;* Gr. γλαύξ (*glaux*) = (1) the owl, from its glaring eyes; (2) a plant, the Milk vetch (*Astragalus glaux* of Linnæus); γλάξ (*glax*) = the plant only, from γλαυκός (*glaukos*).] [GLAUCOUS.]

Bot.: Sea-milkwort, a genus of Primulaceæ, family Primulidæ. Flowers small, axillary sessile, white, or pink; calyx five-parted, coloured; corolla wanting; stamens five, hypogynous, alternate with the lobes of the calyx; ovary subglobose; style filiform; stigma obtuse; capsule five-valved, few seeded. *Glaux maritima* occurs in Britain on muddy seashores and estuaries, also in the salt districts of Worcester and Stafford.

* **glāve,** *s.* [GLAIVE.]

* **glāved,** *a.* [Eng. *glav(e); -ed.*] Armed with a glaive.

* **glāv′-ĕr,** *v.i. & t.* [Etym. doubtful.]

A. *Intransitive:*

1. To babble, to jabber.

"Here many, clepid filosophirs, *glaveren* dyversely."
—*Wycliffe: Select Works,* i. 181.

2. To flatter.

"A *glavering* council is as dangerous as a wheedling priest or a flattering physician."—*L'Estrange.*

B. *Trans.:* To flatter, to wheedle, to cheat.

"Ne *glaueres* her neghbor wyth gyle."
E. Eng. Allit. Poems: Pearl, 647.

* **glāv′-ĕr-ĕr,** *s.* [Eng. *glaver; -er.*] A flatterer, a wheedler, a parasite.

"These *glauerers* gone, myself to rest I laid."
Mirrour for Magistrates, p. 407.

* **glāy′-möre,** *s.* [CLAYMORE.]

* **glay-men,** * **gley-myn,** *v.t.* [A variant of CLAM (q.v.).] [CLAMMY.] To make sticky or clammy.

"*Gleymyn* or yngleymyn. *Visco, invisco.*"—*Prompt. Parv.*

* **glay-mous,** * **gley-mows,** *a.* [GLAYMEN.] Sticky, clammy.

"*Gleymous* or lymows. *Limosus, viscosus.*"—*Prompt. Parv.*

* **glay-mous-ness,** * **gley-mowse-nesse,** *s.* [Eng. *gleymous; -ness.*] Stickiness, clamminess.

"*Gleymousenesse,* or limownesse. *Limositas, viscositas.*"—*Prompt. Parv.*

glāze, * **glase,** * **glas-en,** * **glas-yn,** *v.t. & i.* [GLASS, *s.;* cf. Icel. *glæsa* = to polish; M. H. Ger. *glasen* = to glaze.]

A. *Transitive:*

1. To furnish with glass, as a window; to cover with a sheet of glass: as, To *glaze* a window or a picture.

"Francis Willeamson of Southwark, glazier, and Simon Symonds of St. Margaret's, Westminster, glazier, agreeing curiously and sufficiently to *glaze* four windows of the upper story of the church of King's College, Cambridge."—*Walpole: Anecdotes of Painting,* vol. i., ch. iv.

2. To furnish with windows of glass.

"She came to Westminster Hall, which was richely hanged with cloths of Arras and new *glazed.*"—*Hall: Hen. VIII.* (an. 25).

3. To overlay with glass, or a substance resembling glass; to cover with a vitreous substance.

"For its aptness to vitrify, and serve the potters to *glaze* their earthen vessels, the miners call pottern ore."—*Boyle: Works,* vol. i., p. 323.

4. To overlay or overspread with anything shining and transparent like glass; to make glassy.

"Sorrow's eye, *glazed* with blinding tears,
Divides one thing intire, to many objects."
Shakesp.: Richard II., ii. 2.

5. To make smooth or glossy; to polish: as, To *glaze* cloth, &c.

"As they have a method of *glazing* it, it is more durable."—*Cook: Voyages,* vol. iii., bk. ii., ch. iii.

B. *Intrans.:* To become glassy; to assume a dull, glassy appearance; to become overspread with a semi-transparent film.

"A light on Marmion's visage spread,
And fired his *glazing* eye."
Scott: Marmion, vi. 22.

glāze, *s.* [GLAZE, *v.*] A vitrifiable composition for covering earthenware or porcelain. Glaze on earthenware has several objects: (1) to render the ware impermeable to liquids, (2) To impart lustre, (3) To preserve colours and patterns. In cookery the word is applied to the white of eggs, or strong gravy or jelly boiled down to the consistency of a thin cream, and used to cover pastry, &c. with a glossy, shining coating. In painting it is used for any kind of varnish intended to preserve the picture from the effects of the atmosphere, and to add brilliancy to the colours.

"It is late in the day to discuss the chromatic range of Sir Joshua's palette, or to argue about his mixtures, and his *glazes.*"—*Pall Mall Gazette,* Jan. 3, 1883.

glaze-dew, *s.*

Bot.: Stilbum; a genus of hypomycetous fungi.

glaze-kiln, *s.*

Pottery: A kiln in which glazed biscuit-ware is placed for firing. It is analogous to the glost-oven (q.v.).

glāzed, *pa. par.* or *a.* [GLAZE, *v.*]

glazed-board, *s.* A kind of mill-board having a hard, smooth surface, to give a smooth face to the paper or fabric pressed between such boards.

* **glaz-en,** *a.* [A.S. *glæsen.*] Resembling glass; glassy, glass-like, vitreous.

glāz′-ĕr, *s.* [Eng. *glaz(e),* v.; *-er.*] One who or that which glazes: as—

(1) A cutler's or lapidary's wheel of a grade between the grinding and the polishing. It is made of discs of wood so arranged as to present the grain outwardly, that is, radially. The wooden surface is fed with emery-cake. Mahogany, oak, apple, beech, or birch are employed. Other glazers have a covering of leather or a cap of lead or tin alloy to carry the emery for grinding or glazing cutlery.

(2) A calendering or calico-smoothing wheel.

glāz′-ĭe, *a.* [Eng. *glaz(e): -ie* = *-y.*] Glittering; as smooth as glass.

"Tho' now thou's dowie, stiff, and crazy
An' thy auld hide's as white's a daisy,
I've seen thee dappl't sleek, an' *glazie.*"
Burns: Farmer to His Auld Mare Maggie.

glā′-zier (zier as **zhŭr),** *s.* [Eng. *glaz(e); -ier.*]

1. *Lit.:* One whose trade or business it is to glaze windows, picture frames, &c.; one who sets glass in windows, &c.

"The panes of glasswork are set and fastened by the *glazier.*"—*Moxon: Mechanical Exercises.*

* 2. *Fig.:* An eye.

"You're out with your *glaziers.*"—*Broome: A Jovial Crew,* act. ii.

glazier's diamond, *s.* An implement for cutting glass, consisting, as now universally made, of a handle, by which it is held between the fingers and guided, and a [illegible] swivelled at its lower end a holder [illegible] which a small diamond with one of its angles exposed is inserted.

glazier's knife, *s.* A knife [illegible] glaziers in clearing out the rebate [illegible] panes from the fillisters of sash, and [illegible] in new ones. Such knives are [illegible] hacking, stopping, and putty knives.

glazier's point, *s.* A small [illegible] piece of tin plate, employed to secure [illegible] of glass in the sash previous to putty[illegible]

glazier's vice, *s.*

Plumbing: An apparatus for forming [illegible] bars for the reception of window-glass [illegible] bar is called a came, and the made [illegible] is called fret-work.

glāz′-ĭng, * **glas-ynge,** *pr. par.* [GLAZE, *v.*]

A. & **B.** *As pr. par. & particip.* [illegible] the verb).

C. *As substantive:*

1. The act or process of setting [illegible] window sashes, picture frames, &c.; [illegible] trade of a glazier.

"Nay, in spite of constant *glazing* [illegible] rain perpetually drenched the apartment[illegible]
lay: Hist. Eng., ch. xii.

2. The act of giving a glazed or [illegible] pearance to, resembling that of glass [illegible] of covering with a glaze, as pastry, &c.

3. The act of polishing metal [illegible] dusted with polishing-powder.

4. The act of spreading a semi-[illegible] over a painting to soften asperities.

5. The act or process of giving [illegible] glossy surface to gunpowder. All [illegible] is glazed in order to enable it to [illegible] fectly resist moisture and bear trans[illegible] For this purpose the grains from the [illegible] rollers, after having been assorted [illegible] and while still containing three [illegible] cent. of water, are placed to the [illegible] several hundred pounds in a glaz[illegible] this is journaled at the ends, and [illegible] rotate for some ten or twelve hours [illegible] off the angular projections of the [illegible] causing them to assume a smooth [illegible] surface. Pulverized plumbago is [illegible] added to produce a deceptive appearance [illegible] high glazing.

* 6. Glasswork; glazed windows.

"Holy al the story of Troye
Was in the *glazinge* ywrought."
Chaucer: Book of the D[illegible]

glazing-machine, *s.* A [illegible] polished rollers to calender paper.

glazing-wheel, *s.* A wheel [illegible] covered with leather charged with [illegible] used by cutlers, especially for giving [illegible] sharpening knives, tools, &c. It is [illegible] instead of filing for levelling and [illegible] many metallic articles; for removing [illegible] scale from casting, and for trimming [illegible] castings, such as builders' hardware [illegible] wooden wheel without any covering [illegible] by lapidaries in smoothing soft [illegible] stones. These wheels are used [illegible] emery and water.

* **glē,** *s.* [GLEE.]

glēad (1), *s.* [GLEDE.]

glēad (2), *s.* [GLEED.]

glēam, *s.* [A.S. *glæm, glæm;* cog[illegible] *glimo* = brightness; O. H. Ger. [illegible] glow-worm; allied to *glow* and *glis*[illegible]

1. A flash or shoot of light; a gl[illegible] a little stream of light; brightness [illegible] lustre.

"For this in Autumn searched the blo[illegible]
Nor lost one sunny *gleam*? for this [illegible]
Thomson: A[illegible]

2. A short or sudden glimpse [illegible] ray.

"If we consider the frequent relish [illegible] from it [laughter], and how often it [illegible] which is apt to depress the mind and [illegible] with transient unexpected *gleams* of [illegible] take care not to grow too wise for so [illegible] in life."—*Addison: Spectator,* No. 249.

¶ Crabb thus discriminates bet[illegible] *glimmer, ray,* and *beam:* "Certain [illegible] light are designated by these [illegible] *gleam* and *glimmer* are indefinite; [illegible] *beam* are definite. The *gleam* is p[illegible]

commencement of light, or that portion of opening light which interrupts the darkness; the *glimmer* is an unsteady *gleam*: *ray* and *beam* are portions of light which emanate from some luminous body: the former from all luminous bodies in general, the latter more particularly from the sun. . . . *Gleam* and *ray* may be applied figuratively; *beam* only in the natural sense: a *gleam* of light may break in on the benighted understanding, but a *glimmer* of light rather confuses." (*Crabb: Eng. Synon.*)

glēam (1), *v.i.* & *t.* [GLEAM, *s.*]

A. *Intransitive:*

1. To dart or throw gleams or rays of light; to shine, to glimmer.

"'Now Thyrza gazes on that moon'—
Alas, it *gleamed* upon her grave!"
Byron: One Struggle More.

2. To shine, to glitter.

"The field all iron cast a *gleaming* brown,
Nor wanted clouds of foot, nor on each horn,
Cuirassiers all in steel for standing fight."
Milton: P. R., iii. 326.

B. *Trans.:* To shoot or dart out as flashes of light.

"Dying eyes *gleamed* forth their ashy lights."
Shakesp.: Rape of Lucrece, 1,378.

* **glēam** (2), * **gleame,** * **gleme,** *v.t.* & *i.* [A.S. *gilm* = a handful, as of reaped corn.] [GLEAN, *v.*] To glean; to gather up ears of corn which have been passed over.

"To *gleame* corne, *spicilegere*."—*Levins: Manipulus Vocabulorum.*

glēam (3), *v.i.* [Etym. doubtful.]

Falconry: To disgorge filth, as a hawk.

* **glēam'-ĕr,** *s.* [Eng. *gleam* (2), *-er.*] A gleaner.

"*Gleamer* of corne. *Spicilegus.*"—*Huloet.*

* **glēam'-ȳ,** *a.* [Eng. *gleam*; *-y.*] Emitting gleams or flashes of light; darting out beams of light; gleaming; radiant.

"The *gleamy* streaks of purple morn."
Mickle: The Lusiad, v.

glēan, * **glene,** *v.t.* & *i.* [O. Fr. *glener*; Fr. *glaner*, from Low Lat. *gleno*, from *glena*, *glenna*, *gelina*, or *gelima* = a handful; from A.S. *gilm* = a handful of gathered corn.] [GLEAM (2), *v.*]

A. *Transitive:*

I. *Literally:*

1. To gather, as ears of corn which have been passed over on the cornfield.

2. To gather ears of corn from.

"With smiling patience in her looks, she went
To *glean* Palæmon's fields."
Thomson: Autumn, 217.

II. *Figuratively:*

1. To gather together; to collect.

"*Gleaning* all the land's wealth into one."
Shakesp.: Henry VIII., iii. 2.

2. To acquire, to gain, to obtain.

"Not for Bohemia, nor the pomp that may
Be therein *gleaned*."
Shakesp.: Winter's Tale, iii. 3.

3. To collect or bring together from scattered sources; to pick up here and there.

"Our humbler Muse,
[Who] only reads the public news
And idly utters what she *gleans*."
Whitehead: Variety.

4. To conclude; to infer.

"Gather
So much as from occasions you may *glean*,
If aught, to us unknown, afflicts him thus."
Shakesp.: Hamlet, ii. 2.

* 5. To strip; to make bare.

"Galling the *gleaned* land with hot assays."
Shakesp.: Henry V., i. 2.

B. *Intransitive:*

1. *Lit.:* To gather stalks or ears of corn which have been left on the cornfield.

"She came and *gleaned* in the field after the reapers."
—*Ruth* iii. 3.

2. *Fig.:* To gather or pick up from various sources or with difficulty.

"Piecemeal they win this acre first, then that;
Glean on, and gather up the whole estate."
Pope: Satires of Dr. Donne, ii. 90.

* **glēan** (1), *s.* [GLEAN, *v.*] A collection or bundle, as of corn, made by gleaning.

"The *gleans* of yellow thime distend his thighs."
Dryden: Virgil; Georgic iv. 267.

* **glēan** (2), *s.* [Prob. for *clean* (q.v.).] The afterbirth, as of a cow or other domestic animal; the cleaning.

glēan'-ĕr, *s.* [Eng. *glean*, v.; *-er.*]

1. *Lit.:* One who gleans or gathers corn after the reapers.

"On the waste fields to trace the *gleaner's* way."
Scott: Lord of the Isles, i. (Introd.)

2. *Fig.:* One who collects assiduously from various sources.

"An ordinary coffee-house *gleaner* in the city is an arrant statesman."—*Locke.*

glē'-ba, *s.* [Lat. = a lump of earth, glebe.]

Bot.: The same as GLEBULA, 1.

glēbe, *s.* [Fr. *glèbe*, from Lat. *gleba* = a clod of earth, soil; Sp. & Ital. *gleba*.]

I. *Ordinary Language:*

* 1. Land, soil, ground, turf.

"Great Eusham's fertile *glebe* what tongue hath not extolled?" *Drayton: Poly-Olbion*, s. 13.

2. In the same sense as II. 1.

* 3. A lump; mass, or concretion.

"Congelable again by cold into brittle *glebes* or crystals."—*Arbuthnot.*

II. *Technically:*

1. *Law:* The land possessed as part of the revenue of an ecclesiastical benefice.

† 2. *Mining:* A tract of land containing some mineral ore.

glebe-land, *s.* The same as GLEBE, II. 1.

glēbe'-lĕss, *a.* [Eng. *glebe*; *-less.*] Destitute of a glebe; having no glebe.

* **glē-bŏs'-ĭ-tȳ,** *s.* [As if from a Lat. *glebositas*, from *glebosus*.] The quality or state of being glebous.

* **glēb'-oŭs,** *a.* [Lat. *glebosus*, from *gleba* = a clod, soil; Sp. *gleboso*.] Pertaining to or consisting of turf or soil; turfy.

glē'-bu-la (pl. **glē'-bu-læ**), *s.* [Lat. = a small clod or lump of earth, a clod; dimin. of *gleba* = a lump of earth, a clod.]

Botany:

1. *Sing.:* The peridium or fleshy part of certain fungals. the same as GLEBA (q.v.).

2. *Plural:*

(1) *Gen.:* Masses in appearance like crumbs. (*R. Brown*, 1874.)

(2) *Specially:*

(*a*) Little roundish elevations of the thallus of lichens.

(*b*) The spores of certain fungals. (*Treas. of Bot.*)

glēb'-ȳ, *a.* [Eng. *gleb(e)*; *-y.*] Containing or consisting of soil or turf; fertile, fruitful.

"You dwelling safe in *gleby* Troy, the Greeks retire their force." *Chapman: Homer; Iliad* iii.

glē-chō'-ma, *s.* [From Lat. *glechon*; Gr. γλήχων (*glēchōn*) = a plant, the Penny-royal (*Mentha Pulegium*).]

Bot.: A Linnæan genus of Labiates, tribe Nepeteæ. It is now reduced to a sub-genus of Nepeta. Ground Ivy, *Glechoma hederacea* of the older Floras, is now generally called *Nepeta Glechoma.*

glē'-chōn, *s.* [Lat. *glechon*; Gr. γλήχων (*glēchōn*).] [GLECHOMA.]

Bot.: A genus of Labiates, tribe Melisseæ. *Glechon spathulatus* is a diuretic and diaphoretic.

glēde (1), **gled,** *s.* [A.S. *gleda* = a kite; *lit.* = the glider, from the motion of the bird; *glidan* = to glide.] The kite.

"I am as hungry as a *gled*, my bonny dow."—*Scott: Waverley*, ch. xliii.

* **glēde** (2), **gleed, gleid,** *s.* [A.S. *glēd*, from *glōwan* = to glow; Dut. *glöde*, from *gloe* to glow; Icel. *glódh*; Sw. *glöd*; O. H. Ger. *gluot*, *glōt*; Dan. *glöd*.]

1. A burning coal.

"All glowed as a *glede*, the goste there ho glides."
Sir Gawan & Sir Gal., i. 9, 10.

2. A fire.

"Allace, scho said, in warld that I was wrocht!
Giff all this payne on my self mycht be brocht!
I haiff seruit to be brynt in a *gleid*."
Wallace, iv. 751.

glĕdġe, *s.* [A softened form of *gley* or *gleg*.] A sly look.

"But he gae a *gledge* wi' his ee that I ken'd he took up what I said."—*Scott: Old Mortality*, ch. xxxviii.

glĕdġe, *v.i.* [GLEDGE, *s.*] To look slily at any one; to look askance or cunningly.

"The next time that ye send or bring ony body here, let them be gentles allenarly, without ony fremd servants, like that chield Lockhard, to be *gledging* and gleeing about, and looking to the wrang side of ane's housekeeping, to the discredit of the family."—*Scott: Bride of Lammermoor*, ch. xxvi.

glĕ-dĭtsçh'-ĭ-a, *s.* [Named after John Gottlieb Gleditsch, a German botanist, who in 1753 published a classification of fungi.]

1. *Bot.:* A genus of Cæsalpinieæ, tribe Dimorphandreæ. *Gleditschia triacantha* or *triacanthos* is the Acacia or Honey-locust of America. It is a large tree, and has been introduced into Britain; but it seldom flowers, and yet more rarely ripens its seeds in this country.

2. *Palæobot.:* The genus is believed to occur in the Pliocene of Europe.

glee, * **gle,** * **gleo,** * **gleowe,** * **gleu,** * **glewe,** * **glu,** * **glye,** *s.* [A.S. *gleow*, *gleó*, *gliw* = joy, mirth, music; cogn. with Icel. *glý* = glee.]

I. *Ordinary Language:*

1. Joy, mirth, merriment, delight, gaiety.

"The ancient bard his *glee* repressed."
Scott: Lady of the Lake, ii. 12.

2. Music; minstrelsy.

* 3. Game, sport.

"Y wot no gameth the no *gle*."
Legend of St. Gregory, 162.

* 4. Metaphorically applied to a struggle of any kind; a battle; a contest.

"Thocht in to the Forest to ly,—
And with trawaill, and stalwart fycht,
Chace Dowglas out off the countré
But othyr wayis then yield the *gle*."
Barbour, ix. 701.

II. *Music:* A composition for voices in harmony, consisting of two or more contrasted movements, with the parts so contrived that they may be termed a series of interwoven melodies. It may be written for three or more voices, either equal or mixed; but it is necessary that there should be only one voice to a part. It may be designed with or without instrumental accompaniment, and set to words in any style—amatory, bacchanalian, pastoral, didactic, comic, or serious. As a composition the glee appears to have historically followed the catch, and to have had its origin at the time when part-singing began to be revived. (*Stainer & Barrett.*)

glee-club, *s.* A society formed for the practice and performance of glees and part-songs.

* **glee-maiden,** *s.* A female dancer and singer.

GLEE-MAIDEN.

"The jongleurs, or jugglers, as we learn from the elaborate work of the late Mr. Strutt on the sports and pastimes of the people of England, used to call in the aid of various assistants, to render these performances as captivating as possible. The *glee-maiden* was a necessary attendant. Her duty was tumbling and dancing; and, therefore, the Anglo-Saxon version of Saint Mark's Gospel states Herodias to have vaulted or tumbled before King Herod. In Scotland these poor women seem, even at a late period, to have been bonds-women to their masters."—*Scott: Note to the Lady of the Lake*, vi. 6.

* **glee,** *v.i.* [GLEY.]

* **glee'-craft,** * **gleo-cræft,** *s.* [A.S. *gleó-cræft*.] The science or knowledge of music.

"Selden that he wes god of alle *gleocræften*."
Layamon, i. 299.

gleed, gleid, gleyed, *a.* [Eng. *gle(e)*, v.; *-ed.*] One-eyed; squinting; awry; oblique. (*Scott: Rob Roy*, ch. vi.)

gleed, *s.* [GLEDE (2), *s.*] A flame; a burning coal; a fire; a spark.

"Not a *gleed* of fire, then, except the bit kindling peat."—*Scott: Bride of Lammermoor*, ch. xxvi.

* **glee'-drēam,** * **gleo-dreme,** *s.* [A.S. *gleódreám*.] Merriment caused by music; minstrelsy.

"Mid drinchen and mid murie *gleodreme*."
Layamon, i. 77.

glee'-fůl, *a.* [Eng. *glee*; *-ful(l)*.] Full of glee or merriment; merry; gay.

"My lovely Aaron, wherefore look'st thou sad,
When everything doth make a *gleeful* boast?"
Shakesp.: Titus Andronicus, ii. 3.

glee'-fůl-lȳ, *adv.* [Eng. *gleeful*; *-ly.*] In a gleeful manner; merrily, gaily.

"Farmer and fox-hunter alike have gone *gleefully* through the month."—*Field*, Jan 28, 1882.

* **gleēk,** *s.* [A.S. *glig, gligg.*]

1. A scoff; a mocking; a jest.

"'What will you give us?' 'No money, but the *gleek*; I will give you the minstrel.'" — *Shakesp.: Romeo & Juliet*, iv. 5.

2. A game of cards played by three persons with forty-four cards, each hand having twelve, and eight being left for the stock. To *gleek* was a term used in the game for gaining a decisive advantage; to be *gleeked* was the contrary. A *gleek* was three of the same cards in one hand together.

"Honest *gleek*, ruff and honours diverted the ladies at Christmas."—*Evelyn: Mundus Muliebris.* (Pref.)

3. Three of anything.

4. A sly or enticing glance of the eye.

"A pretty *gleek* coming from Pallas' eye."
Beaum. & Flet.: Maid in the Mill, i. 2.

* **gleēk,** *v.i. & t.* [GLEEK, *s.*]

A. *Intrans.*: To mock; to scoff; to sneer; to idle about.

"Nay, I can *gleek* upon occasion."—*Shakesp.: Midsummer Night's Dream*, iii. 1.

B. *Trans.*: To gain a decisive advantage over one in the game of gleek. [GLEEK, *s.*, 2.]

* **gleē′-man,** * **gle-man,** * **gleo-man,** * **glew-man,** * **glu-man,** *s.* [A.S. *gleóman.*] A minstrel.

"Loud these Saxon *gleemen*
Sang to slaves the songs of freemen."
Longfellow: Norman Baron.

* **gleēn,** *v.i.* [Prob. a variation of *gleam* (1), v., as *glean* is of *gleam* (2).] [GLEAM (2), GLEAN, *v.*] To gleam; to shine; to glitter.

"Those who . . .
Bend stubborn steel, and harden *gleening* armour,
Acknowledge Vulcan's aid."
Prior: Hymn to Jupiter.

* **gleē′-sōme,** *a.* [Eng. *glee*; *-some.*] Gleeful, merry, joyous.

"*Gleesome* hunters, pleased with their sport."
Browne: Britannia's Pastorals, bk. ii., s. 4.

gleēt, *s.* [GLEET, *v.*]

Pathol.: A transparent mucous discharge from the uretha, occurring in gonorrhœa; a thin ichor running from a sore.

"A hard dry eschar, without either matter or *gleet*." —*Wiseman: Surgery.*

* **gleēt,** *v.i.* [Prob. from glide (q.v.).] [GLET.]

1. To drip or ooze, as a discharge from a sore.

2. To run slowly.

"Vapours . . . are condensed, and so *gleet* down the caverns of these mountains." — *Cheyne: Phil. Principles.*

gleēt′-ȳ, *a.* [Eng. *gleet*; *-y.*] Resembling gleet; thin, limpid, ichorous.

glĕg, *a.* [Icel. *gloggr* = sharp, attentive.]

1. Sharp, quick, smart; on the alert.

"He's *gleg* eneuch at the broadsword and target."—*Scott: Waverley*, ch. xliii.

2. Sharp, keen; applied to edged tools: as, a *gleg* razor.

3. Attentive.

4. Eager, keen.

gleī-chĕn′ ĕ-æ, *s. pl.* [Mod. Lat. *gleichen(ia)*, and Lat. fem. pl. adj. suff. *-eæ.*]

Bot.: A tribe of Polypodiaceæ (Ferns), sometimes made a distinct order, Gleichenaceæ. The spore cases are dorsal, with a transverse, occasionally oblique, ring, nearly sessile, and bursting lengthwise internally; spores oblong or kidney-shaped. (*Lindley.*)

gleī′-chĕn′-ĭ-a, *s.* [Named after Baron P. F. Von Gleichen, a German botanist.]

Bot.: The typical genus of the tribe Gleicheneæ (q.v.). They are found in or near the tropics of both hemispheres. They are pretty ferns. About fourteen have been introduced into British greenhouses. The rhizomes of *Gleichenia Hermanii* are sometimes eaten.

gleī-chĕn-ĭ-ā′-çĕ-æ, *s. pl.* [Mod. Lat. *gleicheni(a)*, and Lat. fem. pl. adj. suff. *-aceæ.*]

Bot.: An old order of Ferns, adopted by Lindley in his *Natural System of Botany*, but in his *Vegetable Kingdom* reduced to the tribe Gleicheneæ (q.v.).

glēid, *s.* [GLEED.]

* **gleire,** *s.* [GLAIR.]

glĕn, *s.* [Gael. & Ir. *gleann* = a valley, a glen; Welsh & Corn. *glyn*; cf. Welsh *glan* = a brink, a side, a bank.] A narrow valley or depression between two hills; a dale.

"That violent commotion, which o'erthrew
In town, and city, and sequestered *glen*,
Altar and cross."
Wordsworth: Excursion, bk. viii.

glē′-nē, *s.* [Gr. γλήνη (*glēnē*) = the eyeball; the pupil of the eye.]

Anatomy:

1. The pupil of the eye.

2. Any slight depression or cavity in a bone which receives another bone in articulation. A deeper one is called cotyle. (*Parr.*)

glĕn-lĭ′-vat, glĕn-lĭ′-vĕt, *s.* [See def.] A kind of whiskey, so named from *Glenlivat*, in Banffshire, where it was first made.

glē-nō-, *pref.* [GLENE.]

Anat.: Shallow.

gleno-humeral, *s.*

Anat.: Connected with the shoulders, and shallow. There is a gleno-humeral ligament.

glē′-nōid, *s.* [Gr. γλήνη (*glēnē* = the pupil of the eye, the eyeball, the socket of a joint, and εἶδος (*eidos*) = form.]

Anat.: Having the joint shallow, as opposed to cotyloid, or deep. There are a *glenoid* cavity of the scapula, a *glenoid* fossa of the temporal bone, and a *glenoid* ligament between the clavicle and scapula.

"The *glenoid* cavity of the scapula is shallow."—*Trans. Amer. Philos. Society*, vol. xiii., p. 199 (1873).

glē-nō-trĕ-mī′-tēs, *s. pl.* [Gr. γλήνη (*glēnē*) [GLENE], and τρῆμα (*trēma*), τρήμη (*trēmē*) = that which is pierced through, a hole.]

Palæont.: A genus of fossil Comatulids from the Chalk.

* **glĕnt,** *pret. of v.* [GLINT.]

* **glĕnt,** *s.* [GLENT, *v.*] A glance, a glint, a flash.

"Thenne ho . . . wyth a *glent* laghed."
Gawaine, 1,290.

* **gle-o,** *s.* [GLEE.]

* **glet,** * **glette,** *s.* [Icel. *glæta* = humour.] Filth.

"When he had na other fode
But wlatsom *glet*."
Hampole: Pricke of Conscience, 457.

* **gleve,** *s.* [GLAIVE.]

* **glew** (1), *s.* [GLEE.]

* **glew (ew as ū)** (2), *s.* [GLUE, *s.*]

gley, *v.i.* [Icel. *glugga* = to stare; Sw. *glia* = to glance; Dan. *gloe* = to stare.]

1. To look askance; to squint.

"Sco *gleied*, als sais the bok."
Cursor Mundi, 3,861.

2. To overlook things.

gley, *s.* [GLEY, *v.*] A squint or oblique look or glance.

gley, a-gley, *adv.* [GLEY, *v.*] A squint; askance; on one side, obliquely.

gleyed, gley-it, gleed, gleid, *a.* [GLEY, *v.*]

1. Squint-eyed, squinting. (*Wallace*, vi. 466.)

2. Oblique, not direct.

¶ *To gang gleyed*: To go out of the right way.

gleyed-ness, gleid-ness, *s.* [Eng. *gleyed*; *-ness.*] The quality or state of being squint-eyed; obliqueness.

glī′-a-dīne, glī′-a-dĭn, *s.* [Gr. γλία, γλοιά (*glia, gloia*) = glue.] [GLUTIN.]

glĭb, * **glĭbb,** *a. & adv.* [A shortened form of *glibbery* (q.v.); Dut. *glibberig* = slippery; *glibberen* = to slide.]

* **A.** *As adjective*:

* 1. Smooth, slippery; of such a nature that a body can slide easily upon it.

* 2. Slippery; easily moved or slid along.

"The parts of a body compounded by it are close, catching, flowing slowly, *glibb*." — *Digby: Of Bodies*, ch. xiv.

3. Voluble or fluent of speech.

"I want that *glib* and oily art
To speak and purpose not." *Shakesp.: Lear*, i. 1.

4. Easily and fluently spoken or uttered.

"How smooth, persuasive, plausible and *glib*,
From holy lips is dropped the specious fib."
Criticisms on the Rolliad, pt. ii. *The Lyars.*

B. *As adv.*: Glibly, smoothly, ...

"Habakkuk brought him a smooth ...
pactly twisted together, with a noose ...
as a birdcatcher's gin."—*Arbuthnot.*

glib-gabbet, *a.* Smooth and ...
speech.

"An' that *glib-gabbet* Highland ...
The Laird o' ..."
Burns: ...

* **glĭb,** *s.* [Ir. & Gael.]

1. (For def see extract.)

"The Irish have from the Scythians ...
long *glibs*; which is a thick curled ...
ing down over their eyes, and ...
them."—*Spenser: Present State of Ireland.*

2. A man wearing such a ...

* **glĭb,** *v.t.* [Formed from ...
A.S. pref. *ge-.*] To castrate, ...
emasculate.

"I'll geld them all: fourteen they shall ...
To bring false generations; they are ...
And I had rather *glib* myself, than they
Should not produce fair issue."
Shakesp.: Winter's Tale ...

* **glĭb′-bĕr-ȳ,** *s.* [GLIB, *a.*]

1. Slippery, fickle, uncertain.

"My love is *glibbery*, there is no ...
Marston.

2. Glib, smooth-tongued, voluble, ...

"What, shall thy lubrical and *glibbery* ...
Live, as she were defunct."
Ben Jonson: ...

* **glĭb′-bĭn,** *s.* [GLIB, *s.*] A woman ...
a glib.

"They go bareheaded and are called ...
glibbins."—*Gainsford: Glory of England.*

glĭb′-lȳ, *adv.* [Eng. *glib*; *-ly.*] ...
manner; smoothly, volubly, readily.

"He who . . . pleaded so glibly the ...
Longfellow: ...

glĭb′-nĕss, *s.* [Eng. *glib*; *-ness.*]

* 1. The quality or state of being ...
periness, smoothness.

"A polisht ice-like *glibness* ...
The rocke so round."
Chapman: Homer ...

2. Volubility, fluency.

"With a *glibness* that left no doubt ...
but that it was his projected platform ...
Daily Telegraph, Sept. 25, 18..

* **glicke,** *s.* [GLEEK, *s.*]

glĭd′-dĕr, *a.* [GLIDE.] Slippery. ...

glĭd′-dĕr-ȳ, *a.* [Eng. *glidder*; *-y.*] ...
smooth.

"All a barren, hard, grey stretch of ...
and *gliddery* stones."—*Blackmore: ...*
ch. vi., p. 53.

glīde, * **glyde** (pa. t. * *glod*, ...
v.i. & t. [A.S. *glīdan*; cogn. with ...
den; Dan. *glide*; Sw. *glida*; Ger. ...
O. Fris. *glīda*; M. H. Ger. *glîten.*]

A. *Intrans.*: To move smoothly ...
without noise or violence; to pass ...
along without apparent effort or ...
step; to slip or slide along, as on ...
surface.

"Thy shadow still would glide from ...
Tennyson: ...

* **B.** *Trans.*: To send gliding; to ...
move smoothly and gently.

"Swift as the merciful decrees ...
Are *glided* down the Battlements ...
Banks: Albion Queens ...

¶ For the difference between to ...
slip, see SLIP.

glīde, *s.* [GLIDE, *v.*]

1. *Ord. Lang.*: The act of gliding ...
along smoothly and gently, without ...
apparent effort, or violence; a ...
easy motion over a level surface ...
without change of step.

"The prey at last ensnared, he ...
With rapid *glide*, along the ...
Thomson: ...

2. *Music & Phonol.*: The joining ...
successive sounds without articulation ...
slur.

glīd′-ĕr, * **glyd-are,** *s.* [Eng. ...
One who or that which glides.

"The glaunce into my heart did ...
Hey ho the *glider*."
Spenser: Shepherds Calendar ...

glīde′-wŏrt, *s.* [Eng. *glide*, and ...
Bot.: A labiate plant, *Galeopsis* ...

glīd′-ĭng, *pr. par., a., & s.* [GLIDE ...
A. & B. *As pr. par. & particip.* ...
the verb).

C. *As substantive:*

I. *Ord. Lang.:* The act of moving gently and smoothly.

II. *Anat.:* A term applied to the kind of movement in which the surfaces of adjacent bones are displaced without any accompanying angular or rotatory motion. Example, the advance and retreat of the lower jaw. (*Quain.*)

glĭd´-ĭng-lȳ, *adv.* [Eng. *gliding; -ly.*] In a gliding manner; smoothly, easily, gently.

"The light seemed *glidingly* to mount the wall."—*C. Brontë: Jane Eyre*, ch. xxvii.

* **glieb,** *s.* [GLEBE.]

* **gliff,** *v.t.* & *i.* [GLIFF, *s.*]

A. *Trans.:* To affright, to alarm.

B. *Intrans.:* To feel a sudden fear; to be seized with a panic.

"The god man, *glyfte* with that glasse."
E. Eng. Allit. Poems; Cleanness, 849.

glĭff, *s.* [Etym. doubtful; cf. Dan. *glippe* = to blink.]

1. A glimpse; a short time.

"I will sit wi' you a *gliff* in the evening mysell, man."—*Scott: Guy Mannering*, ch. xliv.

2. A fright; a sudden fear; a panic.

* **glīke,** *s.* [GLEEK.] A sneer, a scoff; a flout, a jibe.

"Where's the bastard's braves, and Charles his *glikes*?"
Shakesp.: 1 Henry VI., iii. 2.

glĭm, glime, *v.i.* [Etym. doubtful.] To look askance or slily, as from the corner of the eye.

glĭm, glymme, *s.* [A shortened form from *glimmer* (q.v.); cf. Dan. *glimme* = to shine; Sw. *glimma* = to glitter; Dut. *glimmen*; Prov. Ger. *glimm* = a spark.] [GLEAM.]

* **1.** Brightness, splendour.

"So watz I rauyste wyth *glymme* pure."
E. Eng. Allit. Poems; Pearl, 1,087.

2. A light, a candle. (*Slang.*)

¶ *Douse the glim:* Put out the light. (*Slang.*)

glĭm´-mĕr, * **glem-er,** * **glĭm-er,** * **glym-er-yn,** *v.t.* [Dan. *glimre* = to glimmer; *glimmer* = glitter, mica; Sw. dial. *glimmer* = (v.) to glitter, (s.) a glimmer, a glitter, mica; Ger. *glimmer* = a glimmer, mica.]

1. To emit a faint or feeble light; to shine faintly; to flicker.

"I see the earliest gray
Of morning *glimmer* in the east."
Longfellow: Golden Legend, ii.

2. To wink, to blink. (*Scotch.*)

3. To have a faint idea or notion of things.

"His *glimmering* sense
First found his want of words, and feared offence."
Dryden: Cymon & Iphigenia, 113.

¶ For the difference between to *glimmer* and to *gleam* see GLEAM.

glĭm´-mĕr, *s.* [GLIMMER, *v.*]

I. *Ordinary Language:*

1. A faint, feeble, and unsteady light.

"Yet hath my light of night some memory
My wasting lampes some fading *glimmer* left."
Shakesp.: Comedy of Errors, v. 1.

2. Glitter.

"Gloss of satin, and *glimmer* of pearls"
Tennyson: Maud, I. xxii. 34.

II. *Min.:* Mica.

"Talc, catsilver, or *glimmer*, of which there are three sorts, the yellow or golden, the white or silvery, and the black."—*Woodward: On Fossils.*

glĭm´-mĕr-ĭng, *pr. par.*, *a.*, & *s.* [GLIMMER, *v.*]

A. & **B.** *As pr. par. & particip. adj.:* (See the verb).

C. *As substantive:*

I. *Lit.:* A faint, feeble, or unsteady light; a glimmer, a twinkle.

"Greenish *glimmerings* through the lancets."
Tennyson: Aylmer's Field, 622.

II. *Figuratively:*

1. A faint ray or flash, as of knowledge, sense, &c.

"[They] had not had their conjectures alarmed by some *glimmerings* of light into that dark project before."—*South*, vol. iii., ser. 12.

2. A faint idea or notion; a slight knowledge; an inkling, a glimpse.

"I have not a *glimmering* of it, yet generally I remember the scope of it."—*Latimer: Fifth Sermon preached before King Edward.*

* **glĭm´-mĕr-ȳ,** * **glĭm´-rȳe,** *a.* [Eng. *glimmer; -y.*] Glimmering.

"When fiers *glimrye* be listed."
Stanyhurst: Virgil; Æneid, iv. 216.

glĭmpse, * **glĭmse,** *s.* [A variant of GLIMMER (q.v.); formed by adding *s* to the bare *glim*, the *p* being excrescent. [GLIMPSE, *v.* GLIM.]

1. A weak, faint light.

"Such vast room in nature,
Only to shine, yet scarce to contribute
Each orb a *glimpse* of light."
Milton: P. L., viii. 156.

2. A flash or dart of light.

"We climbed
The slope to Vivian-place, and turning saw
The shimmering *glimpses* of a stream."
Tennyson: Princess; Conclusion, 46.

* **3.** A glance.

"Sunk in his skull, his staring eyes did glow,
That made him deadly look, their *glimpse* did show
Like cockatrice's eyes, that sparks of poison throw."
P. Fletcher: Christ's Triumph on Earth.

4. A short, momentary, or transitory view; a glance.

"Call, methinks yon waving trees afford
A doubtful *glimpse* of our approaching friends."
Johnson: Irene, ii., 2, 93.

5. A faint or slight trace or sign.

"In his face
The *glimpses* of his father's glory shine."
Milton: P. R., i. 93.

6. Short, fleeting or transitory enjoyment.

"The braggart shout
For some blind *glimpse* of freedom."
Tennyson: Love & Duty.

7. A brief, transitory, or momentary existence.

"I know how loue doth rage upon a yieldinge minde:
How smal a net may take and meash a hart of gentle kinde:
Or els with seldome swete to season heapes of gall:
Reuiued with a *glimpse* of grace old sorrowes to let fall."
Surrey: Description of the Fickle Affections, &c.

8. A faint idea or notion; an inkling; a glimmering.

"Ten thousand broken lights and shapes
Yet *glimpses* of the true."
Tennyson: Will Waterproof, 60.

* **9.** A faint resemblance; a slight tinge; a tincture.

"No man hath a virtue that he hath not a *glimpse* of."—*Shakesp.: Troilus & Cressida*, i. 2.

¶ Crabb thus discriminates between *glimpse* and *glance*: "The *glimpse* is the action of the object appearing to the eye: the *glance* is the action of the eye seeking the object: one catches a *glimpse* of an object; we get a *glimpse* by means of a *glance*: the former may depend upon a variety of circumstances; the latter depends upon the will of the agent." (*Crabb: Eng. Synon.*)

* **glĭmpse,** *v.t.* & *i.* [GLIMPSE, *s.*]

A. *Trans.:* To see by a glimpse or glimpses; to catch a transitory or momentary sight or glimpse of.

B. *Intransitive:*

1. To dawn; to appear with a faint light.

"Then *glimpsed* the hopeful morrow."
P. Fletcher: Purple Island, xii. 46.

2. To appear by glimpses.

"Deformed shadows *glimpsing* in his sight."
Drayton: Barons' Wars, v. 45.

* **glĭm´-sĭng,** * **glym-syng,** *s.* [GLIMPSE, *s.*] A brief or transitory view or sight; a glimpse.

"Ye han som *glymsyng* and no parfit sight."
Chaucer: C. T., 10,257.

glĭn´-kīte, *s.* [Russian *glinkit.* Named after Lieut.-Gen. Glinka.]

Min.: A pale green variety of olivine, which Dana places under Chrysolite. It is found in talcose schist.

glĭnt, *v.i.* & *t.* [A nasalized form from the verb *glit.* [GLITTER.]

A. *Intransitive:*

1. To gleam, to glitter, to flash.

"God's glorious gleme *glent* tham emaunge."
King Alexander, p. 164.

2. To peep out.

"Yet cheerfully thou *glinted* forth."
Burns: To a Mountain Daisy.

* **3.** To glance.

"Hi *glente* vpon Syr Gawen, and gaynly he sayde."
Gawaine, 476.

* **4.** To glance; to slip down.

"Thi strok adoun him *glente* anon."
Sir Ferumbras, 618.

* **5.** To hurry; to hasten.

"Fro Cawod scho *glent.*"
Robert de Brunne, p. 222.

* **B.** *Transitive:*

1. To glance, to turn, as the eye.

"Fyrumbras on hym *glente* ys yghe."
Sir Ferumbras, 356.

2. To snatch; to throw hastily.

"Out off his sadel he hym *glente.*"
Richard Cœur de Lion, 5,295.

glĭnt, *s.* & *a.* [GLINT, *v.*]

A. *As subst.:* A brief or momentary gleam or flash; a glimpse of light; a glance.

"In the slanting *glints* of sunshine."—*Hughes: Tom Brown at Oxford*, ch. xlvii.

B. *As adj.:* Slippery.

"Stones be full *glint.*" *Skelton.*

glīr´-ēş, *s. pl.* [Pl. of Lat. *glis* = a fat dormouse, or simply a dormouse.]

Zool.: The name given by Linnæus to the Mammalian order, now more generally called Rodentia (q.v.).

glīr´-īne, *a.* [Lat., &c. *glir(es)*; *-ine.*]

Zool.: Pertaining to the Mammalian order Glires (q.v.).

* **glis´-ien,** *v.i.* [A.S. *glisian*; O. Fris. *glisa.*] To shine, to glitter, to gleam, to glisten.

"Loueliche tresses *glisiande* als goldwire."
Alisaunder Fragment, 179.

glĭsk, *s.* [GLISIEN.] A glimpse.

"They just got a *glisk* o' his Honor as he gaed into the wood."—*Scott: Waverley*, ch. lxiv.

* **glis-nen,** * **glis-sen,** * **glis-son,** *v.i.* [A.S. *glisnian.*] To gleam; to glisten.

"His armours *glyssenede* full brighte."
Rowlande & Otuel, 1,365.

* **glĭs-sā´de,** *v.i.* [Fr., from *glisser* = to glide.] To glide; to slide.

"K. and C. . . . *glissaded* gallantly over the slopes of snow.—*Farrar.*

* **glis-sen,** * **glys-sen,** *v.i.* [A.S. *glissian.*] To cast a glance; to glance.

"He *glysset* up with his ene."
Anturs of Arthur, st. xxviii.

Glĭs´-sŏn, *s.* [Dr. Francis Glisson, who was born in Dorsetshire in 1597, and was for about forty years Professor of Physic at Cambridge.]

Glisson's-capsule, *s.*

Anat.: A sheath of areolar tissue surrounding the branches of the portal vein, the hepatic artery and the hepatic duct; first pointed out by Glisson.

glĭst, *s.* [GLISTEN.] Glimmer; mica.

* **glĭs´-tẹn** (*t* silent), *s.* [GLISTEN, *v.*] A gleam.

"A green *glisten* singular to witness."—*Miss Bronte: Villette*, ch. xiv.

glĭs´-tẹn (*t* silent), * **glist-nen,** *v.i.* [A.S. *glisian*, the *t* being excrescent; Ger. *gleissen*; O. H. Ger. *glizan.*] To gleam; to shine; to sparkle with light.

"And the streamlets laughed and *glistened.*"
Longfellow: Song of Hiawatha, xx.

† **glĭs´-tĕr,** * **glis-tren,** * **glys-ter,** *v.i.* [O. Dut. *glisteren.*] To shine; to glitter; to sparkle; to be bright.

"With *glistering* spires and pinnacles adorned."
Milton: P. L., iii. 550.

* **glĭs´-tĕr** (1), *s.* [GLISTER, *v.*] Glitter; lustre; brightness.

"The *glister* of the profit that was judged hereof to have ensued to Scottishmen, at the first sight blinded many men's eyes."—*Knox: Reformation in Scotland*, bk. i.

* **glĭs´-ter** (2), * **glys-ter,** *s.* [CLYSTER.]

† **glĭs´-tĕr-ĭng,** *pr. par.*, *a.*, & *s.* [GLISTER, *v.*]

A. & **B.** *As pr. par. & particip. adj.:* (See the verb).

C. *As subst.:* The act or state of glittering, shining, or sparkling; a glitter.

"For the *glistering* of their [Thracians and Macedonians] harness, gave such a show as they went and removed too and fro, that made a light as clear as if all had been on a very fire."—*North: Plutarch*, p. 306.

* **glĭs´-tĕr-ĭng-lȳ,** *adv.* [Eng. *glistering; -ly.*] In a glittering, shining, or sparkling manner.

* **glĭt,** *s.* [GLEET.]

* **glit-er,** * **glit-er-en,** *v.i.* [GLITTER, *v.*]

* **glĭt´-tĕr,** * **glit-er,** * **glit-er-en,** * **glyt-er,** *v.i.* [Icel. *glitra*, a freq. from *glita* = to shine, glitter; Sw. *glittra* = to glitter; *glitter* = glitter, spangle; cf. A.S. *glitinian.*]

1. To shine; to sparkle; to shine with a broken and scattered light; to gleam; to glisten; to emit flashes or gleams of light.

"Earth *glitters* with the drops the night distils."
Cowper: Hope, 42.

2. To be showy or specious; to be attractive or striking.

"This excess; and let Italians be
Vain authors of false *glittering* poetry."
Dryden: Art of Poetry.

¶ For the difference between to *glitter* and to *shine*, see SHINE.

glĭt'-tĕr, *s.* [GLITTER, *v.*]

1. A bright sparkling light or lustre; brightness; brilliancy; splendour.

"With what permissive glory since his fall
Was left him, or false *glitter*."
Milton: P. L., x. 452.

2. Speciousness, attractiveness, showiness.

"Flourish not too much upon the *glitter* of fortune, for fear there should be too much alloy in it."—*Collier: On Pride.*

* **glĭt'-tĕr-ąnd,** *pr. par.* [GLITTER, *v.*]

* **glĭt'-tĕr-ąnçe,** *s.* [Eng. *glitter; -ance.*] Glitter; lustre; show; brightness.

"Till from the *glitterance* of the sunny main
He turned his aching eyes."
Southey: Thalaba, bk. xii.

glĭt'-tĕr-ĭng, *pa. par., a., & s.* [GLITTER, *v.*]

A. & **B.** *As pr. par. & particip. adj.:*

1. *Ord. Lang.:* (See the verb).

†2. *Bot.:* The same as polished, but with the lustre a little broken from slight irregularity of surface. (*Lindley.*)

C. *As substantive:*

1. The act or state of sparkling or shining brightly; glitter, lustre.

2. Outward show or attractiveness.

"Every man carries about with him a touchstone, if he will make use of it, to distinguish substantial gold from *glitterings*, truth from appearances."—*Locke: Conduct of the Understanding*). (Introd.

glĭt'-tĕr-ĭng-lȳ, *adv.* [Eng. *glittering; -ly.*] In a glittering, sparkling manner; with glitter or lustre.

glōam, *v.i.* [A.S. *glóm* = twilight.] [GLOOM, GLOAMING.]

1. To begin to grow dark: as, It begins to *gloam*.

"By this time it was turn't gay an' *gloam't*, an' the hie scaurs looket sae elrichlike, that I grew a wee thing eerie."—*Saint Patrick*, i. 166.

2. To be sullen or morose.

* **glōam,** *s.* [A.S. *glóm* = twilight.] Gloaming.

"I saw their starved lips in the *gloam*."
Keats: La Belle Dame sans merci.

glōam'-ĭng, *s.* & *a.* [A.S. *glómung*, from *glóm* = gloom, twilight.]

A. *As substantive:*

1. Twilight; the fall of the evening.

"John Heatherblutter fired a shot at him in the *gloaming*."—*Scott: Waverley*, ch. lxiv.

*2. Gloominess of spirit.

"Woman, pluck up your heart, and leave all this *gloaming*."—*J. Still.*

3. The decline or closing period of life.

B. *As adj.:* Of or pertaining to the twilight or fall of the evening.

"The lines, that ye sent owre the lawn,
Gin *gloamin* hours reek'd Eben's haun."
Picken: Poems, p. 176. (1788.)

gloaming-fa', *s.* The fall of the evening.

"I dinna ken but I might bribe ye wi' a cannie hour at *gloaming-fa'*, under the hazel bower birks."—*Blackwood's Magazine*, Jan., 1821, p. 401.

gloaming-star, *s.* The evening star.

glōar, *v.i.* [Dut. *glören* = to leer.]

1. To squint; to look askew.

2. To stare. (*Scotch.*)

glōat, * **glōte,** * **glout,** *v.i.* [Icel. *glotta* = to grin; cogn. with Sw. dial. *glotta, glutta* = to peep; *gloa* = to glow, to stare; Dan. *gloe* = to glow, to stare.]

* 1. To cast side glances; to glance.

"Where, *gloting* round her rocke, to fish she falles."
Chapman: Homer; Odyssey xii.

* 2. To stare.

"So he *glotes* and grins and bites."
Beaum. & Flet.: Mad Lover, ii. 2.

3. To stare with admiration, eagerness, or desire; to look or dwell on with strong feelings or passions, as of malignity, lust, or avarice; to take a malignant pleasure in beholding anything.

"Here—happy that no tyrant's eye
Gloats on our torments—we may die!"
Moore: Fire-Worshippers.

* **glō'-bard,** * **glo-berde,** * **glo-bird,** *s.* [Eng. *glow*; second element probably = bird.] The glowworm.

"The *glo-birds* or glo-worms, *cicindelæ*, shining in the evening over the corn-fields."—*P. Holland: Pliny*, bk. xviii., ch. xxvi.

glō'-bāte, glō'-bāt-ĕd, *a.* [Lat. *globatus*, pa. par. of *globo* = to make into a ball, to make round; *globus* = a globe.] Having the form of a globe; spherical, spheroidal.

glŏb'-bą, *s.* [The Molucca name.]

Bot.: A genus of Zingiberaceæ (Gingerworts). They are beautiful plants, with yellow or pinkish flowers. Eight have been introduced into British stoves from South-Eastern Asia. The fruit of *Globba uviformis* is said to be eatable.

glōbe, *s.* [Fr., from Lat. *globus* = a ball; Sp. & Ital. *globo.*]

1. A ball; a sphere; a round or spherical body; a body every part of the surface of which is equidistant from the centre.

2. Anything of a globular or nearly globular shape.

"The circles of the *globes*
Of her keen eyes." *Tennyson: The Poet*, 42.

3. The terraqueous ball or sphere; the earth; the world.

"Look downward on that *globe* whose hither side
With light from hence, though but reflected, shines;
That place is Earth." *Milton: P. L.*, iii. 722

4. A sphere of wood, metal or other substance, on which are represented the heavenly bodies; a celestial globe. A round model of the world, representing the land and sea, and usually the political divisions; a terrestrial globe.

*5. A body of men drawn up in a circle; a number of men or animals gathered into a close body. This was a favourite formation with the Roman generals. [ORB.]

"Him round
A *globe* of fiery seraphim inclosed."
Milton: P. L., ii. 512.

globe-amaranth, *s.*

Bot.: The genus Gomphrena, of which the best-known species is *Gomphrena globosa*, the Annual Globe-amaranth.

globe-animal, *s.*

Bot.: Volvox globator, a locomotive freshwater plant, formerly regarded as an animal.

globe-clock, *s.* A globe so mounted as to revolve once in twenty-four or twelve hours, as the case may be, so as to indicate the time on any meridian by an hour circle, or the noon at the time of observation by means of the meridian circle.

globe-cock, *s.* [GLOBE-VALVE.]

globe-daisy, *s.*

Bot.: One of the names of the genus Globularia.

globe-filter, *s.* A filter having a chamber of spherical form, whose hollow interior has a perforated diaphragm or a body of filtering material.

globe-fishes, *s. pl.*

Ichthy.: The family Gymnodontidæ, of which the chief genera are Diodon and Tetraodon (q.v.). They are so called because by taking air into a larger sac, extending over the whole of the abdomen beneath the skin, they become nearly globular as a result of this inflation. [GYMNODONTIDÆ.]

globe-flower, *s.*

Botany:

1. The ranunculaceous genus Trollius (q.v.), so called from the globose flowers. Nine species of the genus are known, one, the Mountain Globe-flower (*Trollius europæus*), being British. It has large pale-yellow flowers. It grows on mountain pastures in the north of England and Ireland, in Wales and in Scotland, also from Arctic Europe to the Caucasus. The Scotch name for it is the Lucken Gowan. [TROLLIUS.]

2. *Gomphrena globosa*, an amaranthaceous plant.

globe-glass, *s.* A glass vessel of a globular or spherical shape.

globe-like, *a.* Like a globe in shape; globular; globose.

globe-ranunculus, *s.*

Bot.: The Globe-flower (q.v.). It is akin to, though not identical with, the ranunculus genus.

globe-slater, *s.*

Zool.: Sphæroma, a genus of sessile-eyed Crustaceans.

globe-thistle, *s.*

Bot.: The name given to various species of Echinops, of which about thirty are known. The globular appearance is in the compound heads. [ECHINOPS.]

globe-valve, *s.*

1. A ball-valve; one of a spherical shape, usually operated by a screw stem. The valve is now but seldom spherical, but is a disc or frustum of a cone fitting against a seat of corresponding shape.

2. A valve inclosed in a globular chamber.

* **glōbe,** *v.t.* [GLOBE, *s.*] To gather together in a circle; to conglobate.

glō-bĭ-çĕph'-ą-lŭs, *s.* [Lat. *globus* = a globe; Gr. κεφαλή (*kephalē*) = head.]

Zool.: A genus of Cetaceans, family Delphinidæ. *Globicephalus globiceps*, more generally called *Phocæna globiceps*, is the Bottle-nosed Whale or Porpoise.

glō-bĭf'-ĕr-oŭs, *a.* [Lat. *globus* = a globe, a ball; *fero* = to bear.]

Entom.: Bearing a globe or sphere; said of one of the joints of some antennæ.

glō-bĭg-ĕr-ī'-nąą, *s.* [Lat. *globus* = a globe; *gero* = to carry, to have, to bear, and neut. pl. adj. suff. *-ina.*]

1. *Zool.:* The typical genus of the family Globigerinidæ, or Globigerinida. Shell multichambered, consisting of globose segments arranged in a turbinate spiral or irregularly disposed. The chambers open into a deep central, umbilical depression.

2. *Palæont.:* The genus came into existence at least as early as the Chalk, and perhaps even in the Trias. [GLOBIGERINA-MUD.]

globigerina-mud, *s.*

Geol.: A light-coloured calcareous mud in places in the Atlantic 3,000 fathoms deep, and abounding in Globigerinæ, rich in siliceous sponges, and often supporting a varied fauna of Mollusca, Crustacea, and Echinoderms. Prof. Thomson believed it to be not merely a chalk formation, but a continuation of what is technically called the Cretaceous formation, the Atlantic having apparently occupied the same geographical situation during the long period since the chalk was laid down. (*Proc. Royal Soc.*, xvii. 168–200, xviii. 367–69, and xix. 146–222.) Prof. Huxley, writing as early as 1858 in the *Saturday Review*, had given a sagacious forecast of this interesting discovery.

globigerina-ooze, *s.* The same as GLOBIGERINA-MUD (q.v.).

"The now well-known calcareous deposit, the Globigerina-ooze, consisting to a great extent of the shells, more or less broken and decomposed, of pelagic foraminifera."—*Sir Wyville Thomson: Voyage of the Challenger* (1877), ii. 291.

glō-bĭg-ĕr-ī'-nĭ-dæ, glō-bĭg-ĕr-ī'-dą, *s. pl.* [Eng., &c. *globigerina(s); -idæ*, fem. or neut. pl. adj. suff. *-idæ, -ida.*]

1. *Zool.:* A family of Foraminifera, and order Perforata. The shell is hyaline or vitreous. The chambers generally communicate with one another by a larger or smaller crescentic aperture, not by circular pores. Genera, Globigerina, Orbulina, Orbulites, &c.

2. *Palæont.:* The family came into existence apparently at least as early as the Trias.

* **glō'-bĭrd,** *s.* [GLOBARD.] A glowworm.

* **glōb'-ĭst,** *s.* [Eng. *glob(e); -ist.*] One who understands the use of the globes.

"Being a good *globist* he will quickly find the scale."—*Howell: Instruct. for Forraine Travel* (Appendix).

glō-bō'se, *a.* [Lat. *globosus*, from *globus* = a globe, a sphere; Ital. & Sp. *globoso*; Fr. *globeux.*]

* 1. *Ord. Lang.:* Like a globe in shape; round, spherical, globular.

"Mark well the finished piece without a fault,
The seas *globose* and huge."
Cowper: Retirement, iii.

2. *Zool.:* Globe-shaped. (*Owen.*)

3. *Bot.:* Forming nearly a true sphere, as do many seeds. (*Lindley.*)

* **glō-bō'se-lȳ,** *adv.* [Eng. *globose; -ly.*] In a globular manner; globularly.

globosely-elliptical, *a.*

Bot.: Between spherical and elliptical. (*Paxton.*)

glŏ-bŏs'-ĭte, *s.* [Lat. *globos(us)*, and suff. *-ite* (*Min.*) (q.v.).]

Min.: A variety of Dufrenite. It is waxy-yellow to yellowish-grey, with a white streak, and is brittle. It is found in small globular concretions at the Arme Hilfe mine, near Hirschberg.

* **glō-bŏs'-ĭ-tȳ,** *s.* [Lat. *globositas*, from *globosus*.] The quality or state of being globose; sphericalness.

* **glōb'-oŭs,** *a.* [Lat. *globosus;* Fr. *globeux.*] Globose, globular, spherical, round.

"Large *globous* irons fly, or dreadful hiss,
Singeing the air." *Philips: Blenheim.*

glŏb'-ū-lar, *a.* [Lat. *globulus*, dimin. of *globus* = a globe, a sphere; Fr. *globulaire.*] Having the form or shape of a globe or sphere; globe-shaped, round, spherical.

"The form of the body is usually oblong, but when alarmed it has the power of inflating the belly to a *globular* shape of great size."—*Pennant: British Zoology. The Globe Tetrodon.*

globular-chart, *s.* A chart of the whole or some part of the surface of the earth on a globular projection (q.v.).

† **globular-minerals,** *s. pl.*

Min.: Minerals occurring in almost complete spheres.

globular-projection, *s.*

Map-making: A kind of projection proposed by Lahire, in which the eye is supposed to look from a point distant from the globe half the chord of an arc of 90°. The objection to it which has prevented its coming into use is that the great circles appear as ellipses; but withal the distortion is less than in the stereographic projections so continually employed.

globular-sailing, *s.*

Naut.: A term employed to denote the sailing from one point to another over an arc of a great circle, which is the shortest distance between such points.

glŏb-ū-lär'-ĭ-ą, *s.* [Lat. *globulus* = a little ball, a globule; dimin. of *globus* = a globe. So named from the flowers being in globose heads.]

Bot.: A genus of Selaginaceæ (*Selagids*). *Globularia Alypum*, which grows in Southern Europe, is a bitter drastic purgative and emetic; it was once supposed to be the ἀλύπον (*alupon*) of Dioscorides. *Globularia vulgaris*, also European, has similar qualities.

† **glŏb-ū-lär-ĭ-ā'-çē-æ,** *s. pl.* [Mod. Lat. *globulari(a)*, and Lat. fem. pl. adj. suff. *-aceæ.*]

Bot.: An old order of plants adopted by Lindley in his *Natural System of Botany*, but in his *Vegetable Kingdom* merged in Selaginaceæ (q.v.).

glŏb-ū-lar'-ĭ-tȳ, *s.* [Eng. *globular; -ity.*] The quality or state of being globular; sphericity.

glŏb'-ū-lar-lȳ, *adv.* [Eng. *globular; -ly.*] In a globular or spherical manner; in manner of a sphere; spherically.

glŏb'-ū-lar-nĕss, *s.* [Eng. *globular; -ness.*] The quality or state of being globular; sphericity.

glŏb'-ūle, *s.* [Fr., from Lat. *globulus*, dimin. of *globus* = a ball, a sphere.]

I. *Ordinary Language:*

1. A little ball, globe, or sphere; a particle of matter in a globular or spherical form.

"And sometimes a company of little icy *globules*, that is, misty drops, which have been suddenly frozen by the snow, will be piled one upon another, as to compose a little pyramid, terminating in one single *globule* at the top; not much unlike to a lavender spike."—*Grew: Cosmologia Sacra*, bk. i., ch. iii.

2. Any small body of globular or nearly globular form.

"These minute *globules* [the eyes of a mole] are sunk so deeply in the skull, and lie so sheltered within the velvet of its covering, as that any contraction of what may be called the eye-brows, not only closes up the apertures which lead to the eyes, but presents a cushion, as it were, to any sharp or protruding substance which might push against them."—*Paley: Natural Theology*, ch. xv.

II. *Physiol.:* The same as CORPUSCLE (q.v.).

"Blood consists of red *globules*, swimming in a thin liquor called serum: the red *globules* are elastick, and will break; the vessels which admit the smaller *globule*, cannot admit the greater without a disease."—*Arbuthnot: On Aliments.*

* **glŏb'-ū-lĕt,** *s.* [Eng. *globul(e)*, and dimin. suff. *-et.*] A little globule; a very minute globular particle.

glŏb'-ū-lĭn, *s.* [Lat. *globulus* = a little globe; a globe; suff. *-in.* (*Chem.*)]

Chem.: Crystallin, Vitellin. An albuminous substance first obtained from the crystalline lens of the eye. Globulin thus obtained is a yellowish transparent mass, which swells up and dissolves in water; the solution becomes opaline at 73°, and coagulates at 93°. Globulin is an albuminate which is soluble in a ten per cent. aqueous solution of sodium chloride, and is reprecipitated by the addition of water, by long contact with which it loses its solubility with alkaline salts, and becomes similar to coagulated albumin. Vitellin can be obtained by treating the yolks of eggs with ether, and treating the residue with chloride of sodium solution, and precipitating with water.

glŏb'-ū-līne, *s.* [GLOBULIN.]

Bot.: The name given by Turpin to the amylaceous granules so continually present in the cells of plants.

* **glŏb'-ū-lĭsm,** *s.* [Eng. *globul(e); -ism.*]

Med.: A term sometimes applied to homœopathy.

* **glŏb'-ū-lōse, glŏb'-ū-loŭs,** *a.* [Fr. *globuleux;* Sp. & Ital. *globuloso*, from Lat. *globulus* = a globule (q.v.).] Having the form of a globe or sphere; globular; spherical.

"The *globulous* part of a glass-egg of about three inches (for it wanted 1-10th) in diameter on the outside was filled with water to the bottom of the stem."—*Boyle: Works*, ii. 722.

* **glŏb'-ū-loŭs-nĕss,** *s.* [Eng. *globulous; -ness.*] The quality or state of being globulous; globularity.

"The same drops will readily adhere to gold, and loose their *globulousness* upon it."—*Boyle: Works*, ii. 664.

* **glŏb'-ū-lŭs** (*pl.* **glŏb'-ū-lī**), *s.* [Lat.]

Botany:

1. A round, deciduous shield, formed of the thallus of a lichen, and leaving a hollow when it falls off. Example, Isidium. (*De Candolle.*)

2. A kind of perithecium in some fungals.

3. The antheridium of Chara.

glō'-bŭs, *s.* [Lat. = a globe or ball.]

Anat. & Pathol.: Thus in anatomy there are a *globus major* and a *globus minor* of the epididymis, forming part of the excretory duct of the testicle. (See also the compound.)

globus-hystericus, *s.*

Pathol.: A sensation in the early stage of hysteria, as if a ball or globe first rose to the stomach, then to the chest, and finally fixed itself in the throat with the ultimate sense of suffocation. It is produced by a spasmodic action of the glottis, preventing the escape upwards of air which, being confined, distends the trachea or windpipe.

* **glōb'-ȳ,** *a.* [Eng. *glob(e); -y.*] Pertaining to or resembling a globe; spherical, round, orbicular.

"Every way do you yourselves disperse,
Till you have filled this *globy* universe
With your increase." *Drayton: Noah's Flood.*

glŏch'-ĭ-dāte, glŏ-chĭd'-ĭ-āte, *a.* [Gr. γλωχίς (*glōchis*) = any projecting point; εἶδος (*eidos*) = form, and Eng. &c. suff. *-ate.*]

Bot.: Barbed; forked at the apex, both divisions of the fork being hooked, as in the nuts of *Myosotis Lappula.*

glŏ-chĭd'-ĭ-ŏn, *s.* [Dimin. of Gr. γλωχίς (*glōchis*) = any projecting point.]

Bot.: A genus of Euphorbiaceæ, tribe Phyllantheæ. About 50 species are known. They are shrubs or small trees from India and the countries adjacent. The bark of *Glochidion nitida* is astringent.

glō'-chĭs, *s.* [Gr. γλωχίς (*glōchis*), γλώχιν (*glōchin*) = any projecting point.]

Bot.: A barb, a modification of a hair. [GLOCHIDATE.]

glŏck'-ĕr-īte, *s.* [Ger. *glockerit.* Named after the mineralogist, E. F. Glocker.]

Min.: A brown, ochre-yellow, brownish-black, pitch-black, or dull-green mineral; massive, sparry, or earthy and stalactitic. compos.: sulphuric acid, 15·9 to 15·19; sesquioxide of iron, 62·40 to 64·34; water, 20·7 to 21·7. Found near Goslar, in Hanover; also at Modum, in Norway. Called also Pitticite or Pittizite (q.v.).

* **glōde,** *pret. of v.* [GLIDE, *v.*]

* **glod-en,** *s.* [A.S. *gladen, gloden.*] The sunflower.

* **glof-fare,** *s.* [Etym. doubtful.] A glutton.

"*Glofare* or devowrare. *Devorator.*" — *Prompt. Parv.*

* **glogh,** *v.i.* [Icel. *glugga.*] To stare, to gaze.

"To *glogh* oppon gomes at gedering of folke.
Destruction of Troy, 2,920.

* **gloier,** * **gloyere,** *s.* [GLEY, *v.*] One who squints; a squint-eyed person.

"*Gloyere* or gogyleye. *Strabo.*"—*Prompt. Parv.*

glōĭ'-ŏ-carp, *s.* [Gr. γλοιός (*gloio(s)* = sticky, clammy, and καρπός (*karp(os)* = fruit.]

Bot.: The quadruple spore or tetrachocarp of some Algals. (*Treas. of Bot.*)

glōĭ'-ŏ-clăd'-ĭ-ą, *s.* [Gr. γλοιός (*gloios*) = sticky, clammy, from γλοία or γλοιά (*gloia*) = glue, and κλάδος (*klados*) = a young shoot of a tree.]

Bot.: The typical genus of the Gloiocladidæ (q.v.).

glōĭ-ŏ-clăd'-ĭ-dæ, *s. pl.* [Mod. Lat. *gloiocladi(a)*, and Lat. fem. pl. adj. suff. *-idæ.*]

Bot.: A family of Algals, order Ceramiaceæ, sub-order Cryptonemeæ. Harvey describes eight species, belonging to six genera, as British. (*Harvey: Brit. Marine Algæ.*)

* **glombe,** * **glome,** *v.i.* [GLOOM, *s.* GLUM, *a.*] To look gloomy, sullen, or morose.

"Palace-like, whereat disdain may *glome.*"
Surrey: Mean Estate.

* **glome** (1), *s.* [GLOOM, *s.*]

glōme (2), *s.* [Lat. *glomus* = a ball.]

Bot.: A roundish head of flowers.

* **glŏm'-ĕr-āte,** *v.t. & i.* [Lat. *glomeratus*, pa. par. of *glomero* = to collect into a ball; *glomus* (genit. *glomeris*) = a ball; Fr. *glomérer.*]

A. *Trans.:* To gather into a ball or sphere.

"S. with a round spiral shell *glomerated*, and having three raised ridges on the upper side."—*Pennant: Brit. Zoology; Worm Shell.*

B. *Intrans.:* To gather or come together into a mass; to wind.

"A river which, from Caucasus, after many *glomerating* dances, increases Indus."—*Sir T. Herbert: Travels*, p. 62.

glŏm'-ĕr-āte, glŏm'-ĕr-āt-ĕd, *a.* [GLOMERATE, *v.*]

1. *Anat.* (*Of glands*): Consisting of many little glandular bodies united in one common membrane. [CONGLOMERATE-GLANDS.]

2. *Bot.:* Consisting of glomeruli (q.v.); congregated into a head.

glŏm-ĕr-ā'-tion, *s.* [Lat. *glomeratio* = a bringing of the legs together as into a ball; an amble.]

1. The act of gathering into a ball; the state of being gathered into a ball.

2. A ball, a body formed into a ball.

"For the rain-bow consisteth of a *glomeration* of small drops, which cannot possibly fall, but from the aire, that is very low."—*Bacon: Nat. Hist.*, § 832.

* **glŏm'-ĕr-ĕlls,** *s. pl.* [Etym. doubtful.]

Old Law: Commissioners appointed to determine differences between scholars in a school or university and the townsmen of the place. (*Wharton.*)

glō-mĕr'-ĭ-dæ, *s. pl.* [Mod. Lat. *glomeris*, genit. *glomer(idis)*; Lat. fem. pl. adj. suff. *-idæ.*]

Zool.: A family of Myriapoda. It consists of arthropodous animals, with a short oval body, convex above, and concave below, which resemble the woodlouse, and like it roll themselves up into a ball when danger appears.

glŏm'-ĕr-ĭs, *s.* [Lat. *glomus* (genit. *glomeris*) = a ball or clue of yarn, thread, &c.]

Zool.: The typical genus of the family Glomeridæ (q.v.).

glŏm'-ĕr-oŭs, *a.* [Lat. *glomerosus* = like a ball, round.] Formed into a ball.

glŏm'-ĕr-ūle, glŏm-ĕr'-ū-lŭs (pl. **glŏm'-ĕr-ūles, glŏm-ĕr'-ū-lī**), *s.* [Mod. Lat. *glomerulus;* dimin. of *glomus*, genit. *glomeris* = a ball.] [GLOMUS.]

1. *Anat.* (*Of the form* glomerulus): A vascular tuft in the kidney, formed by a small afferent artery breaking up into minute branches.

2. *Botany, &c.* (*Of the form* glomerule):

(1) *Sing.:* A fruit consisting of a cluster of capitula, enclosed in a common involucre. It stands in the same relation to a capitulum, as a compound does to a simple umbel. Example Echinops. It is called also a glomus (q.v.).

(2) *Pl.:* Heaps of powdery bodies lying upon the thallus of a lichen. They are called also globuli and soredia. [SOREDIUM.]

* **glō'-mŭs,** *s.* [Lat., = a ball or clue of yarn.]

Bot.: The same as GLOMERULE (q.v.).

gloôm, *s.* [A.S. *glóm* = gloom, twilight; cogn. with Sw. *glåmig* = wan, languid; cf. Prov. Ger. *glumm* = gloomy, glum The original sense was a glow—*i.e.*, a faint light.] [GLOAMING, GLUM.]

I. *Ordinary Language:*

1. *Literally:*

(1) Obscurity; partial darkness; thick shade.

"All in a moment through the *gloom* were seen
Ten thousand banners rise into the air,
With orient colours waving." *Milton: P. L.*, i. 544.

(2) A dark or thickly-shaded place.

"In unfrequented *glooms*, or shaggy banks."
Thomson: Spring, 642.

2. *Fig.:* Heaviness or depression of mind; dejection, dulness, melancholy; sullenness; loss of spirit; gloominess.

"A sullen *gloom* and furious disorder prevailed by fits."—*Burke: On the Present Discontents.*

II. *Gunpowder-manuf.:* The drying-oven.

gloom-stove, *s.* The same as GLOOM, *s.*, II.

* **gloôm,** * **glome,** * **glombe,** * **gloome,** * **glowmbe,** *v.i.* & *t.* [GLOOM, *s.* It should be noted that the verb occurs very much earlier than the substantive.]

A. *Intransitive*

I. *Literally:*

1. To shine with an obscure or imperfect light; to appear obscurely or dimly.

"His glistering armour made
A little *glooming* light much like a shade."
Spenser: F. Q., I. i. 14.

2. To be cloudy or dark.

"For that day is a day of wrathe, a day of trouble and heauinesse, a daye of vtter destruccion and misery, a darcke & a *gloming*e day."—*Bible* (1551), *Sophony* i.

3. To become dark or dim; to fade into twilight.

"Ah when will this long weary day have end!
Long though it be, at last I see it *gloome*
And the bright evening-star with golden creast
Appeare." *Spenser: Epithalamion.*

II. *Fig.:* To look gloomily, sullenly, or dejectedly; to appear sad, dejected, or melancholy; to frown.

"Now smyling smoothly like to sommer's day,
Now *glooming* sadly so to cloke her matter."
Spenser: F. Q., VI. vi. 42.

B. *Transitive:*

1. *Lit.:* To make gloomy, dark, or obscure; to darken; to fill with gloom.

"Black yew *gloomed* the stagnant air."
Tennyson: The Letters.

2. *Fig.:* To make gloomy, dismal, or sad; to sadden; to fill with gloom or sadness.

"Good heaven! what sorrows *gloomed* that parting day." *Goldsmith: Deserted Village.*

* **gloôm'-fûl,** *a.* [Eng. *gloom; ful(l).*] Full of gloom; gloomy.

gloôm'-ĭ-lȳ, *adv.* [Eng. *gloomy; -ly.*]

* 1. *Lit.:* In gloom or shade.

"*Gloomily* retired,
The villain spider lives, cunning and fierce."
Thomson: Summer, 268.

2. *Fig.:* In a sullen, dejected, and melancholy manner.

"True it was that, when he had found opposition vain, he had *gloomily* submitted."—*Macaulay: Hist. Eng.*, ch. vi.

gloôm'-ĭ-nĕss, *s.* [Eng. *gloomy; -ness.*]

1. *Lit.:* The quality or state of being gloomy, dark, or thickly-shaded; obscurity, darkness, gloom.

"But Charis looking in, a morning light
Upon that *gloominess* rose from her eyes."
Beaumont: Psyche, vi. 81.

2. *Fig.:* Heaviness or dejection of mind; gloom, sullenness, moroseness, melancholy, depression.

"That *gloominess* and melancholy of temper, which is so frequent in our nation."—*Addison: Spectator*, No. 419.

* **gloôm'-ĭng,** *a.* & *s.* [Eng. *gloom; -ing.*]

A. *As adj.:* Dismal, gloomy, depressing, sad.

"A *glooming* peace this morning with it brings."
Shakesp.: Romeo & Juliet, v. 3.

B. *As subst.* [A.S. *glómung*]: The gloaming or twilight.

"The balmy *glooming*, crescent-lit."
Tennyson: Gardener's Daughter, 258.

* **gloôm'-ĭsh,** * **gloôm'-mĭsh,** *a.* [Eng. *gloom; -ish.*] Rather gloomy.

"In his lowering front *gloommish*?"
Stanyhurst: Virgil; Æneid iii. 649.

* **gloômth,** *s.* [Eng. *gloom;* suff. *-th*, as in *depth*, &c.] Gloom, gloominess.

"The *gloomth* of abbeys and cathedrals."—*Walpole: To Mann*, iii. 40 (1753).

gloôm'-ȳ, * **gloom-ie,** *a.* [Eng. *gloom; -y.*]

I. *Literally:*

1. Filled with gloom or darkness; dark; obscure; thickly-shaded.

"I shall be your faithful guide
Through this *gloomy* covert wide."
Milton: Comus, 945.

* 2. Of a dark or dusky complexion.

3. Dark; lowering.

"A *gloomie* cloud, the which doth beare
An hideous storme, is by the northern blast
Quite ouerblowne." *Spenser: F. Q.*, IV. i. 45.

II. *Figuratively:*

1. Causing gloom, sadness, or depression of spirits; sad; melancholy; dispiriting.

"But man all feeling and awake,
The *gloomy* scene surveys."
Cowper: To Rev. Mr. Newton.

2. Dark; obscure.

"The *gloomy* shades of deep philosophy."
Drayton: Poly-Olbion, s. 5.

3. Feeling sadness, depression, or dejection; melancholy; sullen; morose; downcast.

¶ (1) Crabb thus discriminates between *gloomy, sullen, morose,* and *splenetic:* "All these terms denote a temper of mind the reverse of easy or happy; *gloomy* lies either in the general constitution or the particular frame of the mind; *sullen* lies in the temper: a man of a *gloomy* disposition is an involuntary agent; it is his misfortune, and renders him in some measure pitiable; the *sullen* man yields to his evil humours; *sullenness* is his fault, and renders him offensive. *Sullenness* and *moroseness* are both the inherent properties of the temper; but the former discovers itself in those who have to submit, and the latter in those who have to command; *sullenness*, therefore, betrays itself mostly in early life; *moroseness* is the peculiar characteristic of age. *Sullenness* shows itself mostly by an unseemly reserve; *moroseness* shows itself by the harshness of the speech, and the roughness of the voice." (*Crabb: Eng. Synon.*)

(2) For the difference between *gloomy* and *dull*, see DULL.

* **glōpe,** *s.* [GLOPEN.] A fright; a panic.

"O, my hart is rysand now in a *glope*."
Towneley Mysteries, p. 146.

* **glop-en,** * **glop-pen,** *v.t.* [Dut. *gloepen, gluipen;* O. Fris. *glûpa;* Icel. *glúpa.*]

1. To be astonished or dismayed; to stare in amazement.

"The god man . . . *gloped* for noyse."
E. Eng. Allit. Poems; Cleanness, 849.

2. To be downcast or disheartened.

"I *gloppen* and y grete."
Anturs of Arthur, st. vii.

* **glop-ned-ly,** *adv.* [Eng. *glopen; -edly.*] In dismay or fear.

* **glop-ping,** * **glop-pynge,** *s.* [GLOPEN.] Gluttony, greediness.

"Glotonie is her god with *gloppynge* of drink."
P. Plowman's Crede, 183.

* **glopp-ning,** * **glop-pyn-ing,** *s.* [GLOPEN.] Fear, dismay.

"For *gloppning* in his mod al madd."
Cursor Mundi, 19,633.

glöre, *v.i.* [GLARE.]

glör'-ĭ-a, *s.* [Lat., = *glory.*]

1. More fully, *Gloria Patri.* The first word of the doxologies sung at the end of each psalm in the Roman Catholic and Protestant Churches, hence used to = doxology.

2. More fully, *Gloria in excelsis Deo.* A portion of the Mass so commencing; also a musical setting of the same.

* **glör'-ĭ-a-ble,** *a.* [Lat. *glory; -able.*] That may or can be gloried in; glorious.

"Job, of all we read, was the most confident of his own integrity, which indeed was rare and *gloriable*."—*Feltham: Resolves*, xvii.

* **glör-ĭ-ā'-tion,** *s.* [Lat. *glori*… *gloriatus*, pa. par. of *glorior* = to … glory.] [GLORY.] Vainglory; a … triumph; conceit.

"Glory or internal *gloriation* or … mind."—*Hobbes: Human Nature*, ch. ix. …

* **glör'-ĭĕd,** * **glor-yed,** *a.* [Eng. …] Illustrious, noble, honourable.

"… As I suppose, toward your … *Milton: Samson Ago*…

* **glör-ĭ-fī'-a-ble,** *a.* [Eng. *glorify*…] That may or should be glorified.

glör-ĭ-fĭ-cā'-tion, *s.* [Lat. *glorifica*… *glorifico* = to glorify: *gloria* = glory … to make; Fr. *glorification;* Sp. *glori*… Ital. *glorificazione.*]

1. The act of glorifying, or … cribing glory and honour to.

"All that we have must be directed … end of man, the *glorification* of God and th… of our souls."—*Taylor: Rule of Conscience* … ch. iii.

2. The state of being glorified or … glory; exaltation in honour and dig…

"The [angels] are ready enough to … their *glorification*."—*Scott: Christian Life* … vii., § 10.

glör-ĭ'-fīed, *pa. par.* or *a.* [GLORIF…]

glör'-ĭ-fȳ, * **glor-i-fie,** *v.t.* & *i.* [… *fier*, from Lat. *glorifico* = to make … *gloria* = glory; *facio* = to make; Sp… *glorificar;* Ital. *glorificare.*]

A. *Intransitive:*

1. To procure glory or honour … in honour or dignity.

"Meek saint—through patience *glorified* …
Wordsworth: Eccles…

2. To ascribe or pay honour or … worship.

"Good fellow, tell us here the circum…
That we for thee may *glorify* the L…
Shakesp.: 2 Hen…

3. To praise; to extol.

"No chymist yet the elixir got …
But *glorifies* his pregnant pot, …
If by the way to him befall
Some odorous thing."

4. To raise or exalt to glory in … exalt to celestial beatitude.

"Rapture and bliss are confined …
To the *glorified* spirits above."
Cowper: Ro…

* 5. To make divine.

"Can they who say the Host should be …
By sense, define a body *glorified*?"
Dryden: Hind & Pa…

* **B.** *Intrans.:* To boast, to brag, …

"Cupide, I mene, of this maist than *g*…
Chaucer: Troilus & Cre…

glör'-ĭ-ōle, *s.* [Formed from Lat… imitation of *aureole* (q.v.).] A gl… of rays represented in old painti… rounding the heads of saints. [GL…

glör-ĭ-ō'-sa, *s.* [Fem. sing. of La… = full of glory, glorious.]

Bot.: A genus of Liliaceæ, and … of the tribe Tulipeæ. *Gloriosa* … its name implies, a splendid flower … by a tendril, in which the lanceo… terminate. The flowers are larg… yellow. The plant glows in Indi… is generally deemed poisonous. *G.* … found in the Himalayas, and *G.* … Senegambia. The name Gloriosa, … Linnæus, is now generally altered … nica (q.v.).

* **glör-ĭ-ō'-sĕr,** *s.* [Lat. *gloriosus* = … A boaster.

"Prattling *gloriosers* [have] the small… ance of courage."—*Greene: Menaphon*, p…

* **glör-ĭ-ō'-sō,** *s.* [Ital.] A boast…

"Giving credit to such a *glorioso*."—*Fu*… *Devon*, i. 284.

glör'-ĭ-oŭs, * **glor-i-ouse,** * **glo**… *a.* [O. Fr. *glorios*, from Lat. … (1) glorious, (2) boastful, from *glo*… (q.v.); Sp., Port., & Ital. *glorioso.*]

* 1. More general in its meaning … and including vainglory as well as … of a legitimate character; boast… glorious, haughty.

"Some took this for a *glorious* brag; ot… he [Alcibiades] was like enough to hav… *North: Plutarch*, p. 183.

2. Noble, illustrious; worthy of … glory, honour, or praise.

"Who is like thee, *glorious* in holine… praises, doing wonders?"—*Exodus* xv. 11.

3. Worthy of admiration or praise; noble, excellent, magnificent.

"This universe shall pass away—a frame
Glorious because the shadow of thy might!
A step, or link, for intercourse with Thee."
Wordsworth: Excursion, bk. iv.

4. Expressing or denoting rank, dignity, or honour; honourable.

"Such through *glorious* titles are much renowned."
—*Udal: Luke* vi.

* 5. Eager or striving after glory, excellence, or renown; ambition.

"The purchase is to make men *glorious*."
Shakesp.: Pericles, Prol. 9.

6. Elevated by drink; hilarious, uproarious.

"Kings may be blessed but Tam was *glorious*,
O'er all the ills of life victorious."
Burns: Tom O'Shanter.

glŏr′-ĭ-ŏŭs-lȳ, * glor-i-ous-liche, *adv.* [Eng. *glorious; -ly.*]

* 1. Boastfully; braggingly.

"Sir Glorious Tipto . . . talks *gloriously* of anything, but very seldom is in the right."—*Ben Jonson: New Inn.* (List of Dramatis Personae.)

2. Nobly, splendidly, admirably.

"The glose *gloriousliche* was wryte with gylte penne."
Piers Ploughman, p. 322.

3. Hilariously, uproariously.

"Drink, and be mad then: 'tis your country bids!"
Gloriously drunk, obey the important call!"
Cowper: Task, iv. 510.

glŏr′-ĭ-ŏŭs-nĕss, * glor-i-ows-nesse, *s.* [Eng. *glorious; -ness.*] The quality or state of being glorious; glory.

"Among them also that are good, euerie one, as he hath in this vsed himselfe, so shal he excell other in the *gloriousnes* of his new bodye."—*Udal: 1 Corinth.* ch. xv.

glŏr′-ȳ, * gloir-e, * glor-ie, * glor-ye, *s.* [O. Fr. *glorie* (Fr. *gloire*), from Lat. *gloria*, for *cloria*, from the same root as in *cluo*; Gr. κλύω (*kluō*) = to hear; Lat. *inclytus* = renowned; Gr. κλέος (*kleos*) = glory, renown; Sp., Port., & Ital. *gloria.*]

I. *Ordinary Language:*

* 1. Originally in a more extended sense than now, including vain glory, as well as glory of a more reputable kind; arrogance, pride, haughtiness.

"In military commanders and soldiers vain-glory is an essential point; for as iron sharpens iron, so by *glory* one courage sharpeneth another."—*Bacon: Essays; Of Vain-glory.*

2. Praise, honour, or admiration or distinction paid or ascribed to any person by general consent; renown, celebrity.

"For what is *glory* but the blaze of fame,
The people's praise, if always praise unmixed?"
Milton: P. R., iii., 47.

3. Adoration or praise ascribed in worship.

"*Glory* to God in the highest."—*Luke* ii. 14.

4. A state of splendour; greatness, grandeur, or magnificence.

"Solomon in all his *glory* was not arrayed like one of these."—*Matthew* vi. 29.

5. The felicity of heaven prepared for those who love God.

"Thou shalt guide me with thy counsel, and afterwards receive me into thy *glory*."—*Psalm* lxxiii. 24.

* 6. Lustre, splendour, brilliancy.

"From opening skies may streaming *glories* shine,
And saints embrace thee with a love like mine."
Pope: Eloise to Abelard, 342.

* 7. A noble or praiseworthy pride.

"The success of those wars was too notable to be unknown to your ears, to which all worthy fame hath *glory* to come unto."—*Sidney.*

8. That which makes glorious, distinguished, or renowned; the distinguishing ornament or honour; that of which a person, place, or nation is or may be proud.

"Increasing London, Babylon of old
Not more the *glory* of the earth than she."
Cowper: Task, i. 723.

* 9. A glorious, honourable, or worthy act; a source of honour.

"Think it no *glory* to swell in tyrannye."—*Sidney: Arcadia.*

II. *Technically:*

1. *Art:* Properly, a combination of the nimbus and aureola, but commonly taken as the same as nimbus (q.v.).

2. *Pyrotech.:* A cluster of large fixed suns. [Fixed-sun.]

¶ Crabb thus discriminates between *glory* and *honour*: "*Glory* impels to extraordinary efforts and to great undertakings. *Honour* induces to a discharge of one's duty. Excellence in the attainment, and success in the exploit, bring *glory*; a faithful exercise of one's talents reflects *honour*. *Glory* is connected with everything which has a peculiar public interest; *honour* is more properly obtained within a private circle. *Glory* is not confined to the nation or life of the individual by whom it is sought; it spreads over all the earth, and descends to the latest posterity; *honour* is limited to those who are connected with the subject of it, and eye-witnesses to his actions. *Glory* is attainable but by few, and may be an object of indifference to any one; *honour* is more or less within the reach of all, and must be disregarded by no one. A thirst for *glory* is seldom indulged but at the expense of others; a love of *honour* can never be indulged but to the advantage of others." (*Crabb: Eng. Synon.*)

glory-hole, *s.*

Glass-manuf.: An opening in the wall of a glass-furnace, exposing the brilliant white of the interior.

glory-crowned, *s.* Having the head encircled with a glory.

"His own vast shadow *glory-crowned*."
Tennyson: In Memoriam, xcvi.

glory-pea, *s.*

Bot.. The genus Clianthus.

* **glory-smitten,** *s.* Smitten or seized with a thirst for glory.

glory-tree, *s.*

Bot.: The genus Clerodendron.

glŏr′-ȳ, *v.i. & t.* [O. Fr. *glorier*, from Lat. *glorior* = to boast; Sp. & Port. *gloriar*; Ital. *gloriare.*] [Glory, *s.*]

A. *Intransitive:*

1. To boast; to feel pride.

"This title of Freeholder is what I most *glory* in, and what most effectually calls to my mind the happiness of that government under which I live."—*Addison: Freeholder.*

* 2. To exult with joy; to rejoice.

"Both *glorying* to have scapt the Stygian flood."
Milton: P. L., i. 239.

* B. *Trans.:* To make glorious; to glorify; to give glory to.

"The troop
That *gloried* Venus."
Greene: Looking-glass, p. 118.

¶ Crabb thus discriminates between to *glory* and to *boast*: "To *glory* is to hold as one's *glory*. To *boast* is to set forth to one's advantage. To *glory* is more particularly the act of the mind, the indulgence of the internal sentiment: to *boast* denotes rather the expression of the sentiment. To *glory* is applied only to matters of moment; *boast* is rather suitable to trifling points. *Glory* is but seldom used in a bad sense, and *boast* still seldomer in a good sense." (*Crabb: Eng. Synon.*)

* **glŏr′-ȳ-lĕss,** *a.* [Eng. *glory; -less.*] Without glory; bereft of glory.

"Soulless, *gloryless*, and desperate."
Peele: Battle of Alcazar, ii. 3.

* **glor-y-yn,** *v.t.* [Etym. doubtful.] To defile; to make dirty; to stain.

"*Glorygn* or wythe onclene thynge befoylyn. *Maculo, deturpo.*"—*Prompt. Parv.*

* **glōse** (1), *s.* [Gloze, *s.*]

* **glōse,** *v.i.* [Gloze, *v.*]

* **glōs′-ĕr,** *s.* [Glosser.]

glŏss (1), * **glōse** (2), *s.* [O. Fr. *glose*, from Lat. *glossa* = a word requiring explanation, from Gr. γλῶσσα (*glōssa*) = the tongue, a difficult word; Icel. *glósa*; Sw. *glosa*; Dan. *glose*; Dut. *glos*; Sp. & Ital. *glosa*; Port. *glossa.*] [Gloze.]

1. An explanatory note or remark on the margin or between the lines of a book, as an equivalent for foreign or strange words. (Originally inserted by the copyist of a manuscript, to make the meaning more plain.)

2. A comment, note, or explanation on a point of difficulty in a work, especially in one written in a foreign tongue; a scholium.

"No commentator's tedious *gloss*."
Cowper: A Manual.

* 3. A false or specious interpretation or explanation.

"Thou hast made many *glose* with thy false talkyng."
Towneley Mysteries, p. 209.

glŏss (2), *s.* [Icel. *glossi* = a blaze; Sw. dial. *gläsa* = a glowing, *glossa* = to glow, to shine; M. H. Ger. *glosen* = to glow, *glose* = a glow, a gleam. The word has been confused, and its meaning has been partially affected by the confusion with Gloss (1), *s.*]

1. *Lit.:* The brightness or lustre proceeding from a smooth, polished surface; polish, sheen, glossiness.

"Weeds that the wind did toss
The virgins wore: the youths woven coats, that cast a faint dim *gloss*
Like that of oil."
Chapman: Homer; Iliad.

2. *Fig.:* A specious or fair outward appearance; external show pleasing to the eye.

"There is a sort of *gloss* upon ingenious falsehoods that dazzles the imagination, but which neither belongs to nor becomes the sober aspect of truth."—*Burke: Vindication of National Society* (Pref.).

* ¶ *To set a gloss on anything:* To give it a specious appearance. (*Shakesp.:* 1 *Henry VI.*, iv. 1.)

glŏss (1), * **glose,** * **glos-en,** * **glosse,** * **glos-yn,** *v. i. & t.* [O.Fr. *gloser*; from Low Lat. *glosso*, from *glossa* = a gloss; Icel. *glosa* = to explain; Dut. *glossen*; Sp. *glosar*; Port. *glossar*; Ital. *glossare.*] [Gloss (1), *s.*]

A. *Transitive:*

1. To explain by note, gloss, or comment; to comment on so as to render clear or plain; to annotate.

"This tale nedeth nought be *glosed*,
For it is openliche shewed."
Gower iii., 219.

* 2. To flatter, to wheedle.

"So wel he couthe me *glose*
Whan that he wold haue my bele chose."
Chaucer: C. T., 6,091.

B. *Intransitive:*

1. To comment; to write or make comments or explanatory remarks.

"But no man can *glosse* upon this text after that manner, for the prophet says, No shepherd shall pitch his fold there, nor shall any man pass through it for ever."—*H. More: Defence of the Philosophic Cabbala*, ch. iii.

* 2. To flatter, to wheedle.

"Who that couthe *glose* softe
And flater, such he set aloffte
In great estate."
Gower, iii., 170.

* 3. To make sly remarks.

"Her equals first observed her growing zeal,
And laughing *glossed* that Abra served so well."
Prior: Solomon, ii. 365.

glŏss (2), *v.t.* [Gloss (2), *s.*]

I. *Lit.:* To give a gloss or superficial lustre to; to make glossy or lustrous: as, To *gloss* cloth or paper.

II. *Figuratively:*

1. To give a fair or specious appearance to; to render specious or plausible.

"Do I not reason wholly on your conduct?
You have the art to *gloss* the foulest cause."
Phillips.

2. To palliate by specious representation.

"Though every tongue should join in *glossing* over and even justifying all or any of those crimes."—*Porteus*, vol. ii., ser. 16.

¶ (1) In the figurative senses there is evidently a confusion with Gloss (1), *v.*

(2) Crabb thus discriminates between to *gloss*, to *varnish*, and to *palliate*: "*Gloss* and *varnish* are figurative terms, which borrow their signification from the act of rendering the outer surface of any physical object shining. To *gloss* is to give a *gloss* or brightness to any thing by means of friction, as in the case of japan or mahogany: to *varnish* is to give an artificial *gloss*, by means of applying a foreign substance. Hence in the figurative use of the terms, to *gloss* is to put the best face upon a thing by various little distortions and artifices; but to *varnish* is to do the same thing by means of direct falsehood: to *palliate* requires still less artifice than either." (*Crabb: Eng. Synon.*)

glŏs-sā′-gra, *s.* [Gr. γλῶσσα (*glōssa*) = the tongue, and ἄγρα (*agra*) = a catching.]

Pathol.: A rheumatic pain in the tongue.

glŏss-ăn′-thrăx, *s.* [Gr. γλῶσσα (*glōssa*) = the tongue, and ἄνθραξ (*anthrax*) = coal, charcoal; Fr. *glossanthrax.*]

Vet.: A disease affecting herbivorous animals, especially cattle and horses. It is characterized by dark-coloured carbuncles on the tongue.

glŏss-ăr′-ĭ-ăl, *a.* [Eng. *glossary; -al.*] Of or pertaining to a glossary; containing, or of the nature of a glossary.

"In the *glossarial* index of former editions, the reader has merely been presented with a long list of words, and references to the passages where they occur."—*Boswell: Advertisement to Shakespeare.*

glŏss′-ą-rĭst, *s.* [Eng. *glossar(y); -ist.*]

1. One who glosses or comments upon an author.

2. A writer or compiler of a glossary.

"I am quite aware that the *glossarists* are never tired of printing."—*Notes & Queries*, July 25, 1853, p. 74.

glŏss'-ą-rỹ, *s.* [Lat. *glossarium*, from *glossa* = a difficult word requiring explanation; Gr. γλῶσσα (*glōssa*) = the tongue; a difficult word; Fr. *glossaire;* Sp. *glosario;* Ital. *glossario.*] A vocabulary or dictionary of glosses or explanations of words obsolete or rare, or occurring only in works of a special class, as technical terms, or of provincial dialectal forms or words.

"He spells them true by intuition's light,
And needs no *glossary* to set him right."
Cowper: Needless Alarm.

¶ For the difference between *glossary* and *dictionary*, see DICTIONARY.

***glŏs-sā'-tŏr,** *s.* [Fr. *glossateur.*] A writer or compiler of glosses; a commentator.

"This is the full state of this affair, in the age when Seneca, who was the *glossator*, lived."—*Bp. Taylor: Dissuasive from Popery*, pt. ii., bk. i., § 11.

glŏs-sĕ-cŏl'-līte, *s.* [Gr. γλῶσσα (*glōssa*) = the tongue; κόλλα (*kolla*) = glue; suff. *-ite* (*Min.*) (q.v.).]

Min.: A variety of Halloysite. It is milk-white in colour, and earthy. On the edges it is translucent. It is found in a siliceous Silurian rock in Rising Fawn, Dade County, Georgia. (*Dana.*)

glŏss'-ĕr (1), *s.* [Eng. *gloss* (1), v.; *-er.*] A writer of glosses or comments; a commentator.

"It was not easy for the king's *glossers* to interpret them to their own mind, whilst the bishops were at hand to refute and rectify their comments."—*Burd: Constitution of the English Government.*

glŏss'-ĕr (2), *s.* [Eng. *gloss* (2), v.; *-er.*] One who polishes or gives a lustre to anything.

glŏss'-ĭc, *s.* [Gr. γλῶσσα (*glōssa*) = a tongue.] The name given by its inventor, Mr. A. J. Ellis, F.R.S., to a system of phonetic spelling of the English language, intended to be used concurrently with the existing system.

glŏss'-ĭ-lỹ, *adv.* [Eng. *glossy; -ly.*] In a glossy manner.

glŏss'-ĭ-nĕss, *s.* [Eng. *glossy; -ness.*] The quality or state of being glossy; superficial lustre.

"Their surfaces had a smoothness and *glossiness* much surpassing whatever I had observed in marine or common salt."—*Boyle: Works*, vi. 408.

glŏss'-ĭng, *pr. par., a., & s.* [GLOSS (2), *v.*]

A. & B. *As pr. par. & particip. adj.:* (See the verb).

C. *As subst.:* An operation upon silk thread by which it is moistened with steam and stretched to develope a gloss.

***glŏss'-ĭst,** *s.* [Eng. *gloss* (1), *s.; -ist.*] A writer of glosses or comments; a commentator.

"It was raised by inconsiderate *glossists* from the mistake of this text."—*Milton: Tetrachordon.*

glŏs-sī'-tĭs, *s.* [Gr. γλῶσσα (*glōssa*) = the tongue; suff. *-itis* = denoting inflammation.]

Pathol.: Inflammation of the tongue. Since mercury began to be less used for salivation, idiopathic glossitis has become rare. When it occurs, it is generally as a symptom of some other disease. The tongue when inflamed often becomes too large for the mouth.

***glŏss'-lỹ,** *adv.* [Eng. *gloss* (2), *s.; -ly.*] Having a glossy or lustrous appearance; glossy.

glŏs-sō-, *pref.* [Gr. γλῶσσα (*glōssa*) = the tongue.] Belonging to or resembling the tongue.

glosso-epiglottic, *a.*

Anat.: Of or belonging to both the epiglottis and the tongue. Thus there are glosso-pharyngeal folds or frænula.

glosso-pharyngeal, *a.*

Anat.: Of or belonging to both the pharynx and the tongue. Thus there are glosso-pharyngeal nerves. They are the ninth pair, and act on the muscles of the pharynx and on the tongue.

glŏs'-sō-çēle, *s.* [Pref. *glosso-* (q.v.), and Gr. κήλη (*kēlē*) = a tumour.]

Surg.: A protrusion of the tongue, arising from tumefaction of the organ.

glŏs-sō-cō'-mĭ-ŭm, *s.* [Gr. γλῶσσα (*glōssa*) = a tongue, and κομέω (*komeō*) = to guard.]

Surg.: Originally a small case for holding the tongues of wind instruments, afterwards extended to a case or apparatus in which fractured limbs are kept.

glŏs-sŏc'-ō-mŏn, *s.* [Gr. γλωσσοκομεῖον (*glōssokomeion*) = a case to keep mouthpieces; γλῶσσα (*glōssa*) = tongue, and κομέω (*komeō*) = to take care of.] A form of winch with gear-wheels and pinions, and used for raising heavy weights.

glŏs-sŏg'-rą-phĕr, *s.* [Gr. γλῶσσα (*glōssa*) = the tongue, a difficult word, and γράφω (*graphō*) = to write.] A writer of glosses or comments; a commentator.

"Some words I believe may pose the ablest *glossographer* now living."—*Blount: Ancient Tenures* (Pref.).

glŏs-sō-grăph'-ĭc-ąl, *a.* [Eng. *glossography; -ical.*] Of or pertaining to glossography.

glŏs-sŏg'-rą-phỹ, *s.* [GLOSSOGRAPHER.]

1. *Ord. Lang.:* The act of writing glosses or comments.

2. *Anat.:* A description of or treatise on the tongue.

glŏs-sō-hȳ'-ąl, *a.* [Pref. *glosso-*, and *hyal* (q.v.).]

Comp. Anat.: Lingual.

glossohyal-bone, *s.*

Comp. Anat.: A slight bone [illegible] tongue in some fishes, the [illegible] bone.

glŏs-sō-lăl'-ĭ-ą, *s.* [Gr. γλῶσσα [illegible] tongue, a language, and λαλέω [illegible] chatter; λαλέω (*lalē*) = to talk. [illegible] The gift of tongues specially [illegible] Church in early times. Since [illegible] been claimed for several Roman [illegible] saints, notably for St. Francis Xa[illegible]

"The *glossolalia*, or 'speaking with [illegible] connected with 'prophesying'—that is, [illegible] ing and magnifying God."—*Farrar: A[illegible]*

glŏs-sŏl'-ą-lỹ, *s.* [GLOSSOLALIA, as GLOSSOLALIA (q.v.).]

"That the *glossolaly* at Corinth was [illegible] in foreign languages is too clear to [illegible] *Farrar: St. Paul*, i. 199.

glŏs-sō-lŏg'-ĭc-ąl, *a.* [Eng. [illegible] *-ical.*] Of or pertaining to gloss[illegible]

glŏs-sŏl'-ō-gĭst, *s.* [Eng. [illegible]

1. A glossographer; an [illegible]

2. One versed in glossology.

glŏs-sŏl'-ō-gỹ, *s.* [Gr. γλῶσσα [illegible] tongue, and λόγος (*logos*) = a [illegible]

1. *Technology:* The definition [illegible] tion of terms, as of a science. [illegible] ley's *Introduction to Botany*, bk. [illegible] the terms used in Botany, is head[illegible]

2. *Comp. Philol.:* The science [illegible] [PHILOLOGY.]

glŏs-sŏp'-tĕr-ĭs, *s.* [Pref. *glo[illegible]* Lat. *pteris;* Gr. πτερίς (*pteris*) [illegible] fern.]

Palæobot.: A genus of fossil [illegible] *pteris Browniana* is found in India [illegible] and in Southern Africa, in beds [illegible] of which has not been finally se[illegible]

glŏs-sō-thĕr'-ĭ-ŭm, *s.* [Pref. [illegible] and Gr. θηρίον (*thērion*) = a wild [illegible]

Palæont.: A genus of Myr[illegible] found in Brazilian cave deposits.

glŏs-sŏt'-ō-mỹ, *s.* [Gr. γλῶσσα [illegible] tongue, and τομή (*tomē*) = a cu[illegible] (*temnō*) = to cut.]

Surg.: Exsection of the tongu[illegible]

glŏs'-sỹ, *s.* [Eng. *gloss* (2), *s.; -y.*]

1. *Lit.:* Having a smooth, [illegible] highly polished, shining, lustr[illegible]

"The *glossy* holly loved the [illegible] *Scott: Lord of [illegible]*

*2. *Fig.:* Having a fair or spe[illegible] ance; plausible.

Glo's'-tĕr, *s.* [GLOUCESTER.]

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